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THIS VOLUME IS
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
TO THE
Pioneers of Greene and Jersey
COUNTIES,
WITH THE HOPE THAT THEIR VIRTUES MAY
BE EMULATED, AND THEIR TOILS AND
SACRIFICES APPRECIATED BY
COMING GENERATIONS.

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PREFACE.

19-2224

The importance of preserving in concise form the traditions of the past has never been questioned, nor the usefulness of local history been disputed. Believing that the counties of Jersey and Greene afforded most excellent material for a good county history, the Continental Historical Company placed in the field a full corps of experienced historians, prepared to spare no time or money in compiling a complete and reliable work. The manuscript of this history has been submitted to the committees chosen by your citizens for the purpose, who, after a critical examination of them, have approved of our work. We feel confident that we here present our patrons with a work that is as correct as it is possible for humanity to make. That errors have crept in, and may be found, we do not doubt. Man is, at the best, but a fallible creature, but every statement herein published, is honestly believed in by the parties furnishing the information, by the historians, and by the committees of revision. All desire the truth, and nothing but the truth. They gave much time and labor to the work, and deserve the thanks of the citizens of the county for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them. Our thanks are due to the numerous friends who have so kindly assisted us in gathering up items and assisting in the compilation of this volume. We cannot name them all, for their name is legion, but we must not forget to mention Hon. George E. Warren, Hon. W. H. Allen, Hon. J. N. English, Morris R. Locke, J. E. Cooper, J. I. McGready and James and Will Eads, A. W. Cross, John A. Shephard, J. E. Starr, of Jersey county, and Hon. R. H. Davis, H. C. Withers, C. Armstrong, M. D., J. R. Keach, B. Gillingham, E. Woolley, John Jones, Geo. Coonrod, Ed. Miner and Anthony Connole, of Greene county, and the other county officials, members of the press, and others.

Nor must we forget to remember and thank the historians of the company who have labored so hard and faithfully for the good of all—James S. Walters, general historian; Maurice E. Power and Charles W. Moseley, assistant historians; W. M. Shumaker, T. B. Poole, G. W. Poole, J. W. Bailey, Charles H. Shaler, George A. Franklin, Karr McClintock, and Joseph H. Power, local historians; H. T. Loper, of the portrait department; Mrs. W. B. Wetherbee and Miss Mary Power, editors of the biographical department. All have tried to do their duty well, and please the company and our patrons.

In conclusion, we would say that our work is done; the History of Greene and Jersey Counties is before you. We cheerfully hope it will please you.

Yours Very Truly,

THE CONTINENTAL HISTORICAL COMPANY.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, DECEMBER, 1885.

CERTIFICATE OF COMMITTEES.

WE, the undersigned Committees appointed for the purpose of revising the History of Greene and Jersey Counties, now being compiled by the Continental Historical Company, of Springfield, Ill., do hereby certify that the manuscript was submitted to us, and that we have made all the corrections and additions, which we, in our judgment deemed necessary, and as thus corrected, we approve of the same.

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Martin, Isaac N.....	854	Powell, John G. F.....	1056	Smith, Dr. Alex. H.....	1033	White, Joseph.....	954
Mason, William.....	795	Powell, Benjamin B.....	1017	Smith, Edward.....	1093	White, Ira.....	796
Mayer, Peter.....	872	Pwanger, John B.....	848	Smith, William S.....	965	Whitlock, William.....	975
Meldrum, George W.....	928	Prather, Edward.....	975	Smith, Isaac R.....	1120	Whitaker, Syrel.....	988
Meldrum, Will.....	927	Preston, James.....	985	Smith, Benjamin.....	1081	Whitlock, Capt. James.....	795
Melvin, John.....	882	Price, Thomas D.....	1059	Smith, Henry S.....	881	Whiteside, James H.....	1068
Meyerstein, Mark.....	717	Prindle, Lyman T.....	1089	Smith, William W.....	882	Williams, J. T.....	811
Miller, Dr. Adam E.....	734	Prichett, Dr. T. W.....	1099	Smith, Samuel T.....	899	Williams, William W.....	884
Miller, Dr. James N.....	737	Purl, Gilbert L.....	1022	Snyder, John.....	847	Wilkinson, Richard H.....	1104
Million, Rev. Marcus W.....	888			Speaks, William.....	569	Wilkinson, Henley.....	1104
Mills, Robert.....	862	Raferty, Thomas P.....	1109	Spencer, Henry R.....	838	Wilson, Thomas.....	980
Minch, Joseph.....	899	Range, Alfred C.....	889	Spencer, William B.....	838	Williams, John T.....	841
Miner, Edward.....	1054	Rathgeber, John.....	846	Spencer, James R.....	979	Wilkinson, George.....	969
Mitchell, Robert.....	897	Rawlins, James.....	1120	Spencer, Eliza.....	978	Wilder, Moses J.....	897
Mitchell, Andrew K.....	897	Rawlins, Pleasant A.....	1120	Spencer, Stephen.....	837	Wilson, Dr. Eberle.....	737
Mitchell, Jackson G.....	978	Rawe, Herman.....	845	Spencer, John.....	1118	Winters, Col. J. C.....	673
Mitchell, Absalom.....	1113	Redwine, Dr. J. W.....	730	Spencer, Henry M.....	985	Winchell, Silas H.....	849
Montgomery, H. H.....	716	Reinecke, William C.....	809	Stark, Jesse.....	949	Winters, William.....	936
Moore, Langston.....	897	Reynolds, John H.....	855	Stevens, Clark.....	759	Winn, Geo. W.....	1091
Moore, Thomas.....	954	Reynolds, Dr. O. K.....	734	Stewart, Peter.....	890	Winn, William.....	1091
Morrow, James.....	1068	Reynolds, George W.....	1024	Stocks, Zeno.....	1096	Winn, Richard B.....	1092
Morrow, Oliver A.....	1099	Reynolds, Joseph C.....	855	Stone, James.....	853	Withers, Hon. Henry C.....	678
Morrow, John A.....	1123	Rhodes, John.....	932	Stringer, William M.....	900	Witaschek, Andrew.....	869
Morrow, Zachariah A.....	695	Rickart, Joseph.....	701	Stringer, Leroy.....	900	Witmer, D. O.....	917
Morrow, Alexander R.....	888	Rigg, William P.....	990	Strunk, William P.....	1145	Witt, Eli.....	1016
Morrow, William M.....	707	Rives, James.....	897	Stubblefield, James H.....	918	Witt, Geo. W.....	707
Morris, Marvil.....	796	Rivards, W. L.....	1041	Stubblefield, Dr. F. A.....	735	Witt, Randolph.....	790
Morris, Cyrus.....	808	Roberts, Lewis.....	1062	Sanderland, William S.....	812	Witt, Geo. M.....	934
Morrow, Jesse.....	699	Roberts, Wm. J.....	1114			Witt, William T.....	791
Mulberry, J. C.....	877	Robley, Richard.....	829	Taylor, Alfred W.....	1119	Witt, Franklin.....	672
Murphy, Philip.....	934	Robley, Charles.....	830	Tbaxton, Larkin.....	945	Wood, Leonard W.....	866
Myers, Anselam.....	999	Robley, Villroy.....	830	Thaxton, Parham.....	945	Wood, Amos.....	836
		Robley, George B.....	831	Thaxton, H. Clay.....	946	Wood, Young.....	702
Neighbours, Thomas.....	981	Rogers, Jesse H.....	833	Thomas, Samuel F.....	1005	Wood, James.....	876
Neighbours, John.....	981	Rollins, Harry.....	997	Thomas, John I.....	1004	Wood, John L.....	836
Nesbit, Archibald.....	1097	Rollins, Dr. J. L.....	734	Thomas, Samuel.....	1002	Wood, Allen B.....	837
Nolan, William H.....	833	Rollins, Orson.....	997	Thorpe, Martin.....	924	Woodson, Hon. D. M.....	601
Nolan, John.....	833	Rodhouse, Benj.....	1069	Thomasson, William.....	863	Woolley, Norman C.....	892
Nulton, Col. J. B.....	689	Ross, Dr. Geo. W.....	729	Thomasson, John N.....	863	Woolley, Edwin.....	923
Nulton, Jacob.....	877	Russell, John.....	833	Tompkins, Benj. G.....	788	Woolley, David.....	1031
		Russell, Spencer G.....	834	Tompkins, Dr. Abram.....	735	Worcester, Linus E.....	674
Orr, Anderson.....	1151	Ruyle, John.....	690	Tolman, Cyrus.....	1063	Worcester, Hal. C.....	1137
Otey, Aaron.....	998	Ryan, Patrick.....	953	Tunison, Jacob D.....	1066	Worcester, Fulton F.....	1096
Owdom, John.....	968			Tunison, Henry.....	1067	Wright, Andrew J.....	957
Owdom, W. W.....	967	Samuel, Dr. James B.....	725	Tunnell, Calvin.....	686	Wright, Thomas, Jr.....	950
Owings, Albert H.....	1112	Saner, Rev. Augustine J.....	1053	Turner, Dr. W. D.....	733	Wright, Thomas, Sr.....	949
Ozban, Daniel T.....	794	Sawyer, E. H.....	1134	Turney, James.....	668	Wright, George.....	1056
Ozban, Benjamin F.....	793	Sawyer, George N.....	1134				

HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

CHAPTER I.

ILLINOIS, the fourth state in the Union in wealth, population and political power, lies in the very heart of the upper valley of the Mississippi. Stretching over five degrees of latitude, from parallel $37\frac{1}{2}$ to $42\frac{1}{2}$, it has considerable diversity, both of soil and climate. The boundary line of the state is about twelve hundred miles in length. From the point where it joins the Wisconsin line on the northeast, Lake Michigan bounds it on the east for fifty miles to the northwest corner of Indiana; thence a line is drawn due south one hundred and sixty-eight miles to the Wabash river. The Wabash and Ohio rivers constitute the remainder of the eastern and southern boundaries, while the lordly Mississippi washes its entire western border. The extreme length of the state is three hundred and seventy-eight miles; the extreme breadth, in the latitude of Danville and Rushville, is two hundred and ten miles, and the average breadth is about one hundred and fifty miles.

Illinois contains 55,405 square miles, or more than 35,000,000 acres of land.

Fully two-thirds of this is prairie, and nearly all of it is susceptible to proper cultivation. The state has 10,000 more square miles than New York or Ohio, and is larger than Pennsylvania and New Jersey combined, and is almost as large as all the New England states taken together.

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

That Illinois was inhabited by a race of men prior to the present Indian race that yet inhabit a portion of the Union, hardly admits of a doubt. It is clearly demonstrated by the well authenticated accounts of discoveries made that a civilized people, and one highly cultivated, once occupied the great "Prairie" state, and various parts of the country now constituting the American union, but the date of their rule in the western world is so remote that all traces of this history, progress and decay, lie buried in the deepest obscurity. This prehistoric race is known as the Mound Builders, from the numerous large mounds of earthworks left by them. Their character can be but partially gleaned from the internal evidences and

peculiarities of all that remains of them—the mounds. Remains of what were apparently villages, altars, temples, idols, cemeteries, monuments, camps, fortifications, and pleasure grounds have been found, but nothing showing of what material were their habitations.

The question as to the origin of the Mound Builders is an interesting one. If they were not the ancestors of the Indians, who were they? Those who do not believe in the common parentage of mankind, contend that they were an indigenous race of the western hemisphere; others think they came from the east, and imagine the religion of the Hindoos and southern Tartars, and the supposed theology of the Mound Builders to be coincident and identical. They were, no doubt, idolators, and it has been conjectured that the sun was the object of their adoration. The mounds were generally built in a situation affording a view of the rising sun; when enclosed in walls, their gateways were toward the east; the caves in which their dead were occasionally buried always opened in the same direction; whenever a mound was partially enclosed by a semi-circular pavement, it was on the east side; when bodies were buried in graves, as was frequently the case, they were laid in a direction east and west; and, finally, medals have been found representing the sun and his rays of light.

At what period they came to this country, or how, is likewise a matter of speculation. From the comparatively rude state of the arts among them, it has been inferred that the time was very remote. Their axes were of stone. Their raiment, judging from fragments

which have been discovered, consisted of the bark of trees, interwoven with feathers; and their military works were such as a people would erect who had just passed to the pastoral state of society from that dependent alone upon hunting and fishing.

The mounds and other ancient earthworks constructed by this people are far more abundant than generally supposed, from the fact that while some are quite large, the greater part of them are small and inconspicuous. Along nearly all our water-courses that are large enough to be navigated with a canoe, the mounds are almost invariably found, covering the base points and headlands of the bluffs which border the narrower valleys; so that, when one finds himself in such positions as to command the grandest views for river scenery, he may almost always discover that he is standing upon, or in close proximity to, some one or more of these traces of the labors of an ancient people.

One of the most singular earthworks in the state, was found on the top of a ridge near the east bank of the Sinsinawa creek, in the lead region. It resembled some huge animal, the head, ears, nose, legs, and tail, and general outline of which, being as perfect as if made by men versed in modern art. The ridge on which it was situated stands on the prairie, 300 yards wide, 100 feet in height and rounded on the top by a deep deposit of clay. Centrally, along the line of its summit, and thrown up in the form of an embankment three feet high, extended the outline of a quadruped, measuring 250 feet from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail, and having a width of 18 feet at the

centre of the body. The head was 35 feet in length, the ears 10 feet, legs 60, and tail 75. The curvature on both the fore and hind legs, was natural to an animal lying on its side. The general outline of the figure most nearly resembled the extinct animal known to geologists as the *Megatherium*. The question naturally arises, by whom and for what purpose was this earth figure raised? Some have conjectured that numbers of this now extinct animal lived and roamed over the prairies of Illinois when the Mound-Builders first made their appearance on the upper part of the Mississippi Valley, and that the wonder and admiration, excited by the colossal dimensions of these huge creatures, found some expression in the erection of this figure. The bones of some similar gigantic animals were exhumed on this stream about three miles from the same place.

Mr. Breckenridge, who examined the antiquities of the western country in 1817, speaking of the mounds in the American Bottom, says: "The great number and extremely large size of some of them may be regarded as furnishing, with other circumstances, evidences of their antiquity. I have sometimes been induced to think that at the period when they were constructed there was a population here as numerous as that which once animated the borders of the Nile or Euphrates, or of Mexico. The most numerous, as well as considerable of these remains, are found in precisely those parts of the country where the traces of a numerous population might be looked for, namely, from the mouth of the Ohio, on the east side of the Mississippi, to the Illinois

river, and on the west from the St. Francis to the Missouri. I am perfectly satisfied that cities similar to those of ancient Mexico, of several hundred thousand souls, have existed in this country."

OTHER RACES.

Following the Mound-Builders as inhabitants of North America, were, as it is supposed, the people who reared the magnificent cities the ruins of which are found in Central America. This people was far more civilized and advanced in the arts than were the Mound-Builders. The cities built by them, judging from the ruins of broken columns, fallen arches and crumbling walls of temples, palaces and pyramids, which in some places for miles bestrew the ground, must have been of great extent, magnificent and very populous. When we consider the vast period of time necessary to erect such colossal structures, and, again, the time required to reduce them to their present ruined state, we can conceive something of their antiquity. These cities must have been old when many of the ancient cities of the Orient were being built.

The third race inhabiting North America distinct from the former two in every particular, is the present Indians. They were, when visited by the early discoverers, without cultivation, refinement or literature, and far behind the Mound Builders in the knowledge of the arts. The question of their origin has long interested archaeologists, and is the most difficult they have been called upon to answer. Of their predecessor, the Indian tribes knew nothing; they even had no traditions respecting them. It is

quite certain that they were the successors of a race that had entirely passed away ages before the discovery of the new world. One hypothesis is that the American Indians are an original race indigenous to the western hemisphere. Those who entertain this view think their peculiarities of physical structure preclude the possibility of a common parentage with the rest of mankind. Prominent among those distinctive traits is the hair, which in the red man is round, in the white man oval, and in the black man flat. A more common supposition, however, is that they are a derivative race, and sprang from one or more of the ancient peoples of Asia. This last is doubtless the true theory.

INDIANS.

When Christopher Columbus had finally succeeded in demonstrating the truth of his theory, that by sailing west from Europe land would be discovered, landing on the island of San Salvador he supposed that he had reached the East Indies. This was an error, but it led to the adoption of the name of "Indians" for the inhabitants of the newly discovered country, by which name the red men of America have ever since been known. At the time of the discovery of America, the Algonquins, one of the most powerful tribes of Indians, occupied the seaboard, while the Iroquois, another great tribe, inhabited the country almost surrounded by them. The Algonquins spread over vast territory, and various tribes of Algonquin lineage sprang up over the country, in time adopting distinct tribal customs and laws. An almost continuous warfare was carried on between tribes, but when

the white men came, a confederacy of Indian tribes was formed, and every foot of territory was fiercely disputed. The Algonquins formed the most extensive alliance to resist the encroachments of the whites, especially the English. Such was the nature of King Philip's war. This king, with his Algonquin braves, spread terror and desolation throughout New England. With the Algonquins as the controlling spirit, a confederacy of continental proportions was the result, embracing in its alliance the tribes of every name and lineage from the northern lakes to the gulf. Pontiac having breathed into them his implacable hate of the English intruders, ordered the conflict to commence, and all the British colonies trembled before the desolating fury of Indian vengeance.

ILLINOIS CONFEDERACY.

The Illinois confederacy, the various tribes of which comprised most of the Indians of Illinois at one time, was composed of five tribes; the Tamaroas, Michigans, Kaskaskias, Cahokias and Peorias. The Illinois, Miamis and Delawares were of the same stock. As early as 1670, the priest, Father Marquette, mentions frequent visits made by individuals of this confederacy to the missionary station at St. Esprit, near the western extremity of Lake Superior. At that time they lived west of the Mississippi, in eight villages, whither they had been driven from the shores of Lake Michigan by the Iroquois. Shortly afterward, they began to return to their old hunting grounds, and most of them finally settled in Illinois. Joliet and Marquette, in 1673, met with a band of them on their famous voyage of discov-

ery down the Mississippi. They were treated with the greatest hospitality by the principal chief. On their return voyage up the Illinois river, they stopped at the principal town of the confederacy, situated on the banks of the river, seven miles below the present town of Ottawa. It was then called Kaskaskia. Marquette returned to the village in 1675, and established the mission of the Immaculate Conception, the oldest in Illinois. When, in 1679, LaSalle visited the town, it had greatly increased, numbering 460 lodges, and at the annual assembly of the different tribes, from 6,000 to 8,000 souls. In common with other western tribes, they became involved in the conspiracy of Pontiac, although displaying no very great warlike spirit. Pontiac lost his life by the hands of one of the braves of the Illinois tribe, which so enraged the nations that had followed him as their leader, that they fell upon the Illinois to avenge his death, and almost annihilated them. Tradition states that a band of this tribe, in order to escape the general slaughter, took refuge upon the high rock on the Illinois river known as "Starved Rock." Nature has made this one of the most formidable military fortresses in the world. From the waters which wash its base, it rises to an altitude of 125 feet. Three of its sides it is impossible to scale, while the other may be climbed with difficulty. From its summit, almost as inaccessible as an eagle's nest, the valley of the Illinois is seen as a landscape of exquisite beauty. The river near by struggles between a number of wooded islands, while further below it quietly meanders through vast meadows until it disappears like a thread of light in the dim

distance. On the summit of this rock, the Illinois were besieged by a superior force of the Pottawattamies, whom the great strength of their natural fortress enabled them to keep at bay. Hunger and thirst, however, soon accomplished what the army was unable to effect. Surrounded by a relentless foe, without food or water, they took a last look at their beautiful hunting grounds, and with true Indian fortitude, laid down and died from starvation. Years afterward, their bones were seen whitening in that place.

At the beginning of the present century, the remnants of this once powerful confederacy were forced into a smaller compass around Kaskaskia. A few years later they emigrated to the southwest, and in 1850 they were in the Indian Territory, and numbered but 84 persons.

EARLY DISCOVERIES.

Nicholas Perrot, a Frenchman, was the first white man to visit the present great state of Illinois. In the year 1671, he was sent to Chicago by M. Talon, intendant of Canada, for the purpose of inviting the Indians to a peace convention, to be held at Green Bay. The object of this convention was the formation of a plan for the exploration of the Mississippi river. De Soto, the Spanish explorer, had discovered the river nearly one hundred and fifty years previously, but did not effect a settlement or explore the country any farther. It remained as it was until the French determined to visit it, for which purpose it was deemed a wise policy, as far as possible, to secure the friendship and co-operation of the Indians, before venturing upon an enterprise which their

hostility might render disastrous. A plan was accordingly arranged, and Louis Joliet joined Father Jacques Marquette at the Jesuit Mission, on the strait of Mackinaw, and with five other Frenchmen, and a simple outfit, the daring explorers, on the 17th of May, 1673, set out on their perilous voyage to discover the Mississippi. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, they entered Green Bay, and passed thence up Fox river and Lake Winnebago, to a village of the Muscatines and Miamis, where great interest was taken in the expedition by the natives. With guides they proceeded down the river. Arriving at the portage, they soon carried their eight canoes and scanty baggage to the Wisconsin, about three miles distant. Their guides now refused to accompany them further, and endeavored by reciting the dangers incident to the voyage, to induce them to return. They stated that huge demons dwelt in the great river, whose voices could be heard a long distance, and who engulfed in the raging waters all who came within their reach. They also stated that if any of them should escape the dangers of the river, fierce tribes of Indians dwelt upon its banks, ready to complete the work of destruction. They proceeded upon their journey, however, and on the 17th of June, pushed their frail barks upon the bosom of the stately Mississippi, down which they smoothly glided for nearly a hundred miles. Here Joliet and Marquette, leaving their canoes in charge of their men went up on the western shore, where they discovered an Indian village, and were kindly treated. They journeyed on down the unknown river, passing the

mouth of the Illinois, then running into the current of the muddy Missouri, and afterwards the waters of the Ohio joined with them on their journey southward. Near the mouth of the Arkansas they discovered Indians who showed signs of hostility; but when Marquette's mission of peace was made known to them, they were kindly received. After proceeding up the Arkansas a short distance, at the advice of the natives, they turned their faces northward to retrace their steps. After several weeks of hard toil, they reached the Illinois, up which they proceeded to Lake Michigan. Following the western shore of the lake, they entered Green Bay the latter part of September, having traveled a distance of 2,500 miles.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

On his way up the Illinois, Marquette visited the Kaskaskias, near what is now Utica, in LaSalle county. The following year he returned, and established among them the mission of the Immaculate Conception. This was the last act of his life. He died in Michigan, May 18, 1675. The town was named Kaskaskia by Marquette.

The first military occupation of the country was at Fort Crevecoeur, erected in 1680; but there is no evidence that a settlement was commenced there, or at Peoria, on the lake above, at that early date. The first settlement of which there is any authentic account was commenced with the building of Fort St. Louis, on the Illinois river, in 1682; but this was soon abandoned. The oldest permanent settlement, not only in Illinois, but in the valley of the Mississippi, was at Kaskaskia, six miles above its

confluence with the Mississippi and the Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres. Fort Chartres was built under the direction of the Mississippi company in 1718, and was for a time the headquarters of the military commandants of the district of Illinois, and the most impregnable fortress in North America. It was also the center of wealth and fashion in west. For about eighty years, the French retained peaceable possession of Illinois. Their amiable disposition and tact of ingratiating themselves with the Indians, enabled them to escape almost entirely the broils which weakened and destroyed other colonies. Whether exploring remote rivers or traversing hunting grounds in pursuit of game, in the social circle or as participants in the religious exercises of the church, the red men became their associates, and were treated with the kindness and consideration of brothers. For more than a hundred years, peace between the white man and the red was unbroken, and when at last this reign of harmony terminated, it was not caused by the conciliatory Frenchman, but by the blunt and sturdy Anglo-Saxon. During this century, or until the country was occupied by the English, no regular court was ever held. When, in 1765, the country passed into the hands of the English, many of the French, rather than submit to a change in their institutions, preferred to leave their homes and seek a new abode. There are, however, at the present time, a few remnants of the old French stock in the state, who still retain to a great extent, the ancient habits and customs of their fathers.

ENGLISH RULE.

In 1750 France claimed the whole

valley of the Mississippi, and England the right to extend her possessions westward as far as she might desire. Through colonial controversies, the two mother countries were precipitated into a bloody war within the Northwestern Territory, George Washington firing the first gun of the military struggle which resulted in the overthrow of the French, not only in Illinois, but in North America. The French evinced a determination to retain control of the territory bordering the Ohio and Mississippi, from Canada to the Gulf, and so long as the English colonies were confined to the sea-coast, there was little reason for controversy. As the English, however, became acquainted with this beautiful and fertile portion of our country, they not only learned the value of the vast territory, but also resolved to set up a counter-claim to the soil. The French established numerous military and trading posts from the frontiers of Canada to New Orleans, and in order to establish also their claims to jurisdiction over the country, they carved the lilies of France on the forest trees, or sank plates of metal in the ground. These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations; and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm should burst upon the frontier settlement. The French based their claims upon discoveries, the English on grants of territory extending from ocean to ocean, but neither party paid the slightest attention to the prior claims of the Indians. From this position of affairs, it was evident that the actual collision between the con-

tending parties would not much longer be deferred. The English government, in anticipation of a war, urged the governor of Virginia to lose no time in building two forts, which were equipped by arms from England. The French anticipated the English, and gathered a considerable force to defend their possessions. The governor determined to send a messenger to the nearest French post, and demand an explanation. This resolution of the governor brought into the history of our country for the first time the man of all others whom America most loves to honor, namely, George Washington. He was chosen, although not twenty-one years of age, as the one to perform this delicate and difficult mission. With five companions he set out, on November 10, 1753, and after a perilous journey, returned January 6, 1754. The struggle commenced, and continued long, and was bloody and fierce; but on the 10th of October, 1765, the ensign of France was

replaced on the ramparts of Fort Chartres, by the flag of Great Britain. This fort was the depot of supplies, and the place of rendezvous for the united forces of the French. At this time the colonies of the Atlantic sea-board were assembled in preliminary congress at New York, dreaming of liberty and independence for the continent; and Washington, who led the expedition against the French for the English King, in less than ten years was commanding the forces opposed to the English tyrant. Illinois, besides being constructively a part of Florida for over one hundred years, during which time no Spaniard set foot upon her soil or rested his eyes upon her beautiful plains, for nearly ninety years had been in the actual occupation of the French, their puny settlements slumbering quietly in colonial dependence on the distant waters of the Kaskaskia, Illinois and Wabash.

CHAPTER II.

COUNTY AND TERRITORY OF ILLINOIS.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under English rule, and on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, the British held every post of importance in the west. While the colonists of the East were maintaining a fierce struggle with the armies of England, their western frontiers were ravaged by

the merciless butcheries of Indian warfare. The jealousy of the savage was aroused to action by the rapid extension of American settlement westward, and the improper influence exerted by a number of military posts, garrisoned by British troops. To prevent indiscriminate slaughter, arising from these causes,

Illinois became the theatre of some of the most daring exploits connected with American history. The hero of the achievements by which this beautiful land was snatched as a gem from the British crown, was George Rogers Clark, of Virginia. He had closely watched the movements of the British throughout the northwest, and understood their whole plan; he also knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and therefore was convinced that if the British could be defeated and expelled from the northwest, the natives could be easily awed into neutrality. Having convinced himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlement might easily succeed, he repaired to the capital of Virginia, arriving November 5, 1777. While he was on his way, fortunately, Burgoyne was defeated (October 17), and the spirits of the colonists were thereby greatly encouraged. Patrick Henry was governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. After satisfying the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his project, he received two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open. The latter authorized him to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, and serve three months after their arrival in the west. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand, at Pittsburg, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Colonel Clark repaired to Pittsburg, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies for the conflict there. Enlisting his men, he at once proceeded to carry

out his instructions. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Each of these posts were, in turn captured.

The services of Clark proved of essential advantage to his countrymen. They disconcerted the plans of Hamilton, the governor of Detroit, who was intending to make a vigorous and concerted attack upon the frontier, and not only saved the western frontier from depredations by the savages, but also greatly cooled the ardor of the Indians, for carrying on a contest in which they were not likely to be the gainers. Had it not been for this small army, a union of all the tribes from Maine to Georgia against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed.

COUNTY OF ILLINOIS.

In October, 1778, after the successful campaign of Colonel Clark, the assembly of Virginia erected the conquered country, embracing all the territory northwest of the Ohio river, into the county of Illinois, which was doubtless the largest county in the world, exceeding in dimensions the whole of Great Britain and Ireland. To speak more definitely, it contained the territory now embraced in the great states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. On the 12th of December, 1778, John Todd was appointed lieutenant commandant of this county by Patrick Henry, then governor of Virginia, and

accordingly, also, the first of Illinois county.

NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY.

Illinois continued to form a part of Virginia until March 1, 1784, when that state ceded all the territory north of the Ohio to the United States. Immediately the general government proceeded to establish a form of government for the settlers in the territories thus ceded. This form continued until the passage of the ordinance of 1787, for the government of the Northwestern Territory. No man can study the secret history of this ordinance and not feel that Providence was guiding with sleepless eye the destinies of these unborn states. American legislation has never achieved anything more admirable, for its internal government than this comprehensive ordinance. Its provisions concerning the distribution of property, the principles of civil and religious liberty which it laid at the foundation of the communities since established, and the efficient and simple organization by which it created the first machinery of civil society, are worthy of all the praise that has ever been given them.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

For some years Thomas Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the Northwestern Territory. He was an emancipationist, and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory, and in this he was opposed by almost the entire south. In July, 1787, Manasseh Cutler appeared in New York to lobby on the question of organization of the Northwestern Territory. He was a country gentleman of the old style, a

man of commanding presence and of inviting face. He came representing a Massachusetts company that desired to purchase a tract of land, now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. This company, together with certain speculators in New York, enabled him to represent a demand for 5,500,000 acres. The amount thus received from the sale of this land would apply towards reducing the national debt, which Jefferson was anxious should be paid as soon as possible.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The south caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. 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 in the south, and doubtless using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its prominent points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. 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.

3. 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 the 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 buggy and started for the constitutional convention at Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted. Thus the great states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, a vast empire, were consecrated to freedom, intelligence and morality. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared to save the union of states, for it was this act that was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the south saw their great blunder, and tried to have the compact repealed. 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. There it stood, a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

General Arthur St. Clair was, by congress, elected governor of this vast territory.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

After the division of the Northwestern Territory, Illinois became one of the counties of the territory of Indiana, from which it was separated by an act of congress, February 3, 1809, forming the territory of Illinois, with a population estimated at 9,000, and then including the present state of Wisconsin. It was divided, at the time, into two counties—St. Clair and Randolph. John Boyle, of Kentucky, was appointed governor by the president, James Madison, but declining, Ninian Edwards, of the same state, was then appointed, and served with distinction; and after the organization of Illinois as a state, he served in that capacity, being its third governor.

During Governor Edwards' administration, the war of 1812 commenced, and the few whites in the state had to contend against a savage foe incited on to deeds of violence by the British officers sent out for that purpose. The massacre at Fort Dearborn, of helpless prisoners, by the infuriated Indians, forms a black page in Illinois history. Several expeditions were put on foot by Governor Edwards against the Indians, and in the various campaigns the governor bore an honorable and heroic part. Peace came at last, the Indian depredations ceased, and the territory of Illinois was again on the road to prosperity.

CHAPTER III.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

In January of 1818 the territorial legislature forwarded to Nathaniel Pope, delegate in congress from Illinois, a petition praying for admission into the national union as a state. On April 18 of the same year, congress passed the enabling act, and December 3, after the state government had been organized, and Governor Bond had signed the constitution, congress, by a resolution, declared Illinois to be one of the "United States of America, and admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states in every respect."

FIRST CONSTITUTION.

In July and August of 1818, a convention was held at Kaskaskia for the purpose of drafting a constitution. This constitution was not submitted to a vote of the people for their approval or rejection, it being well known that they would approve it. It was about the first organic law of any state in the union to abolish imprisonment for debt. The first election under the constitution was held on the first Thursday and the two succeeding days in September, 1818. Shadrach Bond was elected governor, and Pierre Menard lieutenant-governor. Their term of office extended four years. At this time the state was divided into 15 counties, the population being about 40,000. Of this number, by far the larger portion were from the southern states. The salary of the governor was \$1,000, while that of the treasurer was

\$500. The legislature re-enacted, *verbatim*, the territorial code, the penalties of which were unnecessarily severe. Whipping, stocks and pillory were used for minor offenses, and for arson, rape, horse-stealing, etc., death by hanging was the penalty. These laws, however, were modified in 1821.

The legislature first convened at Kaskaskia, the ancient seat of empire for more than one hundred and fifty years, both for the French and Americans. Provisions were made, however, for the removal of the seat of government by this legislature. A place in the wilderness on the Kaskaskia river was selected, and named Vandalia. From Vandalia it was removed to Springfield in the year 1839.

THE WINNEBAGO WAR.

The Indians, who for some years were on peaceful terms with the whites, became troublesome in 1827. The Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes and other tribes had been at war for more than a hundred years. In the summer of 1827 a war party of the Winnebagoes surprised a party of Chippewas, and killed eight of them. Four of the murderers were arrested, and delivered to the Chippewas, by whom they were immediately shot. This was the first irritation of the Winnebagoes. Red Bird, a chief of this tribe, in order to avenge the execution of the four warriors of his own people, attacked the Chippewas, but

was defeated ; and being determined to satisfy his thirst for revenge by some means, surprised and killed several white men. Upon receiving intelligence of these murders, the whites who were working the lead mines in the vicinity of Galena formed a body of volunteers, and, reinforced by a company of United States troops, marched into the country of the Winnebagoes. To save their nation from the miseries of war, Red Bird and six other men of his nation voluntarily surrendered themselves. Some of the number were executed, some of them imprisoned, and destined, like Red Bird, ingloriously to pine away within the narrow limits of a jail, where formerly the vast forests had proven too confining for them.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

In the year 1804, a treaty was concluded between the United States and the chiefs of the Sac and Fox nations, who had fought with great bravery in the service of Great Britain during the war of 1812. Black Hawk had always taken exceptions to this treaty, pronouncing it void. In 1831 he established himself, with a chosen band of warriors, upon the disputed territory, ordering the whites to leave the country at once. The settlers complaining, Governor Reynolds dispatched General Gaines, with a company of regulars and 1,500 volunteers, to the scene of action. Taking the Indians by surprise, the troops burnt their villages and forced them to conclude a treaty, by which they ceded all lands east of the Mississippi, and agreed to remain on the western side of the river. Necessity

forced the proud spirit of Black Hawk into submission, which made him more than ever determined to be avenged upon his enemies. Having rallied around him the war-like braves of the Sac and Fox nations, he crossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1832. Upon learning of this invasion, Governor Reynolds hastily collected a body of 1,800 volunteers, placing them under command of Brigadier-General Whiteside. The army marched to the Mississippi, and having reduced to ashes the Indian village known as "Prophet's Town," proceeded several miles up the river to Dixon, to join the regular forces under General Atkinson. They found at Dixon two companies of volunteers, who, sighing for glory, were dispatched to reconnoitre the enemy. They advanced, under command of Major Stillman, to a small creek, afterward known as "Stillman's Run," and while there encamped, saw a party of mounted Indians at a distance of a mile. Several of Stillman's party mounted their horses and charged the Indians, killing three of them, but being attacked by the main body under Black Hawk, they were routed, and by their precipitated flight, spread such a panic through the camp that the whole company ran off to Dixon as fast as possible. On their arrival, it was found that eleven of their number were missing, having been killed by the Indians.

In June, 1832, Black Hawk, with a band of 150 warriors, attacked Apple River Fort, near Galena, defended by 25 men. This fort, a mere palisade of logs, was erected to afford protection to the miners. For fifteen consecutive hours the garrison had to sustain the assault of the savage enemy; but knowing

very well that no quarter would be given them, they fought with such fury and desperation that the Indians, after losing many of their best warriors, were compelled to retreat.

New forces having been sworn into the service, Generals Atkinson and Henry determined to pursue the retreating foe. They followed them into Wisconsin, and hearing that Black Hawk was encamped on Rock river, at the Manitou village, issued orders to continue the pursuit. The officers of General Henry handed to him a written protest; but he, a man equal to any emergency, ordered the officers to be arrested, and escorted to General Atkinson. Within a few minutes after the order was given, the officers all collected around the general's quarters, and pledged their word that if forgiven, they would return to duty, and never do the like again.

The battle of Bad Axe immediately followed, resulting in a loss to the Indians of three hundred, besides fifty prisoners. The whites had but seventeen killed and twelve wounded. Black Hawk, with twenty of his braves, escaped, retreating up the Wisconsin river. The Winnebagoes desiring to secure the friendship of the whites, went in pursuit, and captured and delivered them to General Street, the United States Indian agent. Among the prisoners were the son of Black Hawk and the prophet of the tribe. These, with Black Hawk, were taken to Washington, D. C., and were soon confined as prisoners at Fortress Monroe. Thus ended the Black Hawk war.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

At the general election in 1834, Joseph

Duncan was chosen governor by a handsome majority. A reckless and uncontrollable desire for internal public improvements seized the minds of the people. In his message to the legislature, in 1835, Governor Duncan said: When we look abroad and see the extensive lines of inter-communication penetrating almost every section of our sister states; when we see the canal boat and the locomotive bearing with seeming triumph the rich productions of the interior to the rivers, lakes and oceans, almost annihilating time, burthen and space, what patriotic bosom does not beat high with a laudable ambition to give Illinois her full share of those advantages which are adorning her sister states, and which a magnificent Providence seems to invite by a wonderful adaptation of our whole country to such improvements."

STUPENDOUS SYSTEM OF IMPROVEMENTS INAUGURATED.

The legislature responded to the ardent words of the governor, and enacted a system of internal improvements 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 the railroad, river or canal, and they were to be compensated by the free distribution of \$20,000 among them. To inflate this balloon beyond credence, it was ordered that work should commence on both ends of each of these railroads and rivers, and at each river crossing, all at the same time. This provision, which

has been called the crowning folly of the entire system, was the result of those jealous combinations emanating from the fear that advantages might accrue to one section over another in the commencement and completion of the works. We can appreciate better, perhaps, the magnitude of this grand system by reviewing a few figures. The debt authorized for these improvements in the first instance was \$10,230,000. But this, as it was soon found, was based on estimates at least too low by half. This, as we readily see, committed the state to a liability of over \$20,000,000, equivalent to \$200,000,000 at the present time, with over ten times the population, and more than ten times the wealth.

Such stupendous undertakings by the state naturally engendered the fever of speculation among individuals. That particular form known as the town lot fever, assumed the malignant type at first in Chicago, from whence it spread over the entire state and adjoining states. It was an epidemic. It cut up men's farms without regard to locality, and cut up the purses of the purchasers without regard to consequences. It was estimated that building lots enough were sold in Indiana alone to accommodate every citizen then in the United States.

Chicago, which in 1830, was a small trading post, had within a few years grown into a city. This was the starting point of the wonderful growth and marvelous career of that city. Improvements unsurpassed in the annals of the world by individual effort, were then begun, and have been maintained to this day. Though visited by the

terrible fire fiend, and the accumulations of years swept away in a single night, yet she has arisen and to-day is the best built city in the world. Reports of the rapid advance in property in Chicago spread to the east, and thousands poured into her borders, bringing money, enterprise and industry. Every ship that left her port carried with it maps of splendidly situated towns and additions, and every vessel that returned was laden with immigrants. It was said at the time that the staple article of Illinois exports was town plats, and that there was danger of crowding the state with towns to the exclusion of land for agriculture.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

The Illinois and Michigan canal again received attention. This enterprise is one of the most important in the early history of Illinois, on account of its magnitude and cost, and forming as it does, the connecting link, between the great chain of lakes and the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. Governor Bond, the first governor, recommended in his first message the building of the canal. In 1821, the legislature appropriated \$10,000 for surveying the route. This work was performed by two young men who estimated the cost at \$600,000 or \$700,000. It cost, however, when completed \$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, congressman from this state, congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828, commissioners were appointed and work commenced, with a new survey and new estimates.

In 1834-5 the work was again pushed forward, and continued until 1848, when it was completed.

PANIC—REPUDIATION ADVOCATED.

Bonds of the state were recklessly disposed of, both in the east and in Europe. Work was commenced on various lines of railroads, but none were ever completed. On the Great Western Railroad, from Meredosia east eight miles, the first locomotive that ever turned a wheel in the great valley of the Mississippi was run. The date of this remarkable event was November 8, 1838. Large sums of money were being expended with no assurance of a revenue, and consequently, in 1840, the legislature repealed the improvement laws passed three years previously, not, however, until the state had accumulated a debt of nearly \$15,000,000.

Thus fell the most stupendous, extravagant and almost ruinous folly of a grand system of internal improvements that any civil community, perhaps, ever engaged in. The state banks failed, specie was scarce, an enormous debt was accumulated, the interest of which could not be paid, people were disappointed in the accumulation of wealth, and real estate was worthless. All this had a tendency to create a desire to throw off the heavy burden of state debt by repudiation. Men, true, honest and able, were placed at the head of affairs; and although the hours were dark and gloomy, and the times most trying, yet our grand state was brought through and prospered, until to-day, after the expenditure of millions for public improvements, and for carrying on the civil war, it has, at present, no public debt whatever.

CHAPTER IV.

MORMON, MEXICAN AND CIVIL WARS.

In April, 1840, the "Latter-Day Saints," or Mormons, came in large numbers to Illinois, and purchased a tract of land on the east side of the Mississippi river, about ten miles above Keokuk. Here they commenced building the city of Nauvoo. A more picturesque or eligible site for a city could not have been selected.

The origin, rapid development and prosperity of this religious sect are the

most remarkable and instructive historical events of the present century. That an obscure individual, without money, education or respectability, should persuade hundreds of thousands of people to believe him inspired of God, and cause a book, contemptible as a literary production, to be received as a continuation of the sacred revelation, appears almost incredible; yet, in less than half a century, the disciples of this obscure

individual have increased to hundreds of thousands; have founded a state in the distant wilderness, and compelled the government of the United States to practically recognize them as an independent people.

The founder of Mormonism was Joseph Smith, a native of Vermont, who emigrated while quite young with his father's family to western New York. Here his youth was spent in idle, vagabond life, roaming the woods, dreaming of buried treasures, and in endeavoring to learn the art of finding them by the twisting of a forked stick in his hands, or by looking through enchanted stones. Both he and his father became famous as "water-wizards," always ready to point out the spot where wells might be dug and water found. Such was the character of the young profligate when he made the acquaintance of Sidney Rigdon, a person of considerable talent and information, who had conceived the design of founding a new religion. A religious romance, written by Mr. Spaulding, a Presbyterian preacher of Ohio, then dead, suggested the idea, and finding in Smith the requisite duplicity and cunning to reduce it to practice, it was agreed that he should act as a prophet; and the two devised a story that gold plates had been found buried in the earth containing a record inscribed on them in unknown characters, which, when inspired by the power of inspiration, gave the history of the ten lost tribes of Israel.

After their settlement in and about Nauvoo, in Hancock county, great depredations were committed by them on the "Gentiles." The Mormons had been received from Missouri with great

kindness by the people of this state, and every possible aid granted them. The depredations committed, however, soon made them odious, when the question of getting rid of them was agitated. In the fall of 1841, the governor of Missouri made a demand on Governor Carlin for the arrest and delivery of Joe Smith as a fugitive from justice. Smith was subsequently arrested, but was released by Judge Douglas upon the ground that the writ had once been returned before it had been executed. In 1842, he was again arrested, and again escaped. Emboldened by success, the Mormons became more arrogant and overbearing. Many people began to believe they were about to set up a government for themselves in defiance of the laws of the state. Owners of property stolen in other counties made pursuit into Nauvoo; and were fined by the Mormon courts for daring to seek their property in the holy city. About this time they petitioned congress to establish a territorial government for them in Nauvoo.

Smith soon began to play the tyrant over his people. Among the first acts of this sort was an attempt to take the wife of William Law, one of his most talented disciples, and make her his spiritual wife. He established, without authority, a recorder's office, and an office to issue marriage licenses. He proclaimed that none could deal in real estate or sell liquor but himself. He ordered a printing office demolished, and in many ways controlled the freedom and business of the Mormons. Not only did he stir up some of the Mormons, but by his reckless disregard of the laws of the land, raised up opposition on every

hand. It was believed he introduced the Danite band, which he had chosen as the ministers of his vengeance, that no blood, except that of the church, was to be regarded as sacred, if it contravened the accomplishment of his object. It was asserted that he inculcated the legality of perjury and other crimes, if committed to advance the cause of true believers; that God had given the world and all it contained to his saints, and since they were kept out of their rightful inheritance by force, it was no moral offense to get possession of it by stealing.

It was currently reported that an establishment existed in Nauvoo for the manufacture of counterfeit money, and that a set of outlaws were maintained for the purpose of putting it in circulation. Statements were circulated to the effect that a reward was offered for the destruction of the *Warsaw Signal*, an anti-Mormon paper, and that Mormons dispersed over the country threatened all persons who offered to assist the constable in the execution of the law, with the destruction of their property and the murder of their families. There were rumors also that an alliance had been formed with the western Indians, and in case of war they would be used in murdering their enemies. In short, if only one-half of these reports were true, the Mormons must have been the most infamous people that ever existed.

William Law, one of the proprietors of the printing office destroyed by Smith, went to Carthage and procured a warrant for the arrest of Smith and others in the deed. The prophet, his brother Hiram and others, surrendered themselves at Carthage, June 24, 1844,

on a charge of riot, and all entered into a recognizance before a justice of the peace for their appearance at court. They were again arrested, and thrown into prison at Carthage. The people of Hancock, McDonough and Schuyler counties had assembled, armed and ready to avenge the outrages that had been committed by the Mormons. Great excitement prevailed. All were anxious to march into Nauvoo. The 27th of June was appointed for the march, but Governor Ford, who at the time was in Carthage, apprehended trouble if the militia should attempt to invade Nauvoo, disbanded the troops, retaining only a guard for the jail.

Governor Ford went to Nauvoo on the 27th. The same morning about two hundred men from Warsaw, many of them disguised, hastened to Carthage. On learning that one of the companies left as a guard had disbanded, and the other stationed 150 yards from the jail, while eight men were left to guard the prisoners, a communication was soon established between the Warsaw troops and the guard; and it was arranged that the guard should have their guns charged with blank cartridges and fire at the assailants when they attempted to enter the jail. The conspirators came up, jumped the fence around the jail, were fired upon by the guard, which, according to arrangement, was overpowered, and the assailants entered the prison to the door of the room where the two prisoners were confined. An attempt was made to break open the door; but Joe Smith, being armed with a pistol, fired several times as the door was broken open, and three of the assailants were wounded. At the same time several shots were fired

into the room, by some of which John Taylor, a friend of the Smith's, received four wounds, and Hiram Smith was instantly killed. Joe Smith, severely wounded, attempted to escape by jumping out of a second-story window, but was so stunned by the fall that he was unable to rise. In this position he was dispatched by balls fired through his body. Thus fell Joe Smith, the most successful imposter of modern times. Totally ignorant of almost every fact in science, as well as in law, he made up in constructiveness and natural cunning what he lacked in education.

Many feared the Mormons would assemble in force and attack Carthage for the purpose of avenging the death of the prophet. But this was never done. In the fall of 1845, a convention, consisting of delegates from eight of the adjoining counties, assembled to concert measures for the expulsion of the Mormons from the state. The Mormons seriously contemplated emigration westward, believing the times forbode evil for them. Accordingly during the winter of 1845-46, the most stupendous preparations were made by the Mormons for removal. All the principal dwellings, and even the temple, were converted into workshops, and before spring, 12,000 wagons were in readiness; and by the middle of February, the leaders, with 2,000 of their followers, had crossed the Mississippi on the ice.

Before the spring of 1846, the majority of Mormons had left Nauvoo, but still a large number remained.

THE BATTLE OF NAUVOO.

In September a writ was issued

against several prominent Mormons, and placed in the hands of John Carlin, of Carthage, for execution. Carlin called out a posse to help make the arrest, which brought together quite a large force, in the vicinity of Nauvoo. Carlin, not being a military man, placed in command of the force, first, General Singleton, and afterward Colonel Brockman, who proceeded to invest the city, erecting breastworks, and taking other means for defensive as well as offensive operations. What was then termed a battle next took place, resulting in the death of one Mormon and the wounding of several others, and loss to the anti-Mormons of three killed and four wounded. At last, through the intervention of an anti-Mormon committee of one hundred from Quincy, the Mormons and their allies were induced to submit to such terms as the posse choose to dictate, which were that the Mormons should immediately give up their arms to the Quincy committee and remove from the state. The trustees of the church and five of their clerks were permitted to remain for the sale of Mormon property, and the posse were to march in unmolested and leave a sufficient force to guarantee the performance of their stipulations. Accordingly the constable's posse marched in, with Brockman at their head. It consisted of 800 armed men, and 600 or 700 unarmed, who had assembled from all the country around, through motives of curiosity to see the once proud city of Nauvoo humbled and delivered up to its enemies. They proceeded into the city slowly and carefully, examining the way for fear of the explosion of a mine, many of which had been made by the

Mormons, by burying kegs of powder in the ground, with a man stationed at a distance to pull a string communicating with the trigger of a percussion lock affixed to the keg. This kind of a contrivance was called by the Mormons "hell's half acre." When the posse arrived in the city, the leaders of it elected themselves into a tribunal to decide who should be forced away and who remain. Parties were dispatched to hunt for fire-arms and for Mormons, and to bring them to judgment. When brought, they received their doom from the mouth of Brockman, who remained a grim and unawed tyrant for the time. As a general rule, the Mormons were ordered to leave within an hour or two, and by rare grace some of them were allowed until next day, and in a few cases longer time was granted.

MEXICAN WAR.

In 1846, when the war with Mexico commenced, Illinois sent her quota of six regiments to the tented field. More men were offered, but only the six regiments could be accepted. These six shed imperishable honors, not only upon the state, but upon the American Union. Veterans never fought more nobly and effectively than did the volunteers from Illinois. At the battle of Buena Vista, by the coolness and bravery of the second regiment, under Colonel Bissell, the day was saved. The conflict began early on the morning of February 22d, 1847, and was continued until nightfall of the next day. The solid columns of the enemy were hurled against our advancing forces all day long, but were met and held in check by the unerring fire of our musketry

and artillery. A portion of General Lane's division was driven back by the enemy, who appeared in such formidable numbers as to be almost irresistible. At this time the Second Illinois under Colonel Bissell, with a squadron of cavalry and a few pieces of artillery, came handsomely into action, and gallantly received the concentrated fire of the enemy, which they returned with deliberate aim and terrible effect. Every discharge of the artillery seemed to tear a bloody path through the columns of the enemy. Says a writer: "The rapid musketry of the gallant troops from Illinois poured a storm of lead into their serried ranks, which literally strewed the ground with the dead and dying." But, notwithstanding his losses, the enemy still advanced until our gallant regiment received fire from three sides. Still they maintained their position for a time with unflinching firmness against that immense host. At length, perceiving the danger of being entirely surrounded, it was determined to fall back to a ravine. Colonel Bissell, with the coolness of ordinary drill, ordered the signal "cease firing" to be made; he then, with the same deliberation, gave the command, "face to the rear, battalion about face: forward march!" which was executed with the regularity of veterans to a point beyond the peril of being outflanked. Again, in obedience to command, these brave men halted, faced about, and under a murderous tempest of bullets from the foe, resumed their well directed fire. The conduct of no troops could have been more admirable, and, too, until that day they had never been under fire, when within less than half an

hour, eighty of their comrades dropped by their sides.

From Colton's "History of the Battle of Buena Vista," the following extract is taken: "As the enemy on our left was moving in retreat along the head of the plateau, our artillery was advanced until within range, and opened a heavy fire upon him, while Colonels Hardin, Bissell and McKee, with their Illinois and Kentucky troops, dashed gallantly forward in hot pursuit. A powerful reserve of the Mexican army was just then emerging from the ravine, where it had been organized, and advanced on the plateau, opposite the head of the southernmost gorge. Those who were giving way rallied quickly upon it, when the whole force, thus increased to over 12,000 men, came forward in a perfect blaze of fire. It was a single column, composed of the best soldiers of the republic, having for its advanced battalions the veteran regiments. The Kentucky and Illinois troops were soon obliged to give ground before it, and seek the shelter of the second gorge. Over half the column was suddenly enveloped in it, while the other half pressed on across the plateau, having for the moment nothing to resist them except the three guns in their front. The portion that was immediately opposed to the Kentucky and Illinois troops, ran down along each side of the gorge, in which they had sought shelter, and also circled around its head, leaving no possible way of escape for them except by its mouth, which opened upon the road. Its sides, which were steep,—at least an angle of forty-five degrees,—were covered with loose pebbles and stones, and converged

to a point at the bottom. Down there were our poor fellows, nearly three regiments of them (First and Second Illinois, and Second Kentucky), with but little opportunity to load or fire a gun, being hardly able to keep their feet. Above, the whole edge of the gorge, all the way around, was darkened by the serried masses of the enemy, and was bristling with muskets directed on the crowd beneath. It was no time to pause. Those who were not immediately shot down rushed on toward the road, their number growing less and less as they went, Kentuckians and Illinoisans, officers and men, all mixed up in confusion, and all pressing on over the loose pebbles and rolling stones of those shelving, precipitous banks, and having lines and lines of the enemy firing down from each side and rear as they went.

Just then the enemy's cavalry, which had gone to the left of the reserve, had come over the spur that divides the mouth of the second gorge from that of the third, and were now closing up the only door through which there was the least shadow of a chance for their lives. Many of those ahead endeavored to force their way out, but few succeeded. The lancers were fully six to one, and their long weapons were already reeking with blood. It was at this time that those who were still back in that dreadful gorge heard the roar of Washington's battery. No music could have been more grateful to their ears. A moment only, and the whole opening, where the lancers were busy, rang with the repeated explosions of spherical case shot. They gave way. The gate, as it were, was clear, and out upon the

road a stream of our poor fellows issued. They ran panting down toward the battery, and directly under the flight of iron then passing over their heads, into the retreating cavalry. Hardin, Clay, McKee, Willis, Zabriskie, Houghton, but why go on? It would be a sad task indeed to name over all who fell during this twenty minutes slaughter. The whole gorge, from the plateau to its mouth, was strewn with our dead. All dead! No wounded there—not a man; for the infantry had rushed down the sides, and completed the work with the bayonet.

After a hard fight, at night both armies laid down upon their arms, in much the same position as in the morning. However, early the following morning, the glad tidings were heard amidst our army that the enemy had retreated, thus again crowning the American banners with victory.

In addition to Colonel Bissell, other names that shine as stars in this war are Shields, Baker, Harris, Hardin, Coffee—all from Illinois. Such, indeed, were the intrepid valor and daring courage exhibited by Illinois volunteers during the Mexican war, that their deeds should live in the memory of their countrymen while time shall last.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

In the war for the Union, no state can show a more glorious record than that of Illinois. Sumter was fired upon April 12, 1861. Two days afterward, President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers—75,000 in number. On the 15th, Governor Yates issued his proclamation, convening the legislature and ordering the enlistment

of six regiments, the quota assigned the state. The call was no sooner made than filled. Patriotism filled every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, every vocation in life offered its best men. On assembling, the legislature authorized the raising of ten additional regiments, anticipating another call. At the close of 1861, Illinois had sent to the field nearly 50,000 men, and had 17,000 in camp awaiting marching orders, thus exceeding its full quota by 15,000.

In July and August of 1862, the President called for 600,000 men—the quota of Illinois being 52,296—and gave until August 18 as the limits in which the number might be raised by volunteering, after which a draft would be ordered. The state had already furnished 17,000 in excess of her quota, and it was first thought this number would be deducted from the present requisition, but this could not be done. But thirteen days were granted to enlist this vast army, which had to come from the farmers and mechanics. The farmers were in the midst of harvest, but, inspired by love of country, over 50,000 of them left their harvest ungathered, their tools and their benches, the plows in their furrows, turning their backs on their homes, and before eleven days had expired, the demands of the government were met, and both quotas filled.

The war went on, and call followed call, until it began to look as if there would not be men enough in all the free states to crush out and destroy the monstrous war, traitors had inaugurated. But to every call for either men or money,

there was a willing and ready response, and it is a boast of the people that, had the supply of money fallen short, there were women brave enough, daring enough, patriotic enough, to have offered themselves as sacrifices on their country's altar. On the 21st of December, 1864, the last call for troops was made. It was for 300,000 men. In consequence of an imperfect enrollment of the men subject to military duty, it became evident, ere this call was made, that Illinois was furnishing thousands of men more than what her quota would have been, had it been correct. So glaring had this disproportion become, that under this call the quota of some districts exceeded the number of able-bodied men in them.

No troops ever fought more heroically, stubbornly, and with better effect, than did the boys from the "Prairie state." At Pea Ridge, Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Iuka, Corinth, Stone River, Holly Springs, Jackson, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Lookout mountain, Murfreesboro, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, Chattanooga, and on every other field where the crash of arms was heard, her sons were foremost.

The people were liberal as well as patriotic; and while the men were busy enlisting, organizing and equipping companies, the ladies were no less active, and the noble, generous work performed by their tender loving hands, deserves mention along with the bravery, devotion and patriotism of their brothers, upon the southern field of carnage.

The continued need of money to obtain the comforts and necessities for the

sick and wounded of our army, suggested to the loyal women of the north many and various devices for the raising of funds. Every city, town and village had its fair, festival, picnic, excursion, or concert, which netted more or less to the cause of hospital relief, according to the population of the place, and the amount of energy and patriotism displayed on such occasions. Especially was this characteristic of our own fair state, and scarcely a hamlet within its borders which did not send something from its stores to hospital or battlefield, and in the larger towns and cities were well organized soldiers' aid societies, working systematically from the beginning of the war until its end. The great state fair held in Chicago in May, 1865, netted \$250,000. Homes for traveling soldiers were established all over the state, in which were furnished lodging for 600,000 men, and meals valued at \$2,500,000. Food, clothing, medicine, hospital delicacies, reading matter, and thousands of other articles were sent to the boys at the front.

The rebellion ended with the surrender of Lee and Johnson, in April, 1865, and as soon as possible the troops were disbanded. The following is a summary of troops furnished by the state: infantry, 185,941; cavalry, 32,082; artillery, 7,277; making a grand aggregate of 225,300 men of all arms.

Thus it will be seen that Illinois did her full share toward putting down the Rebellion, as regards the number of men and amount of materials supplied.

CHAPTER V.

GOVERNMENT.

Shadrach Bond was the first governor of Illinois. He was a native of Maryland, and was born in 1773; was reared on a farm, received a common school education, and came to Illinois in 1794. He served as a delegate in congress from 1811 to 1815, where he procured the right of pre-emption of public land. He was elected governor in 1818; was beaten for congress in 1824, by Daniel P. Cook. He died at Kaskaskia, April 11, 1830.

Edward Coles, the second governor, was born December 15, 1786, in Virginia. His father was a slave-holder, gave his son a collegiate education, and left to him a large number of slaves. These he liberated, giving each head of a family 160 acres of land and a considerable sum of money. He was President Madison's private secretary. He came to Illinois in 1819, was elected governor in 1822, on the anti-slavery ticket; moved to Philadelphia in 1833, and died in 1868.

Ninian Edwards, the successor of Mr. Coles, was not new to the duties of the office, having been appointed in 1809, when the territory of Illinois was formed, as its territorial governor, which position he held until its organization as a state, when he was sent to the United States senate. He was elected governor in 1826. He was a native of Maryland, and

born in 1775; received a collegiate education; was chief justice of Kentucky.

John Reynolds, the fourth governor of the state, was born in Pennsylvania in 1788, and came with his parents to Illinois in 1800. In 1830 he was elected governor on the democratic ticket, and afterwards served three years in congress. He also received a classical education, yet was not polished. He was an ultra-democrat; attended the Charleston convention in 1860, and urged the seizure of United States arsenals by the South. He died in 1865, at Belleville, childless.

In 1834 Joseph Duncan was elected governor by the whigs, although formerly a democrat. He had previously served four terms in congress. He was born in Kentucky, in 1794; had but a limited education; served with distinction in the war of 1812; conducted the campaign of 1832, against Black Hawk. He came to Illinois when quite young.

Thomas Carlin succeeded Duncan, having been elected on the democratic ticket in 1838. He had but a meagre education; held many minor offices, and was active, both in the war of 1812 and the Black Hawk war. He was born in Kentucky, in 1789; came to Illinois in 1812, and died at Carrollton, February 14, 1852.

Thomas Ford, the next governor, was elected as a democrat, in 1842. He was born in Pennsylvania, in the year 1800; was brought by his widowed mother to Missouri, in 1804, and shortly afterwards to Illinois. He received a good education, and studied law; was elected judge four times—twice as circuit judge, judge of Chicago, and judge of the supreme court. He wrote his history of Illinois in 1847, and died in 1850.

Augustus C. French was born in New Hampshire, in 1808; was admitted to the bar in 1831, and shortly afterwards moved to Illinois. He was elected governor in 1846. On the adoption of the constitution of 1848, he was again chosen, serving until 1853. He was a democrat in politics.

Joel A. Matteson, who succeeded French in the gubernatorial office, was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1808. His father was a farmer, and gave his son only a common school education. He first entered upon active life as a small tradesman, but subsequently became a large contractor and manufacturer. He was a heavy contractor in building the canal. He was elected governor in 1852 upon the democratic ticket.

William H. Bissell was elected by the republican party in 1856. He had previously served two terms in congress; he was a colonel in the Mexican war, and had held many minor offices previous to being chosen governor. He was born in New York state in 1811; received a common school education; came to Illinois early in life and engaged in the medical profession. This he changed for the law, and became a

noted orator, and the standard-bearer of the republican party in Illinois. He died in 1860, while governor.

Richard Yates, the "war governor" of Illinois, was born in Warsaw, Kentucky, in 1818; came to Illinois in 1831; served two terms in congress; in 1860 was elected governor, and in 1865, United States senator. He was a college graduate, and read law under J. J. Hardin. He rapidly rose in his chosen profession and charmed the people with his oratory. He filled the gubernatorial chair during the trying days of the rebellion, and by his energy and devotion won the undying affection of the loyal people. He died in St. Louis at the expiration of his term as senator.

Richard J. Oglesby, who was elected governor in 1864, was born in Kentucky in 1824; at the age of eight years he found himself an orphan, and four years later he came to Illinois. He was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, worked some at farming, and read law occasionally. He enlisted in the Mexican war, and was chosen first lieutenant. After his return, he again took up the law, but during the gold fever of 1849, went to California; he soon returned, and in 1852, he entered upon his illustrious political career. He raised the second regiment organized in the state to suppress the rebellion, and for gallantry was promoted to be major-general. His election as governor in 1864 was due, in a great degree, to his patriotic war record. He was again elected to the same position in 1872, but resigned to go to the United States senate. He was again elected in 1884. He is a staunch republican in politics.

John M. Palmer succeeded General Oglesby. He was born in Kentucky in 1817, and came to Illinois in 1831. He was admitted to the bar in 1839. He was elected to the office of probate judge of Macoupin county in 1843; was a member of the constitutional convention in 1847; county judge in 1849; elected to the state senate in 1851; member of the peace conference in 1861. He was colonel of the 14th Illinois infantry, and rose by successive promotions to major-general, commander of the 14th army corps, and afterwards of the department of Kentucky. Was governor from 1869 to 1872, both inclusive.

Richard J. Oglesby was again elected to the office of governor in 1872; in 1873 he was sent to the United States senate and Lieutenant-Governor John L. Beveridge succeeded to the governorship, which he held until 1877.

Shelby M. Cullom succeeded Governor Beveridge. He was born in Kentucky in 1828; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in 1848; was elected to the state legislature in 1856, and again in 1860. Served on the war commission at Cairo, in 1862, and was a member of the 39th, 40th, and 41st congresses, in all of which he served with credit to his state. He was again elected to the state legislature in 1872, and re-elected in 1874. He was elected governor in 1876, and again in 1880. During the last term he was sent to the United States senate, and Lieutenant-Governor John M. Hamilton succeeded to the office of governor, which he held with credit and ability for the remainder of the term.

John M. Hamilton was succeeded as governor by Richard J. Oglesby, elected in 1884. A sketch of Gov. Oglesby is given in connection with the mention of his first election.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Pierre Menard was the first lieutenant-governor of Illinois. He was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1767. He came to Illinois in 1790, where he engaged in the Indian trade, and became wealthy. He died in 1844. Menard county was named in his honor.

Adolphus F. Hubbard was elected lieutenant-governor in 1822. Four years later, he ran for governor against Edwards, but was beaten.

William Kinney was elected in 1826. He was a Baptist clergyman; was born in Kentucky in 1781, and came to Illinois in 1793.

Zadock Casey was elected lieutenant-governor in 1830, although on the opposition ticket to Governor Reynolds, the successful gubernatorial candidate. He subsequently served several terms in congress.

Alexander M. Jenkins was elected on the ticket with Governor Duncan, in 1834, by a handsome majority.

S. H. Anderson, lieutenant-governor under Governor Carlin, was chosen in 1838. He was a native of Tennessee.

John Moore was elected lieutenant-governor in 1842. He was born in England in 1793, and came to Illinois in 1830. He won the name of "Honest John Moore."

Joseph B. Wells was chosen with Gov. French, at his first election, in 1846.

In 1848, when French was again chosen governor, William McMurtry was elected lieutenant-governor.

Gustavus P. Koerner was the next to hold the office, having been elected in 1852. He was born in Germany in 1809. At the age of 22 he came to Illinois. In 1872 he was the candidate of the liberal party for governor, but was defeated.

John Wood was elected in 1856, and on the death of Governor Bissell, became governor.

Francis A. Hoffman was chosen with Governor Yates in 1860. He was born in Prussia in 1822, and came to Illinois in 1840.

William Bross was the next, elected in 1864. He was born in New Jersey, and came to Illinois in 1848. John Dougherty was elected in 1868.

John L. Beveridge was chosen lieutenant-governor in 1872, and when Governor Oglesby was sent to the senate in 1873, he became governor, and held the position the remainder of the term.

Andrew Sherman was elected lieutenant-governor in 1876.

John M. Hamilton, elected in 1880, became governor when Shelby M. Cullom was elected to the office of United States senator.

Wm. J. Campbell was elected president of the senate and ex-officio lieutenant-governor when Hamilton succeeded to the gubernatorial chair.

John C. Smith is the present incumbent.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The following have served in this capacity: Ninian W. Edwards, 1854-56; W. H. Powell, 1857-58; Newton Bateman, 1859-75; Samuel M. Etter, 1876-80; James P. Slade, 1880-81; Henry Raab succeeded Slade. His last term will expire in 1887.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The attorney-generals of Illinois have been as follows: Daniel P. Cook, 1819; William Mears, 1820; Samuel D. Lockwood, 1821-22; James Turney, 1823-28; George Forquer, 1829-32; James Semple, 1833-34; Ninian W. Edwards, 1834-35; Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., 1835; Walter B. Seates, 1836; Asher F. Linder, 1837; George W. Olney, 1838; Wickliffe Kitchell, 1839; Josiah Lamborn, 1841-42; James A. McDougall, 1843-46; David B. Campbell, 1846; [office abolished and recreated in 1867]; Robert G. Ingersoll, 1867-68; Washington Bushnell, 1869-72; James K. Edsall, 1872-80; James McCartney, 1880-84; George Hunt, present incumbent.

TREASURER.

The state treasurers of Illinois have been as follows: John Thomas, 1818-19; R. K. McLaughlin, 1819-22; Ebner Field, 1823-26; James Hall, 1827-30; John Dement, 1831-36; Charles Gregory, 1836; John D. Whiteside, 1837-40; M. Carpenter, 1841-48; John Moore, 1848-56; James Miller, 1857-60; William Butler, 1861-62; Alexander Starne, 1863-64; James H. Beveridge, 1865-66; George W. Smith, 1867-68; Erastus N. Bates, 1869-72; Edward Rutz, 1878-79; John C. Smith, 1879-81; Edward Rutz, 1881-83; John C. Smith, 1883-84; Jacob Gross, 1885-89.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Elias K. Kane, 1818-22; Samuel D. Lockwood, 1822-23; David Blackwell, 1823-24; Morris Birkbeck, 1824; George Farquer, 1825-28; Alexander P. Field, 1829-40; Stephen A. Douglas, 1840; Lyman Trumbull, 1841-42; Thompson

Campbell, 1843-46; Horace S. Cooley, 1846-49; David L. Gregg, 1850-52; Alexander Starne, 1853-56; Azias M. Hatch, 1857-60; Sharon Tyndale, 1865-68; Edward Rummel, 1869-72; George H. Harlow, 1873-79, Henry D. Dement, 1881. He is the present incumbent.

AUDITORS.

Elijah C. Berry, 1818-31; I. T. B. Stapp, 1831-35; Levi Davis, 1835-40; James Shields, 1841-42; W. L. D. Ewing, 1843-45; Thompson Campbell, 1846; Jesse K. Dubois, 1857-64; Orlin H. Miner, 1865-68; Charles E. Lippincott, 1869-76; Thomas B. Needles, 1877-79; Charles P. Swigert, elected in 1880, and again in 1884, is the present incumbent.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Ninian Edwards—On the organization of the state, in 1848, Ninian Edwards, the popular territorial governor, was chosen senator for the short term, and in 1849 re-elected for full term.

Jesse B. Thomas—One of the federal judges during the entire territorial existence, was chosen senator on organization of the state, and re-elected in 1823, and served till 1829.

John McLean—In 1824 Edwards resigned, and John McLean was elected to fill his unexpired term. He was born in North Carolina in 1791, and came to Illinois in 1815; served one term in congress, and in 1829 was elected to the United States senate, but the following year died. He is said to have been the most gifted man of his period in Illinois.

Elias Kent Kane—Was elected November 30, 1824, for the term beginning March 4, 1825. In 1830 he was re-elected,

but died before the expiration of his term. He was a native of New York, and in 1814 came to Illinois. He was first secretary of state, and afterwards state senator.

David Jewett Parker—Was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Judge McLean in 1830, November 12, but the legislature refused to endorse the choice. Parker was a native of Connecticut, born in 1792, and died in Alton in 1869.

John M. Robinson—Instead of Baker, the governor's appointee, the legislature chose Robinson, and in 1834 he was re-elected. In 1843 he was elected supreme judge of the state; but died within two months of his election. He was a native of Kentucky, and came to Illinois when quite young.

William L. D. Ewing—Was elected in 1835, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Kane. He was a Kentuckian.

Richard M. Young—Was elected in 1836, and held his seat from March 4, 1837, to March 4, 1843, a full term. He was a native of Kentucky; was a circuit judge before his election to the senate, and supreme judge in 1842. He died in an insane asylum at Washington.

Samuel McRoberts—The first native Illinoisan ever elevated to the high office of United States senator from this state, was born in 1799, and died in 1843, on his return home from Washington. He was elected circuit judge in 1824, and March 4, 1841, took his seat in the United States senate.

Sidney Breese—Was elected to the United States senate, December 17, 1842, and served a full term. He was born in Oneida county, New York. He was a major in the Black Hawk war; was cir-

cuit judge, and in 1841 was elected supreme judge. He served a full term in the United States senate, beginning March 4, 1843, after which he was elected to the legislature, again circuit judge, and, in 1857, to the supreme court, which position he held until his death, in 1878.

James Semple—Was the successor of Samuel McRoberts, and was appointed by Governor Ford in 1843. He was afterwards elected judge of the supreme court.

Stephen A. Douglas—Was elected December 14, 1846. He had previously served three terms as congressman. He became his own successor in 1853, and again in 1859. From his first entrance in the senate, he was acknowledged the peer of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, with whom he served his first term. His famous contest with Abraham Lincoln for the senate in 1858, is the most memorable in the annals of our country. It was called the "battle of the giants," and resulted in Douglas' election to the senate, and that of Lincoln to the presidency. He was born in Brandon, Vermont, April 23, 1813, and came to Illinois, in 1833. He died in 1861. He was appointed secretary of state by Governor Carlin, in 1840, and shortly afterward to the supreme bench.

James Shields—Was elected and assumed his seat in the United States senate in 1849, March 4. He was born in Ireland, in 1810, and came to the United States in 1827. He served in the Mexican war, was elected senator from Wisconsin, and in 1879 from Missouri for a short term.

Lyman Trumbull—took his seat in the United States senate March 4, 1855,

and became his own successor in 1861. He had previously served one term in the lower house of congress, and served on the supreme bench. He was born in Connecticut; studied law and came to Illinois in early life, where for years he was actively engaged in politics. He resides in Chicago.

Orville H. Browning was appointed United States senator in 1861, to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Stephen A. Douglas, until a senator could be regularly elected. Mr. Browning was born in Harrison county, Kentucky; was admitted to the bar in 1831, and settled in Quincy, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of law, and was instrumental, with his friend, Abraham Lincoln, in forming the republican party of Illinois, at the Bloomington convention. He entered Johnson's cabinet as secretary of the interior, and in March, 1868, was designated by the president to perform the duties of attorney general, in addition to his own as secretary of the interior department.

William A. Richardson—Was elected to the United States senate in 1863, to fill the unexpired term of his friend, Stephen A. Douglas. He was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, about 1810, studied law, and settled in Illinois; served as captain in the Mexican war, and was promoted for bravery on the battle-field of Buena Vista, by a unanimous vote of his regiment. He served in the lower house of congress from 1847 to 1857, continuously.

Richard Yates—Was elected in 1865, and served a full term of six years. A sketch of him is given in connection with the office of governor.

John A. Logan—Was elected to the

United States senate in 1871. He was born in Jackson county, Illinois, February 9, 1826, received a common school education; enlisted as a private in the Mexican war, where he rose to the rank of regimental quarter-master. On returning home he studied law, and came to the bar in 1852; was elected in 1858 a representative to the 36th congress and re-elected to the 37th congress, resigning in 1861 to take part in the suppression of the rebellion, served as colonel, and subsequently as a major-general, and commanded with distinction, the armies of the Tennessee. He was again elected to the senate in 1879, and served the full term. He was the candidate of the republican party in 1884 for vice-president of the United States, with Blaine, but was defeated.

David Davis—Was elected to the United States senate in 1877, for a term of six years. He was born in Cecil county, Maryland, March 9, 1815; graduated at Kenyon college, Ohio, studied law, and removed to Illinois in 1835; was admitted to the bar, and settled in Bloomington, where he has since resided, and amassed a large fortune. He was for many years the intimate friend and associate of Abraham Lincoln, rode the circuit with him each year, and after Lincoln's election to the presidency, was appointed by him to fill the position of judge of the supreme court of the United States, which position he resigned to accept the senatorship. When Arthur ascended to the presidency, at the death of Garfield, Davis was elected president of the senate and acting vice-president of the United States.

Shelby M. Cullom—Was elected to the United States senate in 1883, to succeed

David Davis for a term of six years, and is serving in that capacity at present. At the time of his election to this office he was filling the gubernatorial chair, and resigned, and John M. Hamilton succeeded him. Senator Cullom is a resident of Springfield.

In 1885, John A. Logan, after a protracted contest in the legislature, was elected as successor to himself in the senate, and is the present colleague of Senator Cullom.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Fifteenth congress, 1818—John McLean.

Sixteenth, 1819-20—Daniel P. Cook.

Seventeenth, 1821-22—Daniel P. Cook.

Eighteenth, 1823-24—Daniel P. Cook.

Nineteenth, 1825-26—Daniel P. Cook.

Twentieth, 1827-28—Joseph Duncan.

Twenty-first, 1829-30—Joseph Duncan.

Twenty-second, 1831-32—Joseph Duncan.

Twenty-third, 1833-34—Joseph Duncan, Zadoek Casey.

Twenty-fourth, 1835-36—Zadoek Casey, John Reynolds, William L. May.

Twenty-fifth, 1837-38—Zadoek Casey, John Reynolds, William L. May.

Twenty-sixth, 1839-40—Zadoek Casey, John Reynolds, John T. Stuart.

Twenty-seventh, 1841-42—Zadoek Casey, John Reynolds, John T. Stuart.

Twenty-eighth, 1843-44—Robt. Smith, Orlando B. Ficklin, Stephen A. Douglas, John A. McClernand, Joseph P. Hoge, John J. Hardin, John Wentworth.

Twenty-ninth, 1845-46—Robt. Smith, Stephen A. Douglas, Orlando B. Ficklin, John J. Hardin (1845), Joseph P. Hoge, John A. McClernand, John Wentworth.

Thirtieth, 1847-8—John Wentworth, Thomas J. Turner (1847), Abraham Lincoln, John A. McClelland, Orlando B. Ficklin, Robert Smith, William A. Richardson.

Thirty-first, 1849-50—John A. McClelland, John Wentworth, Timothy R. Young, William A. Richardson, Edward D. Baker, W. H. Bissell, T. L. Harris.

Thirty-second, 1851-52—William A. Richardson, Thompson Campbell, Orlando B. Ficklin, John Wentworth, Richard Yates, Richard S. Maloney, Willis Allen, William H. Bissell.

Thirty-third, 1853-54—William H. Bissell, John C. Allen, Willis Allen, Elihu B. Washburne, Richard Yates, Thompson Campbell, James Knox, Jesse O. Norton, William A. Richardson.

Thirty-fourth, 1855-6—Elihu B. Washburne, Lyman Trumbull, James H. Woodworth, James Knox, Thompson Campbell, Samuel S. Marshall, J. L. D. Morrison, C. Allen, Jesse O. Norton, William A. Richardson.

Thirty-fifth, 1857-58—Elihu B. Washburne, Charles D. Hodges, William Kellogg, Thompson Campbell, John F. Farnsworth, Owen Lovejoy, Samuel S. Marshall, Isaac N. Morris, Aaron Shaw, Robert Smith, Thomas L. Harris.

Thirty-sixth, 1859-60—Elihu B. Washburne, John A. Logan, Owen Lovejoy, John A. McClelland, Isaac N. Morris, John F. Farnsworth, Philip B. Fouke, Thomas L. Harris, William Kellogg, James C. Robertson.

Thirty-seventh, 1861-62—Elihu B. Washburne, James C. Robertson, John A. Logan, Owen Lovejoy, John A. McClelland, Isaac N. Arnold, Philip B. Fouke, William Kellogg, Anthony L. Knapp, William A. Richardson.

Thirty-eighth, 1863-64—Elihu B. Washburne, Jesse O. Norton, James C. Robinson, William J. Allen, Isaac N. Arnold, John R. Eden, Lewis W. Ross, John T. Stuart, Owen Lovejoy, William R. Morrison, John C. Allen, John F. Farnsworth, Charles W. Morris, Eben Ingersoll, A. L. Knapp.

Thirty-ninth, 1865-66—E. B. Washburne, Anthony B. Thornton, John Wentworth, Abner C. Hardin, Eben C. Ingersoll, Barton C. Cook, Shelby M. Cullom, John F. Farnsworth, John Baker, Henry P. H. Bromwell, Andrew Z. Kuykendall, Samuel S. Marshall, Samuel W. Moulton, Lewis W. Ross.

Fortieth, 1867-68—Elihu B. Washburne, Abner C. Hardin, Eben C. Ingersoll, Norman B. Judd, Albert G. Burr, Barton C. Cook, Shelby M. Cullom, John F. Farnsworth, John Baker, Henry P. H. Bromwell, John A. Logan, Samuel S. Marshall, Green B. Raum, Lewis W. Ross.

Forty-first, 1869-70—N. B. Judd, John F. Farnsworth, H. C. Burchard, John B. Hawley, Eben C. Ingersoll, Barton C. Cook, Jesse H. Moore, Shelby M. Cullom, Thomas W. McNecley, Albert G. Burr, Samuel S. Marshall, John B. Hay, John M. Crebs, John A. Logan.

Forty-second, 1871-72—Charles B. Farwell, John Farnsworth, Horatio C. Burchard, John B. Hawley, Bradford N. Stevens, Henry Snapp, Jesse H. Moore, James C. Robinson, Thos. W. McNally, Edward Y. Rice, Samuel S. Marshall, John B. Hay, John M. Crebs, John S. Beveridge.

Forty-third, 1873-74—John B. Rice, Jasper D. Ward, Charles B. Farwell, Stephen A. Hurlburt, Horatio C. Burchard, J. B. Hawley, Franklin Corwin,

win, Robert M. Knapp, James C. Robinson, John B. McNulta, Joseph G. Cannon, John R. Eden, James S. Martin, William R. Morrison, Greenbury L. Fort, Grauville Barriere, William H. Ray, Isaac Clements, Samuel S. Marshall.

Forty-fourth, 1875-76—Bernard G. Caulfield, Carter H. Harrison, Charles B. Farwell, Stephen A. Hurlburt, Horatio C. Burchard, Thomas J. Henderson, Alexander Campbell, Greenbury L. Fort, Richard H. Whiting, John C. Bagby, Scott Wike, William M. Springer, Adlai E. Stevenson, Joseph G. Cannon, John R. Eden, W. A. J. Sparks, William R. Morrison, William Hartzell, William B. Anderson,

Forty-fifth, 1877-78—William Aldrich, Carter H. Harrison, Lorenzo Brentano, William Lathrop, Horatio C. Burchard, Thomas J. Henderson, Philip C. Hayes, Greenbury L. Fort, Thomas A. Boyd, Benjamin F. Marsh, Robert M. Knapp, William M. Springer, Thomas F. Tipton, Joseph G. Cannon, John R. Eden, W. A. J. Sparks, William R. Morrison, William Hartzell, Richard W. Townshend.

Forty-sixth, 1879-80—William Aldrich, George R. Davis, Hiram Barber, John C. Sherwin, R. M. A. Hawk, Thomas J. Henderson, Philip C. Hayes, Greenbury L. Fort, Thomas A. Boyd, Benjamin F. Marsh, James W. Singleton, William M. Springer, A. E. Stevenson, Joseph G. Cannon, Albert P. Forsythe, W. A. J. Sparks, William R. Morrison, John R. Thomas, R. W. Townshend.

Forty-seventh, 1881-82—William Aldrich, George R. Davis, Charles B. Farwell, John C. Sherwin, Robert M. A.

Hawk, Thomas J. Henderson, William Cullen, Lewis E. Payson, John H. Lewis, Benjamin F. Marsh, James W. Singleton, William M. Springer, Dietrich C. Smith, Joseph G. Cannon, Samuel W. Moulton, W. A. J. Sparks, William R. Morrison, John R. Thomas, R. W. Townshend.

Forty-eighth—Ransom W. Dunham, John F. Finerty, George R. Davis, George E. Adams, Reuben Ellwood, Robert R. Hilt, Thomas J. Henderson, William Cullen, Lewis E. Payson, Nicholas E. Worthington, William H. Neece, James M. Riggs, William M. Springer, Jonathan H. Rowell, Joseph G. Cannon, Aaron Shaw, Samuel W. Moulton, William R. Morrison, R. W. Townshend, John R. Thomas.

Forty-ninth—Ransom W. Dunham, Francis Lawler, James H. Ward, George E. Adams, Reuben Ellwood, Robert R. Hilt, Thomas J. Henderson, Ralph Plumb, Lewis E. Payson, Nicholas E. Worthington, William H. Neece, James M. Riggs, William M. Springer, Jonathan H. Rowell, Joseph G. Cannon, Silas Z. Landes, John R. Eden, William R. Morrison, Richard W. Townshend, John R. Thomas.

Only three-fourths of a century ago, the territory of Illinois was organized, with a population estimated at 9,000; to-day it numbers more than three and one-half millions—a greater number than in all the colonies during the revolution. When organized, steamboats had never traversed its waters; railroads, telegraphs and telephones were unknown; to-day, every navigable stream is alive with vessels, carrying her products to other lands; while railroads traverse every county and almost

every township in the state; while the number of miles of telegraph wire would probably encircle the globe, and the telephone is placed in many thousands of homes, enabling their inmates to converse intelligibly with parties at a distance of many miles. Then the light that shone out of darkness was only the tallow dip, or that furnished from blazing logs in the old-fashioned fire-places; to-day, after having displaced the tallow dip, the candle and the common house-lamp, the darkness of night is penetrated by the glare of gas, and the bright rays of the electric light, rivalling the light of day. Then agriculture was in its infancy, it being possible with the machinery then used, only to raise sufficient crops to supply

the wants of those lying within its boundary; to-day, with the improved plows, the self-binding reaper, the steam thresher, and other improved machinery, Illinois can feed a nation of 50,000,000 of people. Then the newspaper was a rare visitor in the household; to-day, the humblest citizen can scarcely exist without his daily and weekly paper. Then knowledge was possessed by few; to-day, by means of free schools, well endowed colleges and other influences, there is no excuse for living ignorant. But time would fail to compare the advantages of to-day over the first decade of the present century, and the student of history, as he reads of the progress made, can only wonder what the future will reveal.

HISTORY OF JERSEY COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

To nearly every thinking mind the study of history is one of peculiar pleasure and enjoyment. The sage and scholar poring over a dusty tome, draws from the details of a vanished past the lessons of to-day. The fiery mind of youth receives from its pure well the inspiration for bright and noble deeds that oft bear the fruit of name and fame. The politician, too, can therein see the rocks and shoals that have wrecked so many a noble craft, and can steer his bark into safety's haven by its glow.

All history, if properly written, is interesting; and there is not a country, or a city, or a hamlet—nay, it might be said, not a family or an individual on the globe—whose history might not be more or less valuable to posterity.

From those days called ancient, away back in the dim and misty past, when the human race first arrived at a state of intelligence sufficient to enable them to transmit a traditionary account of themselves, all along down “the dim corridors of recorded time” our ancestors have left in various ways, and by different means, information, more or less mythical and fabulous, of the age and generation in which they played their ephemeral part on the world's ever changing theater of action. It is graven in bronze on the wonderful works of the central nations of Africa, around those “dim fountains of the Nile;” the grey old pyramids in the valley of that classic river are covered with the demotic and hieroglyphical language of the past.

The vast and mighty "palaces and piles stupendous," heavy with the dust of unknown centuries, that bewilder the traveler amid Egypt's drifting sands, upon the plains of the Tigris and Euphrates, and hidden away in the jungles of the Indies; the gigantic ruins of Central and Southern America, under the snow-capped Cordilleras, and among the prolific forests of Yucatan; the seamed and wrinkled pyramids of the Aztecs, in Mexico and California, and the ten thousand crumbling evidences of a powerful and advanced civilization scattered throughout the great valley of the Mississippi, all bear testimony to the countless attempts to transmit knowledge to posterity.

The written history of the American Continent dates back scarcely four centuries, yet within that comparatively short period its pages have garnered from her hills and mountains, from her grand rivers and mighty inland seas, valuable additions to the world's stock of knowledge.

Like the Eastern Continent, our own has its historic points, its nuclei around which cluster the memories of heroic deeds, the story of martyrs, and the legends of a barbarous past. St. Augustine, Jamestown, Plymouth Rock, Quebec, Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Detroit, are localities about which gather volumes of history.

A recital of these chain the attention and inflame the imagination of the careful student, as he slowly peruses its pages, and lives over again the deeds of those that have left such "footprints in the sands of time" as excite the emulation of all good people.

If this is true of general history, the

annals, of the long ago, in distant climes, among a strange people, how much more interesting it must be to peruse the pages of local history—the chronicle of the birth and development of our homes, the history of the people with whom we have an acquaintance, the record of the development of towns, the buildings, the institutions that surround us and that we have known for years—when on each page we can scan the rise and growth of some familiar landmark in our own lives, or watch with pride the career of some one loved and dear.

It is the aim of this work to collect and preserve in enduring and popular form some of the facts of the early settlement and subsequent growth of a great county of a grand state. The families whose ancestors were early on the ground, and whose members have made the county what it is are worthy of remembrance, and it is the intention to rescue them from the dust of oblivion.

The hands upon the dial of time had scarcely pointed to the last hour of the second decade of the present century when first the foot of civilized man pressed the virgin soil of Jersey county. Before that era this bright land was a vast, unbroken wilderness, whose only inhabitants were the birds and beasts, and their scarcely less wild congener, the nomad Indians of the plains, who here found a hunting ground, oftentimes a place of battle and a red grave. To the untutored savage, who lived but in the present, the thought that the "palefaces" would penetrate this beautiful country occurred not to disturb his dreams, and he continued on with his daily life of hunting and fish-

ing, and only varied the monotony of his lazy existence by a short, but bloody, passage-at-arms with some rival tribe. But the time must come when he must surrender this lovely heritage of his fathers and move onward to the sunset land, to give place to the hated white man. The time was soon to come when all nature must be changed; when the fair prairies with their gorgeous flowers and emerald sod must be broken up by the husbandman, and grain fit for the uses of civilized man sown therein.

Seventy years ago the soil was as yet unwearyed by the plow, and the woodman's ax had never been heard; the rude cabin of the settler with its smoke curling heavenward, with an air inviting the weary traveler to come and rest, was totally wanting in the broad landscape, and there was not even the slightest trace of the coming civilization—nothing but emerald seas and luxuriant grasses.

"These, the gardens of the desert these
The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful,
As the young earth ere man had sinned.

Lo! they stretch
In airy undulations far away,
As though the ocean, in the gentlest swell,
Stood still, with all its rounded billows fixed,
And motionless forever."

But these beautiful prairies that but a few short years ago lay basking 'neath a summer sun, without a trace of human habitation upon their broad bosoms, are now covered with fertile farms, thriving villages, commodious mansions and busy towns. The wilderness has been changed into the abode of man and the home of civilization. And the annals of the men and the times that wrought this wonderful transformation, it is the duty as well as the pleasure of the historian to collect

and jot down upon these pages, so that when these heroes of the frontier shall have passed onward to their "great reward" they shall have left these lines behind them as monuments to mark their memories—monuments more enduring than stone or brass, even were their epitaphs written in letters of gold.

Even while they live, the recital of those early days when first they "stuck their stakes" in this their land of promise, the changes from the then to now will come uppermost in their minds, and the contrast will afford some food for thought. In those by-gone days the road hither was long and tedious, no roads, no bridges; the only mode of crossing the numerous streams that meandered across the path of the pilgrim was by fording or swimming. The only mode of transportation was the covered wagon, within whose protecting hood was packed the courageous wife and mother with her little ones, together with the few articles of furniture thought necessary to begin life in the "far west." Letters from the dear ones, left in the home-nest, were like the proverbial angels' visits, "Few and far between." Entering upon possession of their new-found home, after the labor, keen and arduous, of the father and husband had been rewarded by the completion of the humble cot, built of the primeval logs, the family settled down to the hardships and scant fare of pioneer life. No labor-saving machinery was there in those days to lighten the work in husbandry or domestic economy, only heavy manual labor, with the crudest of tools. No convenient mill or store at which to purchase the necessities of life when "reluctant nature withheld her smile" and crops

failed to meet the emergency. These were but a tithe of the trials and inconveniences of a new settlement, but how changed to-day. In place of the weary journey through mud, or dust, or drifted snow, thirty or forty miles to mill, or distant village for provision, the only means of transport, the slow-paced oxen or scarcely faster plodding farm-horse, now the iron steed of commerce, with rush and roar, dashes up almost to the door-step of the farmer, and towns and villages with stores and mills dot these verdant hills and plains. Conveniences are brought to their very homes, and the mails, that were many weeks on their way in the past, now are hardly cold from the hands of the loved ones in the "old home" ere they are in the hands of the receiver. Ye newer-comers, compare, in your minds, the rude appliances of early days, both in the farm implements, and the domestic helps to the labors of both man and wife; contrast the horse-power thresher with the flail; the scythe and cradle with the self-binding harvester; the sewing machine with its humble sister, the needle, and thousands of other innovations and improvements with the makeshifts and ruder implements of former times.

The heroes and heroines of the early days, for women met the same fate with as bold a front as the sterner sex, have earned their place in history, and it is but meet that they should occupy it.

A history of the people is, par excellence, the history of the state, the nation or the county, and in these pages the people shall fill the prominent place. The annals of the lives of these, the "Pilgrim Fathers" of Jersey county have within them all the elements of

tragedy or comedy, and the story of their conflict with nature and the vicissitudes of pioneer life shall be the principal theme of this history.

Thousands of facts are herein recorded, and individual sketches of hundreds of citizens, living and dead, are here placed in enduring form. These men and women are, or have been, actors in the drama of the settlement and development of Jersey county. By inserting these sketches, in addition to other matter, is preserved, not only the recital of historic fact, but a subcurrent of individual deeds that run through it, like some minor chord in the grand melody, giving a realism to the narrative, which could be imparted in no other way.

The first place in a history of this class necessarily begins with the first settlers, the hardy pioneers who first broke the way for civilization into these pristine wastes. The pioneers! how that word strikes a responsive chord in every bosom—how at its sound we conjure up the bold, hardy and adventurous father of a family packing up a few indispensables and turning his back upon the parent roof-tree, all its conveniences and luxuries, and plunging into a savage and untried wilderness, far in advance of the hosts of civilization, there to carve him out a new home. Rugged men, with nerves and muscles of steel, and hearts bold as the Vikings of old, they merit our fullest admiration of their heroism, for heroic it was, this defying of nature in her wildest moods. Let, then, the tablets of history bear their names, that when, in a few short years, they have been called to the land of the hereafter, their deeds and actions perish not with them, and that coming genera-

tions may have ever before them the bright examples of these noble men.

Rough were they in many eases, and uncouth, yet in them lies the true nobility that lifts a man from an ignominious position and places him upon a high pedestal. Burns, the Scottish poet, truly says:

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The gold the gold for all that."

And although in many eases these bold pioneers were men of limited education and little social training, men who would be out of place in the gilded salons of society, or the silken boudoir of beauty, still they were possessors of a noble manhood that is the monopoly of no race or caste. Then honor to these noble men, and women, too, that first made a settlement on the wild prairies and in the timber of Jersey county; and here planted the seeds that have grown into such a flourishing community; that have had a prominent hand in making it what it is.

When these argonauts first came here they were completely isolated from their kind. No railroads, and, in fact, no roads of any kind connected them with the far-away land of their kin. No house in which to dwell until they could rear their humble log cabin, no neighbors to render aid in sickness or trouble, no one to close their eyes in death—alone. Life with them was not all a rosy dream, but a hard and bitter struggle with want, penury and privation, and the wonder is that they should still be spared to us, after almost a life-time of toil and conflict; but still many of them

linger this side of the grave. Let us then hasten, and inclining the ear, listen to their tales of bygone days, the story of their lives, the description of their acts during the heroic age, that history may inscribe them upon her tablets, a monument, when they are gone, more enduring than stone or bronze.

The men of to-day, hardy sons of heroic sires, prominent in official or in commercial circles, also deserves a place in history, for "each day we live, we are making history," and the details of the rise and growth of the business interests of the county are not without their value in observations on the gradual rise of this section from barbarism and a wilderness to the teeming farm lands, interspersed with cities, towns and villages, as we now find it.

These old settlers must be gathered unto their fathers; the men so full of business and activity to-day must go down into the grave; the youth and budding maiden, rise to manhood and womanhood, linger and decay, and even children that now linger 'round their parents' knee, give place to other people and other things. Then the value of history will be better understood, when all these actors upon the stage of life have lain down,

"With patriarchs of the infant world,—with
kings,

Fair forms, and hoary seers of ages past,
All in one mighty sepulchre,"

Then posterity will hail with gladness these annals of the times and deeds of their forefathers, that they may pattern after their noble sires.

CHAPTER II.

GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY AND RESOURCES.

Jersey county lies on the western border of the great state of Illinois, at the junction of the Illinois river and the mighty Mississippi, and embraces somewhat over ten congressional townships or about three hundred and sixty-three square miles, and contains about 232,000 acres of land, nearly all of which is valuable for tillage or pasture.

The county is bounded on the north by Greene county, on the east by Macoupin and Madison counties, on the south by the state of Missouri, from which it is separated by the Mississippi river, and on the west by Calhoun county, the Illinois river forming the boundary line between.

The central and eastern portions of this sub-division of the state, are mostly prairie, level or gently rolling, but the southern and western part becomes more broken and rough as it approaches the rivers, forming in bluffs and hills, separated from each other by narrow ravines, and with sharp declivities, crowned with a narrow, knifelike ridge, some towering some two or three hundred feet in the air. This portion of the county was heavily timbered at one time, but the hands of the busy woodman has wielded the axe so well that much of the land has been cleared of its leafy mantle, but enough remains to give to it the appearance of a wooded country, and with the

outcrop of gigantic rock, deep shady ravines and purling springs, make as picturesque locality as any found in the state.

The territory of Jersey county is diversified with many streams of water, that flow in all directions from the center, of which Jerseyville is the highest point. The principal of these streams are the Macoupin, the Otter, Piasa and Phill's creek with their affluents. Macoupin creek enters Jersey county first in the northern part of Ruyle township and winding, with devious course in a general westerly course close to the boundary line between this and Greene county, is some times in one county and some times in the other, until it reaches the northeast corner of the township of Richwoods, from which point to the Illinois river, into which it empties, it forms the boundary line between the two counties. Phill's creek, which is an affluent of this stream, is formed by the junction of several small rivulets, which unite on section 17, of Fidelity township, and from thence flowing northwesterly, receives the waters of the Owl and Dorsey's branches, and flows into the Macoupin creek. Piasa creek has its source in the southwestern part of Macoupin county, and is formed by the junction of two or three small runs that meet on section 35, of

Fidelity township, and from thence flowing in a general southwesterly course, empties into the Mississippi river. Otter creek has its rise in the center of the county, and flows westwardly into the Illinois river, at the southeast corner of section 6, Rosedale township. These streams, with their numerous affluents, and many small creeks, runs and rivulets that empty into the two rivers, afford ample drainage for the county, and supply an abundance of water for stock purposes.

RAILROADS.

There are three lines of railroad traversing the territory of Jersey county, in various directions, connecting it with eastern and southern markets. The St. Louis and Kansas City branch of the Chicago and Alton railroad enters the county on the north from Greene county and traverses the townships of Jerseyville, Mississippi and Piasa. It has two stations within the county, those of Jerseyville and Delhi. Another branch of the same road crosses the southeast corner of Piasa township, the main line from Chicago to St. Louis. The Rock Island and St. Louis branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad crosses the northeastern part of Ruyle township and has one station within this county, Kemper. The St. Louis, Jerseyville and Springfield branch of the Wabash railroad, enters the county from the northeast, crosses the townships of Fidelity and Jerseyville to the city of the latter name, and then turns south, passing through Mississippi and Elsah to the town of Elsah, on the Mississippi river, thence turning west, runs to Grafton, where it, at present, has its

terminus. Besides these iron roads, nature has provided the most magnificent of waterways for the carrying off of the surplus products of this portion of the state, the Illinois river and the mighty Mississippi, the Father of Waters. All these numerous avenues of trade, facilitate the transportation of merchandise and produce, and bring the county of Jersey into direct communication with the mighty marts of commerce, both north and south, and add largely to the commercial value of everything raised within its borders. From early times the energetic agriculturists of this county have thrive and gathered stores of this world's goods, until to-day Jersey county stands well to the front as one of the most prosperous in the state of Illinois. The bluff lands of the county are most admirably adapted to the cultivation of all kinds of fruits, as well as wheat and other cereals, and the prairie with its rich, black alluvial soil seems the home of corn and other grains. The rich succulent grasses of this region betray by the sleek hides and rounded forms of the stock that are pastured therein, the nutritive qualities drawn from a kindly soil. Thrift and affluence are manifested on every hand in the fine improvements and graded stock throughout the county, and taking it as a whole, in an agricultural sense, this county ranks with the best in the land. Its proximity to the great rivers, together with its excellent railroad facilities, and unexceptional resources, must make it commend itself to those seeking homes in the West. The broken land in the vicinity of the rivers is well adapted to the culture of grape, as is demonstrated

by those who have made essay in this direction, and in the hands of skillful vinegrowers could be made to yield a more liberal return for the labor devoted to them, than can be obtained from the richest prairie land, devoted to the common cereals, indigenous to this climate and latitude. Sheep would, no doubt, do well here, as it is a known fact that they are more healthy on hill land than on the lowlands.

The following tables will give some idea of the wealth of the county, being the assessments made at various times during the existence of the county, and shows how the real and personal property of the citizens of Jersey county, has increased from time to time:

1853.	No.	Valued at.
Horses.....	3,241	\$121,878
Neat Cattle.....	6,790	50,963
Mules.....	260	8,729
Sheep.....	2,337	2,345
Hogs.....	14,707	29,295
Carriages and wagons.....	1,109	35,477
Clocks and watches.....	737	3,976
Pianos.....	7	730
Goods and merchandise.....		41,150
Manufactured articles.....		7,822
Money and credits.....		134,040
Unenumerated property.....		30,100

Aggregate.....	\$466,514
Deductions.....	27,473

Total value taxable personal property.....	\$439,041
Lands.....	\$996,652
Town lots.....	87,679
	\$1,084,331
	\$1,523,370

1859	No.	Valued at.
Horses.....	3,903	\$176,480
Neat cattle.....	9,023	88,911
Mules and asses.....	606	23,729
Sheep.....	2,413	2,421
Hogs.....	14,321	23,753
Carriages and wagons.....	1,549	53,639
Clocks and watches.....	1,008	6,009
Pianos.....	37	2,475
Goods and merchandise.....		50,130
Bankers' and brokers' property.....		7,000
Manufactured articles.....		16,005
Money and credits.....		144,875

Bonds, stocks, etc.....	290
Unenumerated property.....	63,654

Aggregate.....	\$665,179
Deduction.....	12,751

Total value taxable personal property..... \$652,428

Railway property.....	\$ 12,507
Lands.....	1,502,582
Town lots.....	211,448
	\$1,726,537

Total value of real and personal property..... \$2,378,965

1864	No.	Valued at.
Horses.....	5,099	\$208,024
Cattle.....	9,154	87,783
Mules and asses.....	463	15,160
Sheep.....	5,561	10,576
Hogs.....	13,378	25,852
Carriages and wagons.....	1,772	59,224
Clocks and watches.....	967	6,220
Pianos.....	65	5,645
Goods and merchandise.....		75,690
Bankers' property.....		2,000
Manufactured.....		5,335
Money and credits.....		144,877
Bonds, stocks, etc.....		11,100
Unenumerated property.....		103,392

Aggregate..... \$760,878

Land.....	\$1,481,720
Town lots.....	220,430
	\$1,702,150
	\$2,463,028

Tax levied..... \$59,998.74.

1869	No.	Valued at.
Horses.....	4,698	\$171,056
Neat cattle.....	6,733	77,319
Mules and asses.....	679	25,266
Sheep.....	4,459	5,887
Hogs.....	8,961	19,767
Carriages and wagons.....	1,612	51,225
Clocks and watches.....	1,196	7,806
Pianos.....	88	10,160
Goods and merchandise.....		79,340
Bankers' property.....		1,000
Manufactured articles.....		7,415
Money and credits.....		200,690
Unenumerated property.....		103,829

Aggregate.....	\$760,790
Deduction.....	1,590

\$759,200

Railroad property.....	\$66,208
Lands in the county.....	2,219,282
Town lots.....	499,039
	2,784,529

Total assessed valuation..... \$3,543,729

1884	Valued at.
Lands.....	\$2,741,398
Town lots.....	573,710
Personal property.....	704,364
Railroad property.....	205,540
Telegraph property.....	918

Aggregate value..... \$4,228,930

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY.

[Hon. Wm. McAdams.]

The geological structure of Jersey county presents, with the exception of Calhoun, the most interesting and varied field for investigation of any county in the state. The outcrops of the stratified rocks include a thickness of over one thousand feet of strata, ranging from the lower coal measures to the Trenton limestone of the Lower Silurian period. Some time after the deposits of the carboniferous period were made, some great convulsion of the pent up forces of nature caused an upheaval of the strata, and a mountain, or rather the half of a mountain, arose, whose highest point was in the southern portion of Calhoun county, with the foot of the elevation extending in a half circle from Alton through a part of Madison, Jersey, Greene and Calhoun counties to the southwest corner of Pike county, on the Mississippi river. This singular mountain doubtless presented on its southern and western side a mural wall, showing the whole range of the Paleozoic strata, from the St. Peters sandstone of the calciferous period to the coal measures, including over 100 feet of the latter formation. Jutting up against the base of this precipice, the rocks, with the coal measures on top, lie in their natural positions, though somewhat distorted, as if they

had been raised up and fallen back again. The lowest rock exposed in the county of Jersey is the well-known Trenton limestone.

This mountain was eroded away by the drift period, which, according to the theory of Agassiz, was an immense glacier, miles in thickness, and the finishing stroke in the earth's creation. The erosive forces of the drift period left the site of the mountain on a general level with the surrounding country. The stream known as Otter Creek has its source over the coal measures, in the prairie near the city of Jerseyville, and its course in a western direction, for a dozen miles to its mouth, passes directly over the exposed edges of the rocks raised by the upheaval, thus presenting nearly the whole series of rocks in the county. This locality, from the number of strata exposed in so limited an extent, makes it the most interesting field for the study of geology of which there is any knowledge in this part of the state of Illinois or the United States.

The following section will show the position and comparative thickness of the different groups in the county. The names of the groups given are some of the local, but are those by which they are

designated in the geological report of the state of Illinois, by Prof. Worthen:

Drift	100 feet.	Quaternary.
Coal Measures	200 feet.	Lower Coal Measures.
Lower Carboniferous.	15 feet.	Chester Limestone.
	60 to 75 feet.	St. Louis Limestone.
	150 feet.	Keokuk Limestone.
	200 feet.	Burlington Limestone.
	80 to 100 feet.	Kinderhook Group.
Devonian.	30 feet.	Black Slate.
	15 feet.	Hamilton Limestone.
Upper Silurian.	120 feet.	Niagara Limestone.
Lower Silurian.	40 to 50 feet.	Cincinnati Limestone.
	50 feet.	Trenton Limestone.

The total thickness of the geological deposits exposed is not far from 1100 feet.

We shall now proceed to describe the strata represented in the above section, taking them up in their order of sequence, and giving some of the more prominent features that have attracted our attention.

In the Quaternary system we include the Alluvium, Loess, and Drift, comprising all the loose superficial material that overlies the stratified rocks. The alluvial deposits of Jersey county are the bottom lands bordering on the Illinois river, and on the Piasa, Otter and Macoupin creeks. The bottom along the Illinois river is a deep, sandy loam,

differing somewhat in localities, by being formed wholly from the sediment deposited by the annual overflow of the river, or mainly formed from the wash from the highlands of the adjacent bluffs. These bottom lands are exceedingly fertile, producing annually large crops of grain and vegetables, which are grown year after year on the same ground, with but little perceptible diminution in the value of the crops. These lowlands are now gradually being elevated from year to year by the the causes already referred to; the swampy portions are filling up or being drained, and the arable area constantly increasing. The alluvial lands of Jersey county will, at no distant day, be very valuable.

That portion of the county bordering on the rivers has, adjacent to the bottoms, a range of high bluffs, cut up by deep ravines and narrow ridges. These bluffs are covered with a heavy deposit of loess, varying from twenty to sixty feet in thickness. The term loess is applied by geologists to certain deposits of partially stratified marly sands and clays, mainly restricted to the vicinity of our great river valleys. The deposit is in a finely comminuted condition, and contains the remains of fresh water and land shells, as well as some of the bones of animals of that period. It was doubtless formed after the deposition of the true drift, and when the Mississippi valley more resembled a lake than a flowing river. Where the deposit of loess is well developed, the bluffs usually present a series of bald knobs, which form such a marked feature in the topography of the county along the rivers.

This formation, from its peculiar nature, is easily manipulated by the farmer, and yields excellent crops. The loess seems more especially adapted to fruits and vines, and some of the finest orchards and vineyards in the county are in this formation. It does not extend far back from the river, except in the valleys of the creeks and streams, which are filled with the deposit, in some instances, three to six miles from the bluffs, an evidence that the valleys were excavated by other agencies than the water which now flows in them. In many places in the deposits of loess in the county are found curious concretions, which go by the names of petrified potatoe or petrified walnuts. Some of these are very singular, but none of them are fossils, being simply secretions, and their presence is without doubt due to some chemical action among the materials of which the loess is composed.

DRIFT.

The drift deposits are those accumulations of clay, sand and gravel which overlie the stratified rocks. The upper part of this deposit in this county is a yellowish, brown clay, furnishing an inexhaustible supply of material for the manufacture of brick. It is also used in the manufacture of coarse pottery, by being mixed with the blue clay beneath it. The middle division of the drift is usually a gravel bed, with clay or sand intermingled, and is the main supply of water for our wells. Boulders of granite, sienite, greenstone quartz and porphyry are often washed out of these gravel beds, and are seen in the course of all the streams. They are sometimes called "lost rocks," a name quite sug-

gestive, as they are indeed far away from their original ledges. The sand in the streams is all washed out of the drift.

The base of the drift in this county is a blue, plastic clay, in which are often found fragments of the vegetation of the period. A large proportion of the materials occupying the drift deposits have been derived from regions far beyond the limits of the state, and consist of water-worn fragments of primitive rocks from the Lake Superior region, and beyond, and which have been transported southward by the combined action of ice and water, and were distributed over the valley of the Mississippi as far south as the Ohio river, where the whole valley was covered by a vast sea of water.

Sometimes fragments of valuable minerals, such as gold, silver, copper and lead, are found in the drift, and have been the cause of leading many persons to give many fruitless search for mines supposed to be hidden below. All over the country, in digging wells, pieces of coal are found that have been dragged away from the coal measures, and deceive the unwary by their presence. Occasionally in digging wells, after penetrating the drift deposits, an old soil is discovered. This is generally found in ancient valleys that existed previous to the drift period. Other creek cuts through one of these ancient valleys not far above the iron bridge, and there is plainly to be seen, below the base of the drift, a curious black or dark brown formation, almost wholly composed of the limbs, leaves and fruits of trees mingled with a true soil. From a cubic foot of this

old deposit we extracted perhaps a score of perfect cones, from an inch to three inches in length, that belonged to some old conifer tree. Of the vegetation of this period but little is known; the same may be said of the animals. They were, however, without doubt fitted to live in a cold climate. We have some remains of an animal found in the drift deposits near Grafton. It was an animal as large as an ox, and had long tusks, very different, however, from those of an elephant; it is unknown to science. From the same locality we have the teeth of a mammoth species of elk or reindeer, together with the remains of rodents of unknown species. On the Piasa, Macoupin and Otter creeks a number of the remains of the huge and peculiar mammals of the drift period have been found. Relics or remains of this kind, found in digging wells or other excavations should be preserved, as they are the fragmentary pages of a lost history.

Although no beds of the Tertiary age have been identified in this country, certain indications have been observed that would go to show that this formation existed in local patches at least, in the valley of the Illinois river. While digging a well on the William's farm on bottom, four miles from the Illinois river, at the depth of twenty feet, a stratum of marl and sand was discovered, in which were fossils undoubtedly of the Tertiary age. One of these fossils, in our possession, is a well preserved shark's tooth, some four inches long. The river valley at this point is three to four miles wide, and seems to be filled with true drift deposits, beneath which was found the shark's tooth.

Further researches in this locality will no doubt reveal matter of great interest to science.

COAL MEASURES.

The rocks that belong to the coal measures in this county have a thickness of about 200 feet, embracing three or more seams of coal of workable thickness. These coal beds under-lie the eastern portion of the county. There is no coal of any value west of the Jacksonville and Alton railroad, which runs through the county from north to south. On the western side of this coal region the measures, if any are found, are thin and of no great value, but as we proceed easterly the measures increase in thickness, and the seams of coal become more numerous.

The following section is compiled from various local exposures, examined by the state geologist as well as myself, and given in his report, from which we draw largely in writing this chapter. The section may be taken as the approximate thickness of the coal measures of the county:

	Feet.
Gray shale exposed west of Brighton.....	10
Compact brownish limestone.....	6
Brown calcareous shale.....	3
Green and blue argillaceous shale..8	to 10
Coal No. 6.....2½ to 3	
Shaley clay.....	1½
Calcareous shale.....	6
Clay shale.....8	to 10
Limestone and bituminous shale..	3
Coal No. 5.....3	to 4
Shaley fine clay.....1	to 2
Nodular argillaceous limestone....	4
Gray shale.....	30
Bituminous shale.....	4
Sandstone and shale.....40	to 50
Coal No. 1.....2	to 3
Clay shale.....	2
Nodular dark-blue limestone, in local outcrops.....3	to 5
Shale and sandstone.....10	to 20

The upper beds of this section, including the two upper coal seams, can be seen in one locality near the town of Brighton. The coal beds in the state of Illinois are numbered from one to twelve, commencing with the lower seam, which is known as No. 1. In the rocks, in immediate connection with each one of these coal seams, are certain fossils that are peculiar to them, generally in the shale, limestone or sandstone that form the roof over the coal. By these fossils, with which any one can with a little study become familiar, the position and proper horizon of each coal vein is ascertained.

The two coal veins, near Brighton, on the eastern side of the county, are known by the associating fossils as Nos. 5 and 6, in the series of veins in the great coal fields in the state. These are the best workable beds in Illinois, being the greatest in thickness, and furnishing the most valuable coal.

These two coal beds both crop out along the eastern portion of the country, and are separated by 20 to 30 feet of shales. They are both underlaid by a calcareous clay shale, passing into limestone. The lower bed is overlaid by a brown limestone, which sometimes forms the roof immediately over the coal, or is separated from it by a thin bed of bituminous shale. The coal bed No. 5 furnishes most of the coal mined in the county, as it does in the state. It, no doubt, underlies the greater part of townships 7 and 8, in range 10, and may be found still further west, but so near its outcropping edges its presence is uncertain.

Coal beds Nos. 2, 3 and 4 of the series, seem to be wanting in Jersey county; at

least we have failed to find any evidence of their presence. There is, however, a third coal seam exposed on the Piasa creek, east of Delhi. This coal seam has been opened at various localities along the banks of the creek, and is reached by a shaft on the farm of Silas Bates. The coal varies in thickness from two to three feet, and is overlaid by a few inches of bituminous shale, which passes upward into a brown clay shale. It is underlaid by four or five feet of fire-clay and about 10 feet of sandy shale and sandstone, which lies directly upon the St. Louis limestone. There is no coal seam below this one, and it is probably the lowest of the series, and equivalent to No. 1. It is not so good a coal as Nos. 5 and 6.

In sinking a well for the city of Jerseyville, a few feet of micaceous sandstone was passed through, which, in all probability, belongs to the coal measures. The rocks exposed in the streams north of Jerseyville belong below the coal measures. The irregular borders of the formation, without doubt, run in an northeast direction from that city. There is plenty of coal in Jersey county for the use of the inhabitants. Its easy access, on account of its nearness to the surface, and consequently small outlay for sinking shafts, should make it very cheap to the consumer.

CHESTER LIMESTONE.

Passing below the coal measures, we come directly upon the lower, or sub-carboniferous rocks. In several places about the head branches of Otter creek are exposed thin outliers of the Chester group, which is not more than 15 feet thick. On a branch of Otter creek, near

Beatty's Mound, there is a stratum of white sandstone three or four feet thick; below this, several feet of thin-bedded sandstone is seen, which rests on the St. Louis limestone. This sandstone, which, however, is really a silicious limestone, contains many beautiful fossils, among which are *Retzia vera* and *Athyris ambigua*, familiar forms in the Chester group. At Cooper's quarries, three miles southwest of Jerseyville, the same beds are partly changed into a brown, ferruginous, shaly sandstone, in which are curious nodules of good iron ore. In this formation are found some beautiful pentremites, with a triangular base, and of an undetermined species.

ST. LOUIS LIMESTONE.

This formation seems generally to be the underlying work along the outcropping edges of the coal measures. It has considerable development through the central portion of the county, and its maximum thickness probably reaches from a hundred to one hundred and fifty feet. This rock, from its central position, is more generally used than any other rock in the county for building purposes. It has its greater development on the Piasa, and thins out in the northern part of the county, until it is not more than about thirty feet thick north of Jerseyville. There are many good quarries on the Piasa, and the abutments of the railroad bridge across that stream are built of this rock, from quarries in its vicinity. It out-crops on the farm of James Lamb, and there are excellent quarries both south and west of Beatty's Mound on Otter creek, and at Cooper's quarry, three miles southwest of Jerseyville. It is the underlying

rock beneath the city of Jerseyville, and is sometimes reached in digging deep wells in that locality. In the lower part of this formation in Jersey county there is a bluish, dove colored hydraulic limestone, which is as soft in some places as to have the appearance of a bed of blue clay. It out-crops on the Piasa near its mouth, where there is a manufactory for making cement. It is simply burned in a kiln to deprive it of water, and then ground into flour. It makes an excellent cement, and when mixed by water with two-thirds of its bulk of clean sand, will soon harden into a body having the consistency and hardness of rock.

The bed worked at the hydraulic mills is eight feet in thickness. Overlying the hydraulic limestone is a brownish magnesian limestone, in which are found *Orthis dubia*, *spirifer lateralis*, and a beautiful little pentremite peculiar to this formation. This hydraulic limestone seems to be present wherever the St. Louis limestone is found in the county. Beds of it are exposed near Beatty's Mound, and it underlies the city of Jerseyville, where we have seen it brought up from the bottom of wells that were less than a hundred feet in depth. The western limits of the St. Louis group in Jersey county, would form an irregular line running from the Mississippi about midway between the mouth of the Piasa and the town of Elsah, north, one mile west of Beatty's Mound, thence to Macoupin creek. Five miles above Grafton the St. Louis limestone is found, forming a part of the river bluff. It is not, however, in its original position, but seems to have been thrown down by the dislocation of

the strata caused by the upheaval of the Cap au Grey axis, which crosses the Illinois river a short distance above. These rocks at Dinsmore's lime kiln resemble the upper beds at Alton, and make excellent lime. This bed of rocks will, at some future day, be a great source of revenue to the people of the county.

KEOKUK LIMESTONE.

This group underlies the St. Louis limestone, and has a thickness in this county of about 150 feet. It is generally thin bedded, seldom affording strata more than a foot in thickness. Almost the entire thickness of these rocks can be seen in the Mississippi bluffs above the mouth of Piasa creek. Fine exposures are also to be seen on Otter creek and its affluents, between Jerseyville and Grafton. The rocks on Otter creek at the iron bridge, for a half a mile above and a mile below, belong to this group; it is also exposed on the Macoupin, northwest of Jerseyville. The rocks of this group are not near as valuable as the St. Louis limestone, being shaly, thin bedded, easily broken, and liable to crumble on exposure. It was formerly used to some extent in walling cellars and wells, for which purpose, as well as for foundation walls, it answers very well.

One peculiarity of this group of rocks, is its beds of geodes, which occur in the shaly limestone strata, sometimes so thickly disposed as to press against one another. Many of them are hollow spheres of quartz or chalcedony, with their interior cavity lined with beautiful crystal of quartz, calcite, dolomite, gypsum, aragonite, pyrites, pearl spar, silicate of alumina, and many other minerals in a crystalline form. It is

said that there is no formation in the state that presents such attractive and interesting specimens of crystallized minerals, as are to be found in the geode beds of the Keokuk limestone.

On some of the branches of Otter creek after a severe rain storm, hundreds of these geodes can be seen lying loose in the bed of the stream. The Keokuk rocks are noted for their fossils, and the beds of this formation in this county are rich with the remains of ancient life. Fossil shells, corals, *enerinites* and bryozoans of many beautiful and varied forms are abundant. Among the fossil shells, the most common are *Spirifer Keokuk*, *S. cuspidatus*, *Productus punctatus* and *Platyceras equileta*. Of the corals, the most abundant are *Zaphrentes Dalii*, *Sphenoplerium*, *obtusum*. Of the bryozoans, the curious screw shaped *Archimedes Owenana* is most common. A familiar acquaintance with the specific of the above named fossils, will enable anyone to identify the Keokuk rocks wherever they may be observed. Forty-eight species of fossil fish have been determined from this group, and are figured in the state reports. The temple at Nauvoo was built of this stone.

BURLINGTON LIMESTONE.

This group of rocks lies below the Keokuk limestone, from which it is separated in this county by cherty layers of considerable thickness, and which form beds of passage from one limestone formation to another. On the farm of Mr. Wm. McAdams, on Otter creek, a good section of this chert bed, some 20 feet in thickness, can be seen with the overlying Keokuk beds,

and beneath it the fossiliferous beds of the Burlington limestone. It is an excellent locality for the student of geology to see a plain line of demarcation separating two periods.

The Burlington strata below the chert is a heavy bedded, light grey crinoidal limestone, largely composed of the remains of crinoidea, interspersed with shells and corals that must have grown in remarkable abundance in that ancient quiet sea. In the formation of the chert bed these conditions seem to have been changed the exuberance of life is wanting the few fossils in the chert bed plainly showing the terrible struggle during an age of convulsions, for existence. The shaly beds of the Keokuk group, above the chert, show plainly that different conditions were ushered; the convulsions ceased, the storms gradually subsided, new forms of life, strange and beautiful, came slowly in the new seas, and the wonderful process of creation was continued.

The cleavage of the Burlington limestone is generally through the joints of the crinoidea, which gives the freshly-broken surface a crystalline appearance. The thickness of this group in the county is about 200 feet. The formation of these rocks seems to have been subject, at different times, to disturbing influences of the elements, alternating with periods of tranquility, and cherty bands are interspersed through the formation, causing much of the strata to be easily broken into sharp, angular fragments, and is useless for building purposes. There is, however, some good building rock in this formation in the county.

At Elsah, the river bluff is entirely

composed of this limestone, and is, in one place, 190 to 200 feet high. The formation is exposed at the head of the hollow through which the road leads out from Grafton to Jerseyville. It is also seen where the Jerseyville and Grafton road crosses the south branch of Otter creek. Fine exposures of rock in the ravines west of Otterville, on the poor farm and in the bluffs and ravines near Fieldon. Among the fossils, those generally seen are *Euomphalus latus*, *Spirifer Grimesi*, *Orthis Michelini*, with *Actino crinus turbanatus*, and many beautiful and singular crinoids.

The Burlington rocks forming the bluffs on the Mississippi river in this county, form perpendicular cliffs nearly 200 feet high. These being capped by 40 or 50 feet of loess, makes the entire elevation from 225 to 250 feet high. From the river they present a picturesque and beautiful appearance, the whole formation being weathered and worn into straight columns and buttresses that, at a distance, have the appearance of being the ruins of some old feudal castle, with towers and bastions and buttressed walls.

KINDERHOOK LIMESTONE.

This formation forms the basis of the lower carboniferous limestone series in this county, and rests directly on shales belonging to the Devonian epoch. Between Elsah and Grafton, where this group is exposed in the bluff, it seems to be about 100 feet in thickness. It consists of thin-bedded, ash-colored, impure, earthy limestone, with an occasional heavy layer of dolomitic limestone. At Grafton, up the hollow in which the road runs to the north, the

formation is represented by 50 feet or more of gray, impure limestone, sometimes magnesian, with marly partings between the beds. These beds contain nodules of crystallized carbonate of limestone, with a silicious crust, resembling geodes in appearance, but having no cavity within. At Grafton, in the Kinderhook, which overlies the upper quarries, there is a heavy-bedded, bluish, compact limestone, called by Prof. Swallow, in Missouri, lithographic limestone, from its general resemblance to the celebrated German stone used in lithography. The Missouri lithographic limestone, in all probability, occupies the same horizon as these compact beds of the Kinderhook in this county. This rock breaks with a smooth, conchoidal fracture, and from its compactness and fine texture would, no doubt, receive a high polish. Fossils are found in this group, but not in such abundance as in the Keokuk and Burlington.

BLACK SLATE.

The Devonian system is not very extensively developed in Jersey county, the whole extent probably not exceeding 40 or 50 feet. It is divided into two groups, the first of which is known by the name of black slate. This group comprises a series of dark-blue, green or chocolate-colored shales, which pass locally into a black bituminous shale, from which it derives its name, which was given to it by early investigators of western geology. In the deep hollow going north from Grafton, this formation can be seen on the eastern slope, of a deep blue color, and somewhat resembles the hydraulic limestone of the St. Louis, but is without its constitu-

ents, being a shale. In this same hollow the black slate changes its local color from blue to a greenish, brownish hued shale. In Graham's hollow, five miles northwest of Grafton, this formation is a black shale, highly bituminous. On Otter creek, near the bluffs, in the lateral branches, we find exposures of this formation. These black shales have a resemblance in color to coal, and at a distance has very much the appearance of an outcropping seam of fine bituminous coal. This has lead many people to believe that coal existed in this locality, and much search has been made, and money and time expended uselessly. This formation occupies the horizon of the great oil producing zone of Ohio and Pennsylvania, but the bituminous beds of this county are not thick enough to promise any considerable yield of oil. The exposures of this formation extend in this county only from Grafton to the mouth of Otter creek, the lines of the outcropping group becoming shorter and narrower as we approach the center of the upheaval.

HAMILTON LIMESTONE.

This group also belongs to the Devonian, and together with the black slate comprises all the deposits of that system in the county. It may be proper to state here, that the scarcity of fossils from the black slate makes it questionable whether it belongs to the Lower carboniferous series, or to the Devonian. There seems to be a plain line between the black slate and the Hamilton group; indeed, the line of demarcation is more plainly observable than between the black slate and the Kinder-

hook. There is found a *Lingula* in the black slate that is identical with the *Lingula* found in the Devonian in other states, and its stratigraphical position would seem to place it in the Devonian.

The Hamilton limestone furnishes many fossils characteristic of the Devonian system. A thin strata of the group exposed in Graham's hollow, a few miles north west of Grafton, is literally made of the fossil inhabitants of that old Devonian sea. Some of these fossils are very perfect. Slabs of this fossiliferous strata make beautiful cabinet specimens. In some of the deep ravines, near the mouth of Otter creek, many of these fossils are weathered out, and can be picked up among the debris. In this locality corals are seen in remarkable profusion; there being at one time, possibly, a coral reef in the shallow Devonian ocean. The fossil most characteristic of the Devonian rocks of Jersey and Calhoun counties is a coral of the genus *Heliophyllum*, of these is one or more of the undescribed species. These *Heliophyllums* are called by some of the local collectors, "petrified cows horns," and in fact they greatly resemble a short, thick, curved cow's horn. The Hamilton in this locality is almost merged into a sandstone, is quite soft, and the fossils are easily weathered out, making the vicinity a most excellent one for collecting cabinet specimens. The Hamilton is exposed in a narrow belt in the ravines and creeks between Grafton and the mouth of Otter creek. It is not more than 10 or 15 feet in thickness in the county. In Graham's hollow, a few miles from Grafton, this formation is saturated with petroleum. Upon taking a portion of the

rock, freshly broken from the bed, it has the smell of coal oil, and the petroleum can be seen filling the cavities in the rock. At two or three points in this locality borings have been made through black slate, Hamilton limestone, and some distance into the Niagara rocks below, in search of oil, but no paying quantities were discovered. These rocks are, however, in the same horizon as the petroleum districts of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The unmistakable presence of petroleum in the upheaval and outcropping edges of this system, in its limited exposure in the county, is significant at least. All the rocks of the county have a strong inclination downward toward the northeast, on account of the upheaval mentioned at the beginning of this chapter. If these rocks were tapped by boring on the eastern side of the county, where the rocks lie conformable and in a horizontal position, who knows but that coal oil may be found in quantities?

NIAGARA LIMESTONE.

Underlying the Devonian system of rocks in Jersey county is the Niagara group of the Upper Silurian system. This group of rocks is important, from the great value of its material as a building stone. This formation is well exposed in the deep hollows and ravines, from the mouth of Otter creek to the town of Grafton, where it forms the principal part of the bluff on the Mississippi.

A mile below Grafton it disappears beneath the bed of the river, and we believe is seen no more in Southern Illinois. It has a thickness in this county of about 120 or 125 feet, and is a

buff-colored dolomitic limestone, in regular beds, which vary in thickness from four inches to three feet. At Grafton the group is very evenly bedded, and dimension rock, almost any required size, can be easily obtained from the quarries, which are situated directly on the bank of the Mississippi river, with the very best shipping facilities. The rock has a firm, even texture, cuts easily when freshly quarried, and can be readily worked into forms for ornamental purposes. It hardens on exposure, and is remarkably free from chert or deleterious material. Beautiful fossils are found in the quarries at Grafton, the most abundant of which is a trilobite, *Calymene Blumabachii*, and a large multivalve shell, *Orthoceras Annulatum*. There are six or seven species of these curious crustaceans, known as trilobites, some of them very large. There are also several species of orthoceras, with bivalve shells, crinoids and corals. These fossils, especially the trilobites, are found in great perfection, apparently in exact positions as when living; in some instances a mark is left behind them, apparently the track of their travels, the whole indicating a sudden death. The crevices and apertures, caused by the shrinkage in the strata in this formation, often contain the most beautiful stalactites, or a beautiful encrustation of stalagmite on the floors and sides of the caverns. Fine crystals of calcyte are frequently met with. This formation contains the most valuable building stone to be found in the state, and are a source of wealth to the owners of the quarries. Some of the finest buildings erected in St. Louis had their wall

made from stone taken from the Grafton quarries, among them the Lindell and Southern hotels.

CINCINNATI LIMESTONE.

This group of the Lower Silurian system is represented in the county by 40 or 50 feet of agillaceous shales. It appears to be mainly a soft, bluish clay shale, that weathers on exposure about where it outcrops, to a pure clay, that apparently might be suitable for a potter's clay. This clay has somewhat the appearance of some of the fire clays of the coal measures, but has not the same consistency. It is filled with innumerable small, lancet shaped crystals of gypsum or phosphate of lime. Many of the crystals are double; some are half an inch in length, perfectly transparent, and exactly resemble the point of a physician's lance. Many of the crystals are found adhering together, forming curiously complicated groups. Great numbers of these crystals are seen wherever we have seen these clay shales weathering out in the county. No analysis of the crystals or the clay has ever been made to our knowledge. They may prove to be of commercial value. The outcrop extends from Mason's landing, or Upper Grafton, where the blue clay is exposed at the base of the old quarry back of the mill, to within a short distance of Coon creek. Although this formation furnishes characteristic fossils in adjoining counties, we have found but few in Jersey, enough however to know it occupies the same horizon.

TRENTON LIMESTONE.

This group of the Lower Silurian rocks

has a limited outcrop in the county. It is well exposed on the farm of S. P. Dinsmore, and extends in a northeast direction less than a mile, and is mostly confined to section 9, T. 6, R. 13. 40 to 50 feet of this formation is to be seen in this locality. The rock is thin-bedded, compact, and of a light-gray or white color, splitting easily, with uneven cleavage. It has been quarried and burned for lime, of which it makes a good quality, but not equal to that

made from the St. Louis limestone. It is filled with the peculiar and characteristic fossils of the Lower Silurian age. Among those most familiar are *Orthis testudinaria*, *Spirifer lynx*, *Strophomena alternata*, *S. deltoidea*, two or three species of *Pleurotomaria*, *Orthoceras*, and a large species of *Receptaculites*, or "sunflower coral," with remains of trilobites and crinoidea.

The Trenton is the oldest formation of which Jersey county can boast.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To the reader of local history, this chapter is of general interest, but to the pioneer himself it is more. Here he has himself, and friends and neighbors, as in days past they first sought out the western wilds and fought for existence in the wilderness. See him, as he takes the book in hand, slowly, critically poring over every word, recalling in his mind the pictures of a vanished past at the mention of some well-known name, or smiling as recollection brings back some ludicrous adventure in the early days of his settlement. His old associations, the trials and tribulations incident to a new country, the battles against hunger and cold while settlers were scattered thinly over a large ex-

pense of country. All these rise up before him as he reads. Even now, in memory, he hears the wind moan round the humble cottage that first sheltered him, and hears the wolves howl as they did in days of yore. The picture of the past rises up vividly before him, and he once more rejoices in the pride of youth. Now the thought comes over him that by and through his efforts he has helped to make this wilderness blossom as the rose, and emerge from a state of nature into a well developed and thrifty land, and views with satisfaction the growing towns and villages and fertile farms that dot the landscape over. But, perhaps the brow will cloud and the eye dim as memory's mystic voice recalls

the dark and painful side of those early experiences. The loved wife of his bosom fading slowly away before the breath of the cold destroyer, or some laughing, prattling babe, the joy of the household, laid away under the sod in solemn silence, by the hands of rough-appearing but sympathizing neighbors. Time has healed those wounds, but to-day, as memory is fast unlocking the chambers of the mind, the silent tear will well itself to the surface and drop as a tribute to the loved and lost of that by-gone time.

Notwithstanding the cares and adversities that clustered round the cabin door of the pioneer, these hardy Argonauts led a happy life. Here all were free and equal, and the absence of the restraining presence of wealth and position was to him a source of comfort and satisfaction. The rough hospitality, the hearty feeling of brotherhood, among these vanguards of civilization were the spontaneous overflow of hearts full of regard for humanity, and was practiced more as the natural prompting of their nature than from any teaching of a Christian duty. They were men in the highest acceptance of the word.

FRENCH EXPLORATIONS.

Early in the spring of 1673, according to the most authentic accounts, Father Marquette and Joliet, a fur-trader of Quebec, with five hearty voyageurs, began to make preparations for a grand expedition to discover the mighty river in the west, of which they had heard from the Indians, and which is now known by the name of Mississippi. On the 10th of June, of that year, they started on their momentous

trip. Crossing the water-shed dividing the Fox from the Wisconsin river, they journeyed to the latter stream. On the 17th of June, their two canoes entered the broad majestic current of the Mississippi river. They landed and remained for six days at the mouth of the Des Moines river, near the present site of Keokuk, enjoying the hospitality of the Illinois Indians. They then re-embarked, and sailing on down the mighty stream, came to the confluence of the Illinois with the Mississippi. Here, upon the 2nd of July, they disembarked upon what is now the soil of Jersey county, ascended the bluffs for the purpose of viewing their surroundings. They did not linger long but soon entered their canoes and passed on down the river as far as the present site of Memphis, Tennessee. On account of the exposure to the malarial air, and the toil of striving against the strong current, some sickness prevailed, but none were seriously affected, except Father Marquette. They were informed, when nearing the mouth of that stream, by friendly savages, that the Illinois river was a shorter cut to the lakes. They therefore turned the prows of their canoes up that stream. Its languid current was easier to overcome, and in the journal of the voyage, kept by Father Marquette, himself, is given their highly drawn pictures of an earthly paradise, which, although at the time were treated by all that read them as wild fancies, but were found to be simply the statements of facts.

The next visitors to this county, were doubtless some of the command under LaSalle, in 1679. He started Father Hennepin down the Illinois river to its

junction with the Mississippi, and which was then to proceed up that stream towards its headwaters. Thus Hennepin was the first of this band to gaze upon this beautiful land. In 1680, while in search of Tonti, his lieutenant, who had been left at Fort Creve-cœur, and who had been deserted by most of his men, and compelled to leave the defense, came down the Illinois river, until he saw the mighty "Father of waters." He landed on the prominent point on the bank of the river, above Grafton, and set up a sign, so that it would attract the attention of Tonti, if he should come that way, and fastened to it a letter directing him to come on to the lakes. He then proceeded back up the Illinois.

Two years had hardly elapsed when this portion of Illinois was again visited by these adventurous Frenchmen. La Salle with 23 white men and 18 Indians, again descended the beautiful Illinois, and reached its mouth on the 6th of February, 1682. It was their intention to descend the Mississippi to its mouth, but on reaching this point, he found that the great river was filled with floating ice, and it was determined to camp and await the clearing of the stream. It has been conjectured that this camp was in the immediate vicinity of Grafton, but no clue exists in La Salle's account, further than a very vague description of the place, and the circumstance, that he could not cross the river through the ice so he most likely camped upon the soil of Jersey county. Here he remained a week. This expedition was the first to explore the giant river to its mouth. Many of the early settlers of Kaskaskia and Cahokia came by this same route,

the Illinois. But no settlement was made within the limits of what is now Jersey county, by these early French settlers, as far as known, but, probably the timbered bluffs of the south and west of Jersey may have held many hunting parties in these almost, pre-historic days.

During the war of 1812-15, the Indians, incited by British influence, were very hostile to the settlers, and depredations were of almost daily occurrence. Great numbers of block-houses or log-forts, were built for the security of settlers' families, at intervals from Kaskaskia to the Illinois river. One of these log forts stood near the site of the present town of Grafton, at the mouth of the Illinois, opposite the town of Portage des Sioux. Here were stationed some rangers under Capt. John Whiteside. The troops marching to and fro, between, the settlements down the river, and the Indian villages above, crossed the territory of what is now Jersey county, several times.

But with the close of the war emigration set in toward the rich lands of Illinois in a strong and steady flow. Congress passing in 1813, the pre-emption act, contributed to this to a large extent, as prior to this the incomers were compelled, in most cases, to "squat" on the public lands, without right or title to the improvements that they might make, and were in danger of losing them every day. In 1815, the settlements began to push themselves out northward from Madison county, and in five years had dotted most of the country now known as Central Illinois. It seems that the Indian title to this land had never been extinguished, so, we are

told, in about the year 1817, Auguste Chouteau and Benjamin Stephenson, on the part of the United States, bought at Edwardsville, of the Kickapoo Indians, 10,000,000 acres of land, lying between the Illinois river on the northwest, the Kaskaskia on the southeast, the Kankakee on the northeast, and the Mississippi on the southwest. On the 20th of August, Benjamin Parke, also, bought for the United States, all the lands on the Wabash, owned by the same tribe. In consequences of these purchases, the richest lands in the State were thrown open to settlement.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF JERSEY COUNTY.

In the fall of the year 1815, six men, Daniel Allen and his three sons, John, James and Daniel and two brothers, Paul and James Harriford, left their native state—Tennessee, to search out a new home. They came as far as the Wood river settlement, without finding any place that suited them, and on arriving at that place, after some deliberation, started on further north. They settled within the limits of what is now Jersey township, south of the Macoupin creek, nearly opposite to the mouth of Taylor's creek or branch, on Section 13. Their nearest neighbors were 20 miles south of them and north of them much further off. During the year 1816 these pioneers raised a crop of corn, and enjoyed themselves. During the fall of that year Daniel Allen, Sr., and his two sons, James and Daniel, Jr., moved westward about six miles into what is now Greene county. The Harrifords removed to Missouri.

Phillip Grimes came to this county in the spring of 1818, and erected a cabin

on Section 2, of what is now known as English township. He brought his family here from Upper Alton and installed them therein. At this place, on the 20th of January, 1820, was born Jarrett T., his son, who is supposed to be the first white child born within the limits of the county, now living. Philip Grimes resided in the cabin until 1822, when he purchased the improvements of Thos. Lynn, on section 23, of the same township, and moved there. Mr. Grimes was born August 26, 1782, in Virginia, and was united in marriage to Polly Boyett, June 4, 1808, in Davidson county, Tennessee. Mrs. Grimes was a native of that county and state, born March 10, 1790. She died September 29, 1853, and Mr. Grimes, October 4, 1851.

Philemon Higgins is believed to have settled on the banks of the stream called after him, Phill's creek, in 1817, as he was found there by those who passed that way early in the following year. He made this his residence for many years, and finally died in this county.

Jacob Lurton, Sr., came to Jersey county, in the spring of 1817, and built a cabin near the east line of section 1, in what is now Elsay township. He remained here but a short time, when finding the water not very good in that locality, moved a short distance east of it to the neighborhood of a spring, but which still left him in Jersey county. He lived in this latter cabin until his death in 1827. His son Judge Jacob Lurton and grand children are still residents of the county.

David Stockton and James Whitesides came to Jersey county on the 10th

of June, 1817. Tradition has it that a party, among whom were the above mentioned, Edward Carroll, and others came through this section of the state looking for a home, the most of them going as far north as Sangamon county, but these two gentlemen liking the looks of the country hereabouts, stopped and made settlements. James Whitesides settled upon section 25, in what is now English township, where he lived for several years. He made another improvement besides this, and in 1821, sold out and removed to Greene county.

William Bates made a settlement in Elsay township among the very first to locate in that sub-division of the county. He erected his cabin on section 25, in 1817, and resided there some years and finally removed to a farm near Upper Alton, where he died at a later date. With William Bates came his son, James, a married man with a family.

John W. Huitt came to what is now Jersey county, and located on the northeast quarter of section 31, in Ruyle township in 1818. This land was entered at the land office on the 23d of October, 1820, in the name of H. and John, Jr. The elder Huitt remained here about two years, removing, in 1820, to the neighborhood of Carrollton on a farm, and later to the city of Carrollton, where he died in 1882. He was one of the pioneers of the state having located in Madison county in 1804.

The pioneer settler of Piasa township was John Wilkins, who came to this county in 1818, and located upon the southwest quarter of section 31. He improved a farm there, but in 1824, removed to section 18, near the present

site of Delhi. He lived there some twenty years, keeping a stage station most of the time. He then went to Jerseyville to live with his daughter, Mrs. Harriet Silloway. Shortly afterwards he went to Paw Paw Grove, Illinois, to live with his daughter, Sarah Baker. While there he died. He was a brother-in-law of V. R. and S. A. Lurton.

William Larue made a settlement in what is now Rosedale township early in 1818, where he lived, on section 8, until 1837, when he sold out and removed to Greene county.

Jesse White came to Jersey county, in 1818, locating in what is now Mississippi township. He was born in Madison county, Illinois, January 5, 1807. He is now dead.

Edward Carroll was one of the early settlers of what is now Elsay township; he having located with his family on the center of section 23, on July 17, 1818. His settlement should probably date a little farther back, as he selected his location in 1817, and returned to it in the early spring of 1818, having everything in readiness for his family when they arrived, in charge of his brother-in-law.

With Mr. Carroll came his brother-in-law, James Moffit, who made a settlement on land adjoining Carroll's. He resided here a few years, but moved back to Ohio, where he died.

John Carroll, also, settled in the same locality in 1819, and resided there until 1837, when he died. He was the father of Thomas Carroll, at one time county commissioner, and prominently identified with this county. The latter gentleman died July 24, 1870.

David Gilbert and John Stafford were

also settlers of the year 1819, taking up farms west of Grafton, on the Illinois river bottom.

About the same time, Henry Babcock settled in the southeastern corner of Quarry township, where he died.

George Finney, who had been a soldier in the regular army, on receiving his discharge, in 1819, came to this county, and located upon the Illinois bottom land, within the present limits of Quarry township.

Sanford Hughes, a companion and friend of the above, came here with him and located in the same neighborhood, the same year.

Timothy Copeland, another discharged soldier, settled in Quarry township in 1819, on the southern part.

John G. Lofton and John D. Gilham came to Jersey county in 1819, and made a settlement in Mississippi township, the former on section 31. This neighborhood received its name of Lofton's Prairie from the former of these gentlemen. Judge Lofton resided here nearly always after this, with the exception of a short time spent in Fulton county, until the day of his death in 1837.

John D. Gilham was a South Carolinian, but came here from Kentucky, and later from Madison county, Ill., where he had settled as early as 1800. He settled, on coming here, on section 28, where he resided until the coming of death, in October, 1852.

John Crain settled in this county in 1819. He was a North Carolinian who had settled in Tennessee in 1806, where he was married to Heriba Rumney. In 1811 they came to Illinois, settling in St. Clair county, where they resided

until coming here. They located in English township. He afterwards moved to Texas, where he died.

Walter Cresswell located in the present township of Rosedale, in 1819, and is said to have been the first justice of the peace ever appointed within the limits of what now constitutes Jersey county. He received this appointment in the year 1820.

Daniel McFain settled in what is now Richwoods township, on section 20, in 1819. He built a cabin at the foot of the bluff in the same year, and gave his name to McFain's lake. He was one of the early justices of the peace of this county. He died while a resident of the county, in 1830. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth.

John Gunterman, a native of Kentucky, came into what is now Jersey county in the spring of 1819, and settled upon a farm on section 5, in the present Richwoods township. On the 10th of January, 1821, he entered a quarter section of land here, on which he lived until 1832, when he died.

Josiah Cummings and his sons, James and Jacob, made a settlement in Mississippi township in 1819, the former locating upon land on section 11, where he lived until his death. James subsequently moved to Oregon. Jacob died in this county.

Thomas Cummings, another son of Josiah Cummings, came to Jersey county in 1819, and assisted his father in agricultural pursuits until 1824, when he was married, and purchased a farm adjoining his father, where he resided until his death in 1856.

Col. Josiah T. Askew came to Jersey county in 1819, with George Finney,

Sanford Hughes and the others. He was a native of Tennessee, and had served some five years in the regular army. On his discharge he came here, as above, and settled on Lofton's prairie. He married Hannah Bates in 1821, this being the first event of that nature in that precinct.

James Thompson, settled in the present township of Elsay, about the year 1819. He afterward removed to the state of Texas, and has been lost sight of.

Joseph Basey, came to the county as early as 1819, and settled neighbor to James Thompson. He is reported to have been the first justice of the peace in this township or precinct, having been elected to that office in 1822.

Jehu Brown, commonly called "Judge," came to Jersey county about the year 1820. He was a native of South Carolina, but came here from St. Louis county, Mo. He, on the 5th day of January, 1821, entered 880 acres of land, in sections 1 and 2, in English township. He died while a resident of this county in 1835.

John Brown came to Jersey county in 1820, and settled on section 25, of what is now English township. He lived here until his death which occurred about the year 1873.

Abiram McKinney settled on the Illinois river bottom land in Richwoods township, in 1820, but in October, 1821, having entered land on section 23, he removed thither, where he lived until 1822, when he removed to section 24, where he did die in the year 1840. James McKinney, his son, came with him. The latter died here but his widow is still living in Kansas.

John Stall, settled on section 3, Rich-

wood township in 1820, where he built a cabin, which he vacated the following year, going over on the Macoupin creek, cutting logs, and drifting them down to St. Louis.

Major Gershom Patterson was one of the settlers, coming late in 1820, and entering land in what is now English township, in January, 1821. Before coming here he had lived in St. Clair county for some time. He was known as an enterprising man, and built the first brick house, the first mill and the first distillery within the present limits of Jersey county. He was captain of a company in the Black Hawk war, and was afterwards made a major of the state militia. He was a zealous member of the Methodist church, and became an exhorter in that faith. He died in 1857, a resident of this county.

Major Patterson had a large peach orchard on his place, and he put up a copper still, about 1828 or 1829, and entered into the manufacture of peach brandy. The quality of the product is described as having been very good, and as the liquor was very cheap, there being then no revenue tax, the capacity of the still was often taxed by applicants for the brandy, who would come with their jugs to be filled. Such goods are said to have been then much purer than they can be obtained at the present time, and were much used by the hard-working pioneers while at their labors. Still, it is said, there was little or no drunkenness among the early settlers. Major Patterson made a financial success of his pioneer distillery, and after about ten years, quit the business, having accumulated considerable money and property. He sold the still to some

one at a distance. Some thirty years ago the buildings were torn down.

John Gillworth made a settlement in this county in 1820, in what is now Rosedale township, where the Otter creek passes through the bluff. In 1830 he removed to the township of Ruyle, entering a tract of land in section 29. He has since died.

John R. Black made a settlement in what is now Mississippi township, in 1820. A sketch of him will be found in the chapter entitled: "National, State, and County Representation," he having been the first treasurer of the county.

Samuel J. Kincade, came to Jersey county in 1820 or 21, and settled in what is now Mississippi township. The circuit court of Greene county, (of which this was then a portion,) in 1821, appointed him one of the judges of election for the company district, as it was called, to preside over the election of militia officers.

John Waddle, was another settler of the same year, as is evident by the record, he being one of the judges of the same election. With him came David Waddle and William Waddle. They probably settled within the limits of Mississippi township. These old pioneers are now numbered with the dead, but have descendants living in Jersey county.

William Davidson made a settlement in what is now Otter creek township, about the year 1820 or 21, coming from the American Bottom. After a short residence here he returned to that locality, where he eventually died.

William Adair located in English township in 1821, and opened up a farm. He married a Miss Crain. He sold his

place to Robert La Force and removed from the county. This farm is now known as the Wright place,

Nathaniel Rowdon made a settlement in the present Richwoods township in 1820, where he lived for many years. He married a daughter of Abiram McKinney, who afterwards died. He is said to have lived, at one time, in a big hollow sycamore tree. He left here, going to Texas, where he is believed to have died.

William Rowdon, also, settled in Richwoods township the same year.

William Dixon and Ira Kelley made settlements in this county early in 1821. They have long since passed away from the memory of the oldest inhabitant, but they filled positions as judges of election in 1822, as appears from the records.

James Barnes, who settled in Elsay township, was an incorrigible bachelor, and remembered by old settlers as wearing a heavy beard and whiskers.

John Smith settled on section 8, in Richwood township, in 1820 or earlier. In 1823 he removed to Greene county.

Samuel Gates settled on section 9, Richwoods township, about 1820, and removed to Greene county in 1827, where he died in 1842. He was the first justice of the peace in the precinct, being appointed to that office in 1828.

John and William Buck came about 1820, and located in the vicinity of John Smith's settlement, in the north-western portion of Richwood township. They removed to Greene county in 1823, and died there.

Among the settlers of 1820, were William Cresswell, Elisha Fowler, and

John Cox, who made homes for themselves within the limits of what is now Rosedale township. Elisha Fowler removed to Calhoun county, and died while a resident there in 1858, at an advanced age.

Thomas Cresswell and Samuel Cresswell, settled in Richwood township in the spring of 1820, where they resided for many years. Thomas located upon the southeast quarter of section 9, and Samuel on section 4.

Moses Seeds was the next settler in the fall of 1820. He located in Richwoods township, on section 17, where he lived until 1825, when he sold out and removed to the American Bottom, in Madison county.

John Thornton came to Jersey county in 1820, and in January, 1821, entered 280 acres of land on section 23, of English township, where he resided until 1824, when he disposed of this farm to Mathew Darr, and removed to Richwoods township, where he subsequently died.

Among the pioneers of 1821 or 22, was Joseph White, who settled in what is now Otter creek township. He died, a resident of the county, previous to 1830.

Silas Crain, Sr., settled in Jersey county in 1821, on some land one section 15, in what is now English township. He afterwards removed to Rosedale township. He died at the residence of James McKinney, of consumption.

John Medford made a settlement on section 8, Richwoods township in the spring of 1821. He was an Englishman but came here from Cape Girardeau, Mo.. He built his cabin, and started back after his family and brought them here and settled down to

the hard work of a western pioneer, and remained here until his death, which occurred in 1825.

Thomas White and Samuel Lofton made a settlement in Mississippi township in 1821. They resided here for two or three years, when they removed to Otter Creek township, where they lived for many years.

Jesse Watson came to Jersey county in 1822, and located on a farm in Richwoods township, where he hewed out a clearing and put up a cabin. Here he lived until his death which occurred in 1838.

John Neal made a settlement in Richwoods township in 1822, on a 40 acre tract on section 14, in the timber, one of the first to enter land on the bluff. He afterwards removed to another state.

Francis Colean, was another of the pioneers of the year 1822. In April, of that year he entered the west half of the southwest quarter of section 13, in what is now English township, where he lived until the day of his death, in 1846.

A man by the name of Richardson, the father-in-law of Ashur Chase, made a settlement in Mississippi township in 1822, or 1823. He removed, sometime afterwards, to Scott county, where he was drowned.

John Ballard came to what is now Jersey county, in 1821, and located on section 30, of what is now Jersey township, but in the year 1823 he sold out to John Falkner, who died there in 1824. Ballard then removed to the present site of Jerseyville, and erected a cabin. James Falkner, in 1826, purchased the improvements of Ballard, and the latter

removed to a place on what is now known as Dorsey's branch, then known as Ballard's branch, but shortly afterwards left the county.

Mathew Cowan, who had settled in Madison county, in 1812, came to Jersey county in 1822, and made a settlement within the limits of Ruyle township where he lived for many years. He was a native of Virginia and died a resident of Jersey county. He was known by the nickname of "Doctor," and for many years had spells of insanity, but was capable of doing business between them.

John Falkner came to this county in 1823, and purchased the place on section 30, occupied by John Ballard, and commenced to open up a farm. He was a native of Pennsylvania and an excellent farmer. He was frozen to death in the winter of 1824-25.

John C. Whitlock was one of the pioneers of 1823, coming to Jersey county, and locating in what has since been known as Ruyle township. He was a native of the "Old Dominion"—Virginia, but came here from Kentucky. He died sometime in 1879.

William Gillham, the father of John D., following his son, came into the county in 1823, and made a settlement in Mississippi township, on section 29, where he died two years afterward.

Mrs. Jane Gillham, a widow with her family, came from South Carolina, in 1823, and made a settlement on section 28, in what is now Mississippi township. She died here about the year 1828.

Thomas McDow, a native of South Carolina, came here from Missouri, and settled on section 32, Mississippi town-

ship, in 1823. He had, previous to going to Missouri, lived on the American Bottom, being one of the pioneers of the state, where he was married in 1819, to Mary L. Lofton. He died a resident of this county in 1874.

Jacob Cummings settled on section 15, in the year 1823. He was from Madison county, and made an entry of his lands, shortly after coming here. He lived and died a resident of this county from that time on. The last event took place in 1825.

John Findley located on section 22, in Mississippi township, in the fall of 1823, but after a year's stay sold out and moved from the county.

A settlement was made by William G. Waddle, in 1823, on Section 33, Mississippi township. He was a native of South Carolina, but raised in Madison county, this state. He lived and died a resident of the county.

Ashur Chase is numbered among the early settlers of Mississippi township, locating there, on the Stone place, in 1823. He afterwards moved to Knox county, and a few years ago was alive. With him came his father, Abel, who is numbered among the oldest settlers. The latter died a resident of this county.

John N. English, still a resident of the county, made his settlement in Jersey county in 1824. A sketch of him occurs further on.

Mathew Darr came to Jersey county in 1824. He had been running a horse mill on the American Bottom, but liking the looks of this county, came here and purchased the farm of John Thornton, in English township. He resided here until 1853, when he was removed by the hand of death.

John McDow, father of Thomas, came in 1824, and settled on section 23, on land now owned by Joseph Knight. He came from South Carolina, and was a powder maker by trade, having owned a mill in that state. He lived on the old homestead in this township, until his death, in 1835.

Thomas Cummings, a brother of Jacob's, made a settlement just east of the latter in the fall of 1824. He died a resident of this place. His descendants are among the citizens of the county.

Orman Beeman, in the fall of 1824, made another settler of the county, locating on section 30, in Mississippi township. He was a native of South Carolina. He died here at an advanced age, about eight years ago.

With Orman Beeman came a man by the name of M. Griffith, who made a settlement.

Joab White, a blacksmith by trade, made his appearance in Mississippi township in the spring of 1824, and settled upon the northeast quarter of section 30, and opened a forge, which was the first in the county. He died a resident of this county. He was a native of North Carolina.

James Hinson made a settlement in what is now Mississippi township in 1824. He died on the homestead which he took up then, and all of his children have followed him to the land of shadows.

Alexander P. Scott and David Gilbert made settlements and cleared land in the woods of Rosedale township, about the year 1824 or 1825. Here they lived for many years.

Robert Latham, a North Carolinian,

came to Jersey county in 1825, and settled in Jersey township, where he lived for many years. He died at his residence here in 1885. He was a bachelor, and disposed of his property to schools, churches, and relatives.

John Ryan was a settler of 1825, in Mississippi township. He located at first, about five miles southeast of Jerseyville, on the Caleb Stone place, but afterwards removed to the neighborhood of Carrollton. In 1840, he returned to this county, and settled on section 27, Ruyle township. Here he died, January 27, 1865.

John R. Caldwell came to Jersey county about the fall of 1828, and settled within the limits of what is now Mississippi township.

Gregg McDaniel settled on Otter creek, on section 7, in the fall of 1828, and died there in 1859.

A. Carson made a settlement in Mississippi township, about 1826.

James Falkner settled on the present site of the town of Jerseyville, in 1826, and lived here until about 1830 or 1831, when he removed to Quincy.

Francis Swan, a native of North Carolina, made a settlement in Mississippi township in 1826, where he lived until his death, in 1850.

James Dabbs, a native of South Carolina, moved thence to Barren county, Ky., several years after his marriage, which occurred in 1802. There he resided until 1819, when he came to Illinois, and settled on Wood river, north of Upper Alton. In 1826, he came to Jersey county, and located on what is now the McAdams farm, but in 1829 or 1830, he removed on section 9, of Otter creek township, where he resided until

his death, which occurred December 19, 1841. With him came his brother, Samuel Dabbs.

Charles Dodson settled on section 31, Mississippi township during the year 1828, where he resided several years. He was a son-in-law of Judge Lofton. He afterwards went to Greene county, where he died.

John Stafford settled in Rosedale township in 1828. He was well known to the early settlers, and died on the old homestead, in 1865.

In 1828, William Starr, Coe Edsall, R. C. Baugh and James Perry made settlements in Rosedale township. James Perry removed from the county years ago, and Baugh, Starr and Edsall died here, after lengthy residences.

Jesse C. Ennis first settled just west of Jerseyville in 1828, and afterward moved to Rosedale township, settling on section 16, near a spring of water. He and his wife died about 1833, and were buried in Rosedale cemetery, being the first interment therein. They were natives of Tennessee. Mr. Ennis, while a strictly honest, conscientious man, was rather noted in this locality for his aptitude for pretty tough yarns. One of these was, in describing the timber of this country, he said that he had cut down a sumach tree, from which he split out some fourteen joists for a house. At another time he related a long story about taking the fiddle and sitting down near some rocks commenced to play, whereupon thousands of snakes came out of their dens, as they will, and that laying about with a club he killed some three thousand of them. Many other stories he did tell all dealing in the same exaggerations.

Gregg McDaniels and family settled in Otter Creek township, in the spring of 1828, locating on section 7, where Charles McDaniels now lives.

In 1828, Jasper M. Terry, afterwards associate justice of this county, located on section 24, in Otter Creek township. He died in 1876. He is noticed at length in connection with his official position further on.

Amos Lynn and Enoch Spaulding, in 1828, settled in what is now Rosedale township, where they lived many years.

Richard and Samuel Rhoads came to what is now Jersey county in 1828, and made settlements. Both these gentlemen were natives of Kentucky, and located in what is now Ruyle township.

John Hart made a settlement in English township, in 1828, and in 1829, opened a small stock of goods in his cabin. He remained here a few years, when he left for other scenes.

W. D. F. Slaten made a settlement in the present township of Quarry, in March, 1829.

Ezekiel Chance, a North Carolinian, came to Jersey county from Madison county in 1829, and settled in Otter Creek township, but two years later settled in Richwoods township, where he died about 1879.

With Mr. Chance, came Maurice Armstrong, who was in partnership with Mr. Chance, but in 1831 they dissolved this and moving to Richwoods, settled down as neighbors. Mr. Armstrong was a very prominent figure in the county in those early days. He removed from here to Montgomery county, but later to Girard, Macoupin county, where he died. His son is a prominent merchant in that city at the present.

Elias and William Palmer made a settlement in what is now Ruyle township, in 1829. They were from Vermont, of which state they were natives. William located on section 13. He died on this farm afterwards.

In 1829 Tarlton F. Brock settled on section 25, in Otter Creek township. His biography is given elsewhere.

Elijah Brown made a settlement in Otter Creek, also, in 1829. He afterwards removed to Greene county, where he died.

During the years 1830-31, John D. Combs, David and George Settlemier, James Cummings, Benjamin J. Harrison, William Harrison and Joseph Andrews also made settlements in Piasa township, in Jersey county, and are numbered among the gallant pioneers of this section of the state. John D. Combs has long been numbered with the dead. His widow married Levi McNeil. George and David Settlemier emigrated to Oregon. James Cummings moved to Montgomery county, locating in Litchfield.

A. L. Carpenter and wife settled on the site of the town of Jerseyville, purchasing the "Old Red House," a staging station, or inn, on the present site of the Cheney mansion, as is more fully detailed in the account of the history of that town.

James B. Pinckard, Levi McNeil, Joseph Richardson and Samuel Clarke made settlement in what is now Piasa township in 1830, among the first in that section of the county.

William Phillips settled upon section 25, Fidelity township, in 1830, where he resided some years. He has since died.

Rev. George Slaten made a settlement in this county in the spring of 1829. He was a minister of the M. E. church. He located in Mississippi township, where he resided until the day of his death, in 1844.

Dr. Silas Hamilton was a settler of this county during the year 1830, coming to what is now Otter Creek township in the spring of that year. He was a practicing physician. He died in 1834.

James Derick and Solomon Dixon both made settlements near Otterville, during the year 1830. The latter died in 1830; Derrick moved to Missouri. He was a member of Captain Carlin's company of militia, in the Black Hawk war.

James Richey came to Jersey county in 1836, and made a settlement in Ruyle township. He was a Kentuckian by birth.

William Hamilton, a brother of Dr. Silas Hamilton, with his three sons, came to Jersey county in the fall of 1830, and located on section 13, Otter Creek township. He died in 1846, in Calhoun county.

William Moore made a permanent settlement on section 20, in Jersey township in 1831, but came to the county two years earlier, living in Mississippi township until then. He was frozen to death during the winter of 1835-6.

After this the settlement grew more rapidly, and many sought this paradise on earth. The details of the settlement of these and many other pioneers will be given at length in connection with the histories of the several townships, where biographical sketches of many of them are given.

HISTORIC ITEMS.

The oldest living white child born in Jersey county was J. T. Grimes, commonly known as "Tram" Grimes. He was born Jan. 20, 1820, and is a son of Philip Grimes. J. T. now lives about one mile northwest of Jerseyville.

The first child born in the county is believed to have been a daughter of James and Julia Moffit, born in 1819. It lived only a short time, when it died.

The third white child born in Jersey county was Thomas Edward Carroll, son of Edward and Mary C. Wright Carroll. He was born on the 2d day of Feb., 1820, about three weeks after the birth of the second white child. He now lives near the east line of Macoupin county, not far from Litchfield, Ill.

The first death in the county was that of Thomas Carroll, which occurred in July or Aug., 1819. The family of his brother Edward had come to the county, the year before, and settled in what is now Elsah township. Thomas had been keeping store in St. Louis before coming here, to live with his brother Edward. Not two months had elapsed after his arrival in the county, until he had contracted an illness which speedily resulted in his death. His body was placed in a skiff, and taken down to St. Louis for burial. He was the youngest brother of Edward Carroll.

The pioneer store of Jersey county was established in the latter part of 1829, at the foot of the bluff on which the town of Eminence was laid out, by Henry Mills, who had been running a store across the river at Portage des Sioux, in St. Charles county, Mo.

The second store was that of John Hart, in English township, in 1829.

The third store in the county is believed to have been opened in 1830, by Woodbury Massey, at Mason's landing, but in 1831 moved to the forks of Otter Creek. He remained here but a short time when he removed to Galena, where he was wantonly murdered by two men by the name of Smith, in September, 1835. The cause of dispute was a lead mine that Massey was operating at the time. Henry L. Massey, a brother of Woodbury's, shot the elder Smith down upon the street, and Louisa Massey, a sister of the murdered man, arming herself, called Smith out of a store or saloon, discharged the pistol into his breast, and he likewise was called to his long account. Public opinion being in favor of Miss Massey, no action of any moment was taken by the authorities.

The first postoffice in what is now Jersey county was established at Eminence, in Elsah township. Isaac N. Piggott was the first postmaster.

Tarlton F. Brock was the second postmaster in the county, having charge of Otter Creek postoffice.

Both Otter Creek and Eminence post-offices were discontinued, and one was established at Newbern, with Jacob Lurton as postmaster.

In the year 1821, John L. Evans built a grist and saw mill on the Macoupin creek, on Sec. 33 or 34, T. 9, R. 13. This was a sash saw, and grist mill and had two run of five foot buhrs. One run of these buhrs is in C. C. Buzby's mills in Fieldon, at the present time. This on the authority of Moses Ward, of the latter village.

William Kelley was the first person married in the county by a Catholic

priest, the event occurring in 1839, Rev. Father Hamilton officiating.

First blacksmith shop in county by Josiah White on section 30, Mississippi township. Established about the year 1824.

Gregg McDaniel erected a grist mill run by water power, in the county, and also the first saw mill. The saw mill was built in 1828, and was located on section 7, Otter Creek township, on the south bank of Otter creek. The grist mill was erected in the spring of 1830, on the opposite bank of the creek. The dam afterwards washed away, and as steam mills were then being built in this vicinity, the damage was not repaired, and the mills were allowed to go to decay.

The second grist mill erected, actually within the present limits of Jersey county, was that of Major Gershom Patterson. It stood right east of what is now known as the John Brown place, about two miles from Jerseyville, and was built in 1828. The grinding machinery was operated by a treadmill run by cattle. It would grind about 30 bushels per day. He had a small bolter, which turned by hand, but the wheat was generally not cleaned before grinding, and the bolter, working very slowly, the bran generally had to be separa-

ted from the flour by the customer himself, after arriving at home.

The first brick house built in the county was that of Gershom Patterson. It was built about 1827, and was blown down by a wind storm in the spring of 1830.

The brick house of J. D. Gillham, built in 1828, was the second brick house in the county.

James Redden and Nancy Bates, then residents of what is now Jersey county, were one of the first couples in the early settlement to be married. Greene county (Jersey was then a part of Greene) had just been set off from Madison, and no court was yet organized in Greene. So, Redden went to Edwardsville, got a license in Madison county, and then came back to get his intended bride. They traveled on horseback until sure they were in Madison county, then lighted a fire under a large tree and were there married by a justice of the peace. They then went back to Bates' to live.

John Clark, a Baptist, was one of the early preachers. He went about on foot ministering to the spiritual wants of the pioneers. He is described as a tremendous tobacco chewer, though this in no wise interfered with his efficiency as a minister of the Gospel.

CHAPTER V.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

When the state of Illinois was admitted into the Union as a great sovereign state, in December, 1818, the territory now known as Jersey county was a part of Madison county, that then stretched away north to Chicago. In 1820, the inhabitants of this and Greene county put forth an effort for a separate organization, and the matter was brought to the attention of the legislature, that convened at Vandalia, in the winter of 1820-21. In accordance with the wishes of the people, an act was passed, organizing the county of Greene, which was approved by Governor Bond, January 20, 1821. This sub-division was made to include the present counties of Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Morgan and Scott, and was named in honor of General Nathaniel Greene, of revolutionary fame. For a history of the government while Jersey and Greene counties remained as one, the reader is referred to the history of Greene county, in this volume. But that no item of history may be lost, it would be well in this connection to briefly mention some of the minor events that occurred in this end of Greene county. It is of record that in 1821, the court laid the county off into military districts, for militia purposes; these were called company districts. The first district comprised what are now the townships of Quarry,

Elsah, Rosedale, Otter Creek, Mississippi and Piasa, and an election for officers—one captain, one lieutenant and one ensign—was ordered, and John D. Gillham, John Waddle and Samuel Kinkead were authorized to act as judges of election. The second district was also in this county, and embraced the present townships of Richwoods, English, Jersey and Fidelity, and Gershom Patterson, William Adair and Nathaniel Rowdon were appointed as judges of election. At the same time, Ira Kelly, Samuel Kinkead and Jehu Brown were recommended to the governor, Shadrach Bond, as suitable persons for the offices of justice of the peace. Jurors were also selected at this term of the county court, to serve as such at the next meeting of the circuit court, and among those drawn were the names of the following residents of what is now Jersey county: Ezekiel Gilham, William Davidson, Gershom Patterson, John D. Gilham, James Whitesides and Philip Grimes. The first probate judge of the double county was John G. Lofton, who received \$30.12½ for his services, and \$5 for recording deeds. Among the jurors for the spring term of 1822 were the following residents of what is now Jersey county: Edward Carroll, Joseph White, Robert Avery, Joseph Piggott and John Gunterman.

As the southern part of Greene county increased in population, the idea of a separate organization began to enter into the minds of the people, and was agitated seriously. Greene county was at this time represented in the general assembly by two members, one of whom it was the custom to elect from the territory south of Macoupin creek. In 1838, Edward Daley was the member from this section, and it is somewhat due to his exertions that the new county organization was effected. The people generally were in favor of it, Col. John N. English canvassing the county for signatures to a petition to be presented to the legislature, in favor of the measure, securing several hundred names. Many people in Greene county were not averse to the measure, but some opposition was manifested in the town of Carrollton, the citizens fearing that taking off so large a portion from the south end of the county, the removal of the seat of justice from that place to a more centrally located one would soon ensue. A vote on the question of separation was therefore taken, on the 5th of August, 1839, which resulted in 1,239 voting in favor of the erection of the new county, and 714 against it, a clear majority of 525 in its favor. So the separation took place. The larger part of the later emigration having come from the state of New Jersey, the new county was christened Jersey in honor of that noble state, and Jerseyville was elected the county seat without opposition. At this time the government of the counties of this state was vested in a county commissioners' court.

The first commissioners of the county

were Thomas Cummings, Solomon Calhoun and Amos Pruitt, and the first court held by them was a special term, which met on Monday, Oct. 4, 1839, at Jerseyville, when all three of the commissioners were present. In the absence of the clerk elect, who had not yet qualified for the office, the court appointed Robert L. Hill, as clerk pro tem., to hold the same until the duly elected clerk should file his bond and be sworn in, whereupon Robert Hill, filed his bond and entered upon the discharge of his duties. His bond, which was ordered to be recorded, was for the sum of \$1,000, and was signed by Edward M. Daly, John Brown and Joseph Crabb, as sureties. The first business brought before the court was the appointment of trustees for the townships, and a county agent, Joseph Crabb, being the gentlemen selected to fill the latter position. Robert L. Hill was instructed to purchase a stove, and Edward M. Daly, the books, seals, papers, etc., necessary to carry on the various offices of the county government. It was also ordered:

"That Solomon Calhoun and Robert L. Hill be appointed to contract for, and superintend the erection of a building, to be located on the public square in Jerseyville, for the use of the county of Jersey, and to obtain from the trustees of Jerseyville a lease of the said square; the said building to be 18 feet square, and one story high, and to be built in a strong and workmanlike manner, and to be paid for out of the county treasury."

The second meeting of the county commissioners' court was also a special one, held Oct. 28, 1839, when John R. Black, the newly elected county treasurer, filed his bond for \$15,000 and qualified. His sureties were Joseph Crabb and E. Van

Horn. At this meeting of the court the following were appointed as road supervisors of the various road districts of the county: John Utt, Joseph Duncan, Pollard Kirkland, John Gilworth, H. N. Belt, William Tompkins, George Stamps, John Cowan, Joseph Crabb, George Settemiers, Perley Silloway, Henry Ripson, William McDow, Thomas Cresswell, William Williams, Ezekiel Gilham, John Simmons and Jacob Lurton.

Richard Graham, who had been elected to fill the office of clerk of the commissioners' court, came forward, at this meeting, and filing his bond for one thousand dollars, with John Anderson and R. H. Van Dike as sureties, was duly qualified, and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

The first regular session of the commissioner's court was held in December, 1839, commencing on the 2d of that month. The house, contracted for by Messrs. Calhoun and Hill for the use of the county, having been finished by the contractor, Peyton C. Walker, it was received from his hands by the commissioners, and the clerk ordered to draw warrants for the sum of \$220, in payment for the same.

Thomas Cummings having, with Chilton Smithe, been appointed a committee to confer with the county commissioners of Greene county, and to adjust the claim of Jersey county to apportionment of the internal improvement fund, at this meeting presented a report stating that they had secured the sum of \$6,000 and an agreement to make a final adjustment "under and after the census of 1840." Thomas Vance was at once appointed as an agent to loan this fund at a rate of 10 per

cent. per annum, payable in advance, he entering into a bond with the county for the faithful performance of the same.

On Thursday, December 5, 1839, James C. Perry, a native of England, came before the court, and having taken the oath of allegiance, was duly naturalized a citizen of the United States, the first in this county after its organization as a separate county.

At a special meeting of the county commissioners, held on the 13th of January, 1840, the following preamble and order was made:

"Whereas, Elijah Van Horn, Solomon Calhoun and Thomas L. McGill, a committee appointed by a meeting of the citizens of Jersey county, to superintend the erection of the public buildings for said county, this day presented to the court a draft of a plan and explanations thereof, of a building for a court house and jail for said county, which plan and explanations are ordered to be filed. And it is further

"Ordered, that if the citizens of Jerseyville and its vicinity will build, at their own expense, a building according to the said draft and explanation, the said building will be received by the commissioners' court of Jersey county, for the use of said county, as a good and suitable court house and jail for the said county of Jersey."

But little was done by this court, beyond the usual routine work, laying out roads, building bridges, auditing claims, etc. In March, 1840, however, they appointed John Kimball, assessor for the county, and George W. Lowder, collector.

The county commissioners' court that met on the 7th day of Sept., 1840, was composed of Amos Pruitt, Chauncey Brown, and Cyrus Tolman, the latter two of whom produced their certificates

of election, and after duly qualifying, took their seats.

At the March term of the court, 1841, the following order was made, and entered upon the records:

"Whereas, Solomon Calloun, E. Van Horne and Thomas L. McGill, a committee to superintend the erection of the court house and jail of Jersey county, this day presented to the court a statement, marked C, showing that the enclosing of the court house is under contract, and also showing the probable cost of finishing the court house and jail to be \$2,170, and the said committee exhibited to the court, subscriptions, notes and obligations, to be applied to the public buildings, for the sum of \$2,189.51 over and above the amount under contract and expended, and also an obligation to make up the deficit, should the above not be enough; and whereas, also, a deed from the trustees of Jerseyville to the county of Jersey, for the public square in said town, being more than an acre of ground, whereon the court house now stands, duly recorded by the recorder of Jersey county, as appears by certificate thereon, has been presented to the court, which is ordered to be filed. Therefore, it is ordered that it be entered on record, that the court is satisfied that the citizens of Jerseyville and vicinity will comply with the provisions of the sixth section of the act of the general assembly of the state of Illinois, entitled, an act to create and establish the county of Jersey, approved Feb. 28, 1839."

A few days after, the court made a further order as follows:

"Whereas certain subscriptions toward the public buildings of Jersey county, have been made payable to the county commissioners of said county, and according to their terms are not binding on the subscribers until they are entered upon the records of said court, it is therefore,

"Ordered, that the said subscriptions be entered of record, and that the said subscribers pay their subscriptions to the committee appointed by the citizens of the county to superintend the erection of the public buildings, as other subscriptions."

The court which met at the regular September term in the year 1842, was composed of Chauncey Brown, Cyrus Tolman and William Palmer, the latter taking the place of Amos Pruitt. The court first assembled on the 5th of September. The regular routine work of auditing claims and hearing road petitions was gone through with, and the regular tax levy ordered. This latter was for thirty cents on the hundred dollars for county purposes.

In September, 1843, Thomas Carroll became a member of the county commissioners' court, in place of Chauncey Brown, whose time had expired.

In September, 1844, Maurice Armstrong became a county commissioner, the court for this year consisting of Armstrong, William Palmer and Thomas Carroll. At the June term, 1845, of this court, they appointed Thomas L. McGill, as the agent of the county for the collection of the subscription of the citizens to the fund for the erection of the court house and jail, in the town of Jerseyville.

In the fall of 1845, Ambrose T. Wyckoff became a member of the court, in place of William Palmer, whose term had expired.

At a special session of this court held on Monday, Oct. 13, 1845, the following order was placed on the records:

"Ordered, that Samuel R. Perry, of the county of Greene, and state of Illinois, be and he is hereby allowed the sum of \$900.00 in full payment for a certain farm situate and being in the county of Jersey and state of Illinois, containing 166 acres; it being the same tracts or lots of land heretofore owned by Thos. Vance, and conveyed by the said Vance to the said Samuel R. Perry, which said farm the court has this day purchased for the pur-

pose of establishing a poor house thereon; and it is further ordered, that the clerk deliver to the said S. R. Perry, the aforesaid sum of \$900, in Jersey county orders, upon receiving the and of conveyance of said premises."

In December of the same year, the county commissioners established a county poorhouse, on this farm which is located several miles northeast of Jerseyville, on which was a house already for occupancy; it was, at once, used for the purpose intended.

Maurice Armstrong, Ambrose S. Wyckoff and Benjamin Cleaver, constituted the county commissioners' court for the year commencing Sept. 7, 1846.

On the 6th of September, 1847, when court was duly opened, James McKinney, who was, on the 2d day of August, 1847, elected county commissioner as the successor of Maurice Armstrong, presented his certificate of election, and after due qualification took his seat.

James A. Piggott, James McKinney and Ambrose S. Wyckoff, comprised the county commissioners' court, from the 1st day of Sept., 1848, and on account of the change in the mode of government, consequent upon the adoption of the state constitution of 1848, held over until the following December, 1849, when the county commissioners' court gave place to

THE COUNTY COURT.

The first meeting of this court was held on the 3d day of Dec., 1849, was presided over by George E. Warren, county judge, assisted by Jacob Lurton and James McKinney, associate justices. The commission of the judge being read and placed upon the records, court was opened in due form, and proceeded to the transaction of the business of the

county. The usual routine work of laying out roads, building bridges, auditing claims, etc., was gone through with. At the January term, 1850, the contract for the superintending of the poor-house for the term of one year from the first of March following, for which proposals had been invited, was awarded to Ira Moore, who had offered to do it for the sum of \$235. About this time, on account of expenditures of the county exceeding the income, county orders became somewhat depreciated and Judge Warren gave considerable attention to the matter of repairing the credit of the county, and restoring the warrants to a par value. One of the methods employed was to pay interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all warrants or orders for which the treasurer had no funds on hand to meet. This was partially a success, the credit of the county being strengthened.

In December, 1852, Jasper M. Terry became associate justice of this court, in place of Jacob Lurton, entering upon the duties of his office at once. The question now came up before this court of the county subscribing the sum of \$50,000 in bonds toward the building of the Jacksonville & Carrollton railroad and it was placed before the people who voted upon it on the 26th of March, 1853, and a majority of the voters of the county being in favor of the said subscription, the court

"Ordered that George E. Warren, county judge, or his successor in office, be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to subscribe, on behalf of Jersey county, 500 shares, equal to \$50,000 of the capital stock of said company, and to issue the bonds of the county, in sums not less than \$50, bearing six per cent. interest, payable annually,

and redeemable in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (1875), to pay such subscription in such installments as may be called for by said company."

On Monday, December 5, 1853, the term of the office of the judge and associate justices having expired, George E. Warren having been re-elected to the position of county judge, and Jasper M. Terry to that of associate justice, together with Charles H. Bowman, the other newly elected associate-justice, came together, and presenting their commissions, and having been duly sworn, opened court in form.

It now becoming necessary to have larger accommodations for the paupers, the court looked around for a proper and suitable place.

In September, 1854, the court purchased of James C. Graham, 20 acres of land off of the west side of the farm owned by the said Graham, lying east of Jerseyville, on the Carlinville road, and including the house fronting on said road, together with the orchard and other improvements. The sum paid was \$2,000. This was used as the poor-house, as soon as possession was had.

At the meeting of the county court, held in December, 1856, J. Murray Bacon succeeded C. H. Bowman as associate justice.

On Thursday, Sept. the 10th, 1857, the Jacksonville, Alton & St. Louis railroad company presented a request "that the court issue bonds to said company for the amount of the capital stock, \$50,000, subscribed by the county of Jersey to the said Jacksonville, Alton & St. Louis railroad company, "agreeably to the provisions of an act of the legislature of

the state of Illinois." In accordance the court made the following order.

"It is therefore ordered, that said bonds be issued in behalf of said county, for the sum of \$50,000, in sums of \$500 each, bearing date in this day, and payable at the American Exchange bank, in the city of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1875, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of March in each and every succeeding year, at the said American Exchange bank. And that the judge and associate justices of the court sign said bonds, and that the same be attested by the clerk of the court, under the seal thereof. And that the clerk of this court sign the interest warrants, to be attached thereto, for the accruing interest on each of said bonds, and deliver said bonds to the said company upon the receipt of the certificate of stock, to which the said county of Jersey is entitled, by virtue of their said subscription."

At the December session of the county court for the year 1857, there was an entire change in the composition of the same. At that time, O. P. Powel, county judge, Richard R. Ely and William Williams, associate justices, presented their commissions, filed their official bonds, and being duly qualified, entered upon the discharge of their duties.

With the December term of 1861, came a new county court, consisting of Richard I. Lowe, county judge, Jacob Lorton and Larkin Richardson, associate justices. In 1863, at the June term of this court, \$3,400 was placed in the hands of Richard I. Lowe, for the purpose of making the necessary additions and repairs to the court house according to plans and specifications submitted by William Embley, and adopted by the court, the additions to be made by Embley & Coddington.

Upon Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864, at a

special session, the following was spread upon the records:

"Whereas, upon the representation of many of the citizens, who are large tax-payers in the county, that by the offering of a bounty of \$50.00 to encourage enlistments, a draft to fill the required quota of Jersey county may be averted, and at the earnest request of such citizens, a special term of the court is called on this day. And the court being satisfied that it is the general wish of the tax-payers of the county, that enlistments should be encouraged, both by individual and county bounties; therefore,

"It is ordered, that the sum of \$10,000.00 be and the same is hereby appropriated by the county court of Jersey county, for the purpose of paying a bounty of \$50.00 to each person who shall volunteer from Jersey county on or after the 19th day of September, 1864, until her quota shall be filled.

A special levy of a tax was ordered to meet this demand upon the finances of the county, of 50 cents on a dollar.

A committee, consisting of William Shephard, John S. White and H. O. Goodrich, were appointed to inquire into and report to the court the names of the parties entitled to the bounty, who, on the 10th day of December, 1864, made the following report:

"Your committee appointed to ascertain who were entitled to receive the bounty appropriated by your honorable body for such as would volunteer in the service of the United States and be credited to the various precincts of Jersey county, thereby relieving the county from the hardships of the recent draft, would respectfully beg leave to report that in their opinion all members of the 144th regiment, stationed at Alton, who are credited to the county, are entitled to and should receive said bounty of \$50.00 each, the names of all, or nearly all so credited are herewith submitted, and credits certified to by the adjutant-general of the state.

"We would further recommend that the same bounty be paid to the following parties,

who have enlisted since the issuing of your order, in the 61st regiment, and been credited to the county, as shown by accompanying certificate. (Here follows the list of volunteers.)

"Believing, as we do, that the parties above specified have, by their voluntary acts, relieved the county you have the honor to represent in a most unprecedented manner from the hardships necessarily attending a draft, and which has borne so heavily on other counties in our district, we respectfully renew our recommendation that the bounty be paid, feeling sure the people of this county will sanction and approve your action in these premises."

The court approved the report, and ordered the bounty paid as recommended. There were 249 names on the list, all but five being in the ranks of the 144th Reg. of Ill. Inf.

The court that came into existence in Dec., 1865, was composed of the following gentlemen—O. P. Powel, county judge; Phineas Eldredge and William H. Allen, associate justices.

On Monday, December 6, 1869, J. M. Hurd, county judge; Caleb Noble and G. W. Gorin, associate justices, entered upon the duties of the county court, having been elected to those offices at the regular election that fall. Before this court, on the 9th day of September, 1871, came William Shephard, and made an offer to the court to pay the sum of \$12,750, in cash, for the 500 shares of stock in the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago railroad, successors to the Tonica and Petersburg and Jacksonville, Alton and St. Louis railroad, belonging to the county of Jersey, in right of the \$50,000 subscribed to the capital stock of the said company, as previously mentioned. This offer, appearing to be advantageous to the county, it was accepted and the clerk au-

thorized to make out and sign the requisite papers necessary to vest the title of the same in the said William Shephard.

Robert M. King succeeded J. M. Hurd as county judge, at the December session, 1872, the associate justices being Caleb Noble and William A. Scott. They at once entered upon the discharge of the functions of the court according to the law governing this body. Some repairs were made upon the court house by this court, and a bell purchased and placed on that building in September, 1873. This was the last county court held as the county government, the constitution of the state, adopted in 1870, making change in the form of government and originating the rule of

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The first meeting of this board was held on Monday, in Jan., 1874, they not being able to organize at the regular time, December, on account of some lack of action on the part of the legislature in passing the necessary laws. The board comprised the following gentlemen: William H. Allen, Edwin Colean and Isaac R. Ely. These parties at once proceeded to cast lots as to the length of time each would occupy the office, when William H. Allen drew the one year term; Edwin Colean the two year and I. R. Ely the three year. On organization, Isaac R. Ely was declared chairman, and the board commenced the consideration of the business of the county. The first business brought before them was the examination and approval of the reports of the various road supervisors, they having jurisdiction over those officers at that time.

The boards of county commissioners for the succeeding years were as follows:

1875—Isaac R. Ely, Edwin Colean and G. S. Compton, with the first-named in the chair. The first meeting was held on the 7th day of Dec., 1874.

1876—Isaac R. Ely, G. S. Compton and William H. Fulkerson. The first meeting was convened on the 6th day of Dec., 1875, and G. S. Compton was chosen chairman for the ensuing year.

1877—G. S. Compton, W. H. Fulkerson and John W. Evans, with Mr. Compton again in the chair. First meeting held on Monday, Dec. 4, 1876.

1878—W. L. Ruyle, John W. Evans and Prentiss D. Cheney, the latter elected to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of W. H. Fulkerson. The last-mentioned was elected chairman for the year. The first meeting was held on the 6th of Jan., 1878.

1879—W. L. Ruyle, J. W. Evans and S. B. Force, with Col. Ruyle in the chair. At a special meeting held on the 25th of Feb., of this year, the chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to obey the summons of the supreme court, on mandamus, to appoint commissioners to divide the county into towns under the township organization act. It seems that on the 3d of Sept., 1878, a petition numerously signed was presented by Henry Slover, asking the board to order the submission of the question of township organization to the people of Jersey county. The commissioners accordingly ordered the submission of the question at the next general election. At that time it was found that the total number of votes cast was 2858, of which 1459 were for town-

ship organization, and 1399 against it, but because of some informality in the returns from Grafton precinct, the vote of that sub-division was not counted which made the vote stand as follows: For township organization, 1268, and against township organization, 1295. The trouble that grew out of this ruling was carried to the supreme court of the state, hence the above action of that body, in ordering the appointment of commissioners. E. M. Fuller, George H. Jacks and Phineas Eldredge, were selected as the parties to divide the county into townships for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of the people. They made their report, at the March term of the commissioners court, in which they recommend the following subdivisions:

Piasa—embracing all of T. 7, north, R. 10 west.

Fidelity—T. 8 north, R. 10 west.

Ruyle—fract'l T. 9 north, R. 10 west.

Jersey—all of T. 8 north, R. 11 west, and fractional T. 9 north, R. 11 west.

Mississippi—T. 7 north, R. 11 west.

Elsah—fractional T. 6 north, R. 11 west.

Grafton—all of fractional T. 6 north, and Rs. 12 and 13 west.

Otter Creek—T. 7 north, R. 12 west.

English—T. 8 north, R. 12 west.

Illinois—fractional T. 7 north, R. 13 west.

Richwoods—fractional Ts. 8 and 9 north, Rs. 13 and 14 west.

This report was adopted and the commissioners ordered an election for county supervisors, and upon the 25th of March, 1879, the court of county commissioners adjourned sine die, and were succeeded by the

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The first meeting of this body was on the 14th of April, 1879, when the following supervisors appeared, presented their credentials, and after due qualification took their seats:

Walter E. Carlin, Henry J. Hoffman, Lewis Elliott, William A. Scott, Addison Greene, Samuel B. Foree, E. Meysenburg, C. C. Buzby, S. W. Rogers, J. L. English, J. G. Erwin.

On organization, Walter E. Carlin was chosen chairman.

The following have been the various boards of supervisors of Jersey county, for each and every year.

1880—W. E. Carlin, J. L. Reed, B. F. Kelly, I. R. Ely, M. V. Hamilton, James R. Livingstone, C. C. Buzby, Addison Greene, S. W. Rogers, J. G. Erwin, E. Meysenburg.

W. E. Carlin was duly elected chairman for the year.

1881—This board met for the first time on the 6th of June, when there were present the following supervisors:

W. E. Carlin, P. D. Cheney, A. M. Slaten, C. B. Eaton, W. H. Allen, Jr., B. F. Kelly, John A. Cory, M. V. Hamilton, Archie Craig, Elias Palmer, J. G. Erwin, C. C. Buzby.

W. E. Carlin was nominated and re-elected unanimously to the chairmanship.

1882—W. E. Carlin, M. J. Richey, M. V. Hamilton, C. B. Eaton, Archie Craig, Milo Landon, N. M. Lurton, J. K. Cadwalader, Elias Palmer, C. P. Stafford, B. F. Kelly.

W. E. Carlin was again re-elected chairman of the board for the ensuing year, at the meeting which convened June 6th, for the first time.

1883—The board for this year met for the first time on Tuesday, June 26, 1883, and re-elected W. E. Carlin as chairman. The board consisted of the following gentlemen:

W. E. Carlin, M. J. Richey, Ephraim Chappel, James Segraves, M. V. Hamilton, Archie Craig, Chas. Ruyle, Milo Landon, Isaac N. Moore, A. J. Thompson, C. P. Stafford, J. K. Cadwalader.

1884—First meeting on the 3d of June, when the following supervisors took their seats:

Walter E. Carlin, M. J. Richey, M. V. Hamilton, Andrew J. Thompson,

J. M. Segraves, C. P. Stafford, Geo. W. Reed, H. V. Vorhees, N. T. Rogers, V. L. Dodge, Lloyd T. English, Isaac N. Moore.

1885—The present board of supervisors, held their first meeting on the 2d of June, when the following gentlemen took their places:

W. H. Bartlett, B. F. Kelly, V. L. Dodge, H. V. Vorhees, Geo. H. Van-Horne, N. T. Rogers, Lloyd T. English, C. P. Stafford, John L. Reed, W. E. Carlin, F. J. Mains, John A. Kraus.

W. E. Carlin was again chosen to fill the chair for the year.

CHAPTER VI.

OTHER OFFICIAL MATTER.

In this chapter it is designed to present the various official matters, which, although too brief to place in a chapter separately, are too important to be ignored. These items have been mostly gathered from the records of the county, although some have been gained in fragments during interviews with those familiar with the subject.

MATRIMONIAL.

This is a matter which always attracts attention when treated historically, and is especially interesting to the younger portion of the community, who, their time not yet having come, still walk "in maiden meditation fancy free," dreaming of the prince that will "a wooing" come, or picture the charms of the future mistress of their household.

In various lands the marriage rite is solemnized in different ways and by different ceremonies; in all, the acts of the contracting parties must be understood by each, and by the community in which they live, as being a mutual agreement to hold relations toward one another as man and wife. In this state a license has always been required, although it is not in all the states, and thus from the records in most all instances we can trace all the earlier marriages of the county. In this county, it is impossible to do so, as the first eighteen years of the county's existence the records were kept in what is now the county of Greene. Therefore, for the record of these the reader is referred to the history of that county for them.

In early days, young men and maidens were not married in the grand style which usually characterizes the marriages of the present period. They did not wait until riches came before they married, as is too much the case in this money-loving age, but chose their mate without regard to this point, and settled down to live in simple and comfortable style, and they generally lived happily and gained the respect of their neighbors by attending to their own business.

There were no "diamond weddings" in those days, and the extravagance that now often attends the marriage ceremony was then unheard of. The old folks were plain, economical and hospitable people, and the young folks were imbued with the same attributes that characterized their fathers and mothers. They were willing to commence housekeeping in a style corresponding with their means, trusting to the future for larger houses and more expensive furniture.

There are many rich anecdotes of the rustic marriages in early days, but where possible they are treated of in connection with the history of the townships in which they occurred. How, when the time came, the blushing and rosy maid would drop her milk pails, throw off her apron and tying on her sunbonnet, clamber into the lumber box wagon, while "John" in his overalls and farm boots would take up the whip, and the oxen would move off with the bridal procession to the "Squire's" who did the "jining of the knot."

Among the amusing stories told of some parties in the county, away back in the misty past, is one where a country couple made their way to one of the in-

cipient villages in the county in quest of some one who was authorized to tie the hymeneal knot. They went to a young storekeeper, who, in the way of a practical joke, referred them to the postmaster, stating that the government authorized him to officiate upon such occasions. When the postmaster was seen he disclaimed any knowledge of such authority, and said that he had only been in the employment of the government a short time and was not yet "quite up to snuff." But if the merchant said he could, he supposed it was so. Accordingly the couple were ranged up in front of the postmaster, who in the most approved style impressed them with the solemnity of the occasion, warned them to "let no man put asunder what he had joined," and in closing pronounced them "Mr. and Mrs.," as provided by the United States postal regulations. Go your way, keep your mouths shut, and you'll be happy." As they turned to leave, he remarked, "only a dollar a piece, please."

The first marriage in Jersey county after the organization of the same, according to the records, was that which united the destinies of John P. Allcorn and Mary Hawkins, the licence for which was issued Oct. 17, 1839; the ceremony was performed by David Myers, J. P.

The other marriages recorded are as follows:

Thomas Jackson and Rebecca Cowan, issued Oct. 17, 1839, married by David Myers, J. P.

David Arnsperger and Jane Stephens, married Oct. 20, 1839, by David Myers, J. P.

Nathan C. Swann and Mary Ann

Patton, married Oct. 31, 1839, by John Keys, J. P.

James G. Swann and Elizabeth A. Rolston, married Oct. 31, 1839, by John Keys, J. P.

Joel Elledge and Mrs. Lucinda Davis, married Dec. 10, 1839, by Urial Downy, J. P.

Henry Marshall and Barbara Arinhart, married Jan. 6, 1840, by David Myers, J. P.

Josiah L. Draper and Rachel C. Barton, married Jan. 9, 1840, by Jos. G. Scott, J. P.

Jackson Williams and Margaret Smith, married Jan. 2, 1840, by Reuben S. Spencer, J. P.

Thornton Hugs and Elizabeth Waggoner, married Jan. 23, 1840, by Thos. McDow, J. P.

Jeremiah Panick and Evaline Fuller, married Jan. 26, 1840, by Joseph G. Scott, J. P.

Solomon Heter and Jane Giles, married Jan. 31, 1840, by Jos. Fowler, minister.

Samuel Piper and Levina Rutherford, married Jan. 16, 1840, by U. Downy, J. P.

Hardin Rowdon and Lucretia George, married Feb. 2, 1840, by Reuben S. Spencer, J. P.

Robt. P. Murphy and Mary Ann Clark married Feb. 20, 1840, by Amos Dodge, preacher.

Abraham Borer and Cynthia E. Jones married March 1, 1840, by Geo. W. Lowder, J. P.

Isaac Harbert and Mrs. H. M. Shull, married April 24, 1840, by Joseph Fowler, minister.

Richard Arnold and Jane Cowen, married April 8, 1840, by Geo. W. Lowder, J. P.

Christopher Hirschna and Elizabeth Thurston, married April 23, 1840, by Nathaniel Hamilton, J. P.

Aaron Wood and Nancy E. Phelps, married April 28, 1840, by Reuben S. Spencer, J. P.

Albertus Lofton and Lucinda Chappell, married March 12, 1840, by Thos. McDow, J. P.

John Parker and Mary Ann Chase, married May 21, 1840, by Thomas McDow, J. P.

Augustin Stralder and Polly Lance, married April 29, 1840, by J. Keys, J. P.

William Lee and Hily Dunham, married May 14, 1840, by David Myers, J. P.

David McFain and Mary Cooper, married June 18, 1840, by Geo. W. Lowder, J. P.

William Lavender and Margaret H. Little, married June 15, 1840, by David Myers, J. P.

Edward S. Atkinson, and Sarah Rogers, married July 13, 1840, by Joseph Fowler, minister.

Joseph Cope and Martha Bullard, married July 16, 1840, by N. Hamilton, J. P.

Perley Silloway and Harriet Wilkins, married May 28, 1840, by Joseph Crabb, J. P.

Stanford Moore and Eliza Watson, married July 26, 1840, by Geo. Hoffman, J. P.

Henry H. Cooper and Mrs. Mary Burrett, married Aug. 18, 1840, by Reuben Spencer, J. P.

Albert G. Minor and Abigail C. Tyler, married Aug. 13, 1840, by Geo. Hoffman, J. P.

George Stafford and Ann Elizabeth Cresswell, married Aug. 25, 1840, by Silas Crain, J. P.

Caleb Noble and Susannah E. Gillham, married Sept. 11, 1840, by William Jerome, minister.

Vincent Martin and Lucinda Hughs, married Sept. 24, 1840, by Silas Crain, J. P.

Robert Williams and Martha Smith, married Oct. 1, 1840, by Reuben Spencer, J. P.

E. Miller and Judeth Amanda Winneford, married Oct. 2, 1840, by Amos P. Brown, minister.

John Clifford and Hetty L. W. Van Hart, married April 15, 1840, by James Harriott, J. P.

William Rogers and Elizabeth Hamilton, married Oct. 15, 1840, by Moses Lemen, minister.

Philip Darr and Mary E. Jonnessee, married Oct. 29, 1840, by Geo. W. Lowder, J. P.

James Anderson and Hannah Finney, married Nov. 5, 1840, by John Keys, J. P.

Thomas Smiril and Euphemia Dougherty, married Oct. 22, 1840, by William Jerome, minister.

William P. Pitman and Mary Rogers, married Dec. 2, 1840, by W. S. McMurry, minister.

Joseph Parker and Sarah Beeman, married Nov. 15, 1840, by Thos. McDow, J. P.

Samuel Ralston and Margaret Warren, married Dec. 3, 1840, by W. S. McMurry, minister.

James Magee and Mary J. Bramlett, married December 8, 1840, by Luke Lyons, minister.

James Swain and Hannah Watley, married Dec. 13, 1840, by James Harriott, J. P.

Abram Rowdon and Tamelia Walden,

married Dec. 17, 1840, by Thos. L. McGill, J. P.

John N. English and Elizabeth Ann Belt, married Dec. 17, 1840, by W. S. McMurry, minister.

J. I. Hupp and Elizabeth P. Abraham, married Dec. 25, 1840, by W. S. McMurry, minister.

William K. Miner and Mary Ann Sally, married Dec. 24, 1840, by Geo. Hoffman, J. P.

William W. Botkin and Susanna Simons, married Dec. 10, 1840, by Henry Hewberry, minister.

Hiram H. Adams and Elizabeth Hamilton, married Dec. 20, 1840, by David Myers, J. P.

The following persons were married in the year 1841:

Hiram English and Mary Ann Grimes, Jan. 3, by Horatio N. Belt, J. P.

William Willis and Altha Ann Carson, Jan. 7, by Thos. McDow, J. P.

Elisha H. Barton and Rebecca Lofton, Jan. 19, by Silas Crain, J. P.

Ephraim Carter and Elizabeth Seymore, Jan. 21, by Uriah Downey, J. P.

William Henry Frost and Rebecca Miner, Jan. 28, by Luke Lyons, minister.

Samuel Turner and Sally Jane Spencer, Jan. 17, by Silas Crain, J. P.

William Hughs and Eunice Burley, Feb. 4, by Thos. McDow, J. P.

William Post and Hannah W. Calhoun, Feb. 4, by James Hartiott, J. P.

James H. Maupin and Maay Whisman, Feb. 4, by Geo. W. Lowden, J. P.

Herrend Gardner and Nancy Spangle, Feb. 11, by Thos. McDow, J. P.

William S. Wilson and Mary Ann Smalley, Feb. 14, by W. S. McMurry, minister.

Hugh Rusk and Ellen Barr, Feb. 14, by R. S. Spencer, J. P.

David Kirkwood and Elizabeth Cowen, Feb. 18, by D. Myers, J. P.

Jonathan Plowman and Elizabeth Crull, March 4, by Silas Crain, J. P.

Dan'l K. Fitzgerald and Catharine M. Skeene, March 11, by William F. Jarrett, minister.

Joseph Fowler and Eliza Ann Brown, March 23, by L. Lyons, minister.

Joseph Brown and Annis Lee, March 30, by Horatio N. Belt, J. P.

William Millross and Maria Hobbs, April 8, by William Jerome, minister.

Jackson Calfee and Martha Blalock, April 14, by Joseph Crabb, J. P.

James A. Goodrich and Esther Bush, April 22, by L. Lyons, minister.

Philip R. Cook and Elizabeth Samson, May 23, by William Jerome minister.

David Waddle and Mrs. Esther Parker June 23, by John Stafford, J. P.

David T. Bonnell and Sally Ann Kirby June 3, by Luke Lyons, minister.

Stephen Tunnell and Elizabeth Rice, June 12, by Joseph P. Tyler, J. P.

Cleland W. Curry and Eliza Springale, July 8, by Rev. Wm. Wilson.

Milton Richey and Margaret Courts, July 4, by Silas Crain, J. P.

Felix Staggs and Mary Catlett, July 24, by Joseph Crabb, J. P.

Richard I. Simmons and Margaret Davis, Aug. 1, by Rev. W. S. McMurry.

Jacob VanDike and Mrs. Sarah French July 31, by Rev. W. S. McMurry.

Wilson Davis and Margaret Arinspiger, Aug. 5, by Rev. C. I. Gardiner.

Joseph Beggs and Permiah Hinson, July 29, by Geo. W. Lowder, J. P.

Miles Misenhermer and Margaret F. Jarrett, Aug. 5, Rev. Wm. F. Terrall.

Vincent Lee and Prisilla Johnson, Aug. 30, by Geo. W. Lowder, J. P.

David Sego and Elizabeth Mankins, Sept. 7, by Geo. W. Lowder, J. P.

William B. Nevis and Laura Goodrich, Sept. 9, by Rev. Luke Lyons.

John W. Farron and Caroline Pearson, Sept. 30, by Samuel Hayeroft.

Irvine White and Matilda Quigley, Oct. 3, by Silas Crain, J. P.

George Hoffman and Mary Ann Kollenborn, Sept. 30, by Joseph Crabb, J. P.

Benj C. Rhodes and Amanda Darr, October 7, by Geo. H. Lowden, J. P.

Abraham Houser and Barbara A. Arinspiger, October 14, by Rev. Elijah Dodson.

Philip Pennnington and Mary Ann Cummings, Oct. 10, by Rev. Elijah Dodson.

William Chappell and Elizabeth Hooper, Nov. 7, by Geo. Hoffman, J. P.

Isaac Elledge and Winnefred A. Piper, Nov. 18, by Solomon Calhoun, J. P.

James Darr and Rachel Cowen, Nov. 21, by Geo. W. Lowder, J. P.

Richard J. Ely and Mrs. Sarah Grigsby, Nov. 27, by Rev. Elijah Dodson.

William Kelley and Jane Miller, Dec. 9, by Rev. G. A. Hamilton.

John Massey and Maria Brown, Dec. 9, by Rev. Jas. H. Dickins.

Singular Pence and Sarah A. Winneford, Dec. 13, by Jas. A. Harriott.

William M. Bailey and Mary Ann Parker, Dec. 16, by Rev. Luke Lyons.

Jacob Rickey and Nancy Higgins, Dec. 16, by Thos. L. McGill, J. P.

Delavin D. Wilcox and Caroline E. Landon, Dec. 30, by Thos. L. McGill, J. P.

Henry Darlington and Marian Noble, Dec. 13, by Rev. William Jerome.

John H. Whitlock and Emmaline Myers, Dec. 16, by Benj. Cleaver, J. P.

William Lewis and Sarah Smith, Dec. 21, by Rev. Henry Newberry.

The following table will show how the number of marriages varied with each year, and how the market matrimonial, was affected by the circumstances of the times:

1839 from Oct.	6	1862	127
1840	47	1863	151
1841	55	1864	153
1842	44	1865	148
1843	45	1866	198
1844	50	1867	198
1845	48	1868	160
1846	57	1869	157
1884	77	1870	156
1841	73	1871	183
1849	76	1872	124
1850	80	1873	140
1851	73	1874	163
1852	89	1875	147
1853	102	1876	157
1854	82	1877	144
1855	101	1878	168
1856	136	1879	161
1857	126	1880	153
1858	123	1881	139
1859	117	1882	148
1860	751	1883	146
1861	221	1884	126

RECORDS.

Shortly after the separation of Jersey from Greene county, and its organization into a distinct sub-division of the state, the county commissioners ordered the copying upon the record books of Jersey county all the transaction relating to real estate in Jersey county, and a complete set of books of this nature were made and are on file in the office of the recorder of the county. From these it will be seen that the first deed

relating to land lying within the present limits of Jersey county was recorded in Greene county on the 24th day of June, 1822. This warrantee deed bear the date of Feb 7, 1822, and was made by John Evans and Ann Evans, his wife, to Davis Stockton, conveying to the latter the east half of the northeast quarter of section 11, and the west half of the northwest quarter of Sec. 12, T. 8 north, R. 12 west, containing 160 acres of land. The consideration was \$160. This instrument was acknowledged before Joel Meacham, a justice of the peace.

The first mortgage recorded was given by Isaac Piggott to John Evans and was dated Feb. 16, 1826, and was for \$800, the security being the west fraction of the southwest quarter of section 20, containing 53.63 acres; and the south fraction of the northeast quarter of section 30, containing 103.56; and the north fraction of the northeast quarter of section 33, containing 37.09 acres, all lying in T. 9 north, R. 13 west. The terms of this mortgage were that it was to be paid with 100,000 feet of good, merchantable flooring plank, to be delivered by said Piggott, at the rate of 10,000 feet per year. It was acknowledged before Samuel Lee, J. P., and was satisfied in full, Nov. 27, 1828. This instrument was filed for record Feb. 27, 1826, in Greene county, and transcribed into the records of this county.

TOWN PLATS.

The plats of the original towns in Jersey county were laid out and filed for record upon the dates given below. To nearly all of them additions have since been made, but space forbids the

mention of them, and as they are a matter of record it is useless.

Jerseyville, laid out by John W. Lott, Edward M. Daley and Alexander H. Burrett, Oct. 1, 1834, and was surveyed by G. M. Richards. The plat filed for record March 2, 1835.

Franklin, filed for record Aug. 11, 1836, by James L. Taylor.

Grafton, filed for record, April 15, 1836, by Sarah Mason, guardian, by her attorney, Perry Mason.

Upper Grafton, filed by David Pier-son and Caleb Stone, May 2, 1836.

Fieldon, filed by Robert Terry, Aug. 21, 1837.

New Philadelphia, filed for record by William B. Little, Dec. 18, 1837.

Hartford, filed for record by Joseph Hawkins, W. B. Canby and Levi Church, Oct. 30, 1837.

Rome, filed for record by Jay Daggett, it having been laid out by him Nov. 7, 1838.

Fidelity, filed for record. June, 1850. Joseph Russell, proprietor.

Elsah, filed for record by James Semple, March 7, 1853, and amended plat filed March 4, 1864.

Newbern, filed for record Jan. 10, 1867, by I. F. Gillham, Marcus Gillham, John Chambers, Jr., and Enoch Briggs.

Otterville, filed for record Nov. 20, 1867, by the trustees of Hamilton seminary, Baptist and Cumberland Presbyter-ian churches.

Delhi, filed for record June 5, 1868, by Sarah A. Lurton, Joseph N. Lurton, Jacob M. Early, Caroline S. Early, Wil- liam A. Scott and Sarah A. Scott.

Kemper, recorded November 9, 1870, W. H. H. Kemper, proprietor.

Nelson, filed by T. J. Campbell, Dec. 1, 1880.

Dow, filed by John H. McDow and Medora A. McDow, Oct. 18, 1883.

Howe (now McClusky) filed for record by Hiram and Mary A. McClusky, July 21, 1883.

TREASURY.

The first settlement with the treasurer of Jersey county was at the December session of the county commissioners' court, in 1841, and is given here, as a curiosity.

Treasurer in account with Jersey county:

Dr.		
To amount rec'd from collections...	\$2,072	17
Amount received from proceeds of land sold for taxes		95 97
Amount received from circuit court clerk.....		21 00
Amount from licences.....		25 00
		\$2,214 44
Cr.		
By county orders paid....	\$2,125	17
Comm'n on \$2,214.14, at 2 per cent		44 28
Cash paid printer.....		50
Balance on hand.....		44 19
		\$2,214 14

In order to show the difference between the then and now, the report of County Treasurer John A. Shepherd for the year 1884, is here inserted:

County Treasurer in account with Jersey county, 1883=1884:

Sept. 10—To balance on hand.....	\$5,857	66
Oct. 13—To amt rec. of W.E. Carlin		3 75
Dec. 1—To amt rec'd col and treas		390 83
Feb. 10—To Co. Att'y, judgment..		395 00
April 17—To Co. Att'y, judgment..		808 95
May 14—To amt from town col'r..	14,019	62
" 14—To amt from town col'r..		15 53
July 26—To amt from town col'r..	9,089	78
" 26—To amt from town col'r..		77 94
" 26—To amt from town col. int		47 70
June, 22—Proceeds sale of C. H....		155 00
Total.....	\$30,861	76

CONTRA.

Nov.	21—By orders paid.....	\$3,825 16
"	21—By orders paid.....	1,018 90
"	21—By commission.....	322 75
"	21—By commission.....	5 20
June	3—By county orders paid....	10,397 86
"	3—By county orders paid....	1,590 85
Sept.	8—By county orders paid....	3,833 03
"	8—By county orders paid....	31 80
	Bal. in hands of Treas....	9,836 21
Total		\$30,861 76

COURT HOUSE.

The old court house was built in 1840, by subscription of citizens, and was originally 40 feet square. Aaron Rue and Peyton C. Walker did the carpenter work, and Peter Perrine the brick work. In 1862 an addition, 16x30 feet in size, was added, on the north side of the building, which was used for jail purposes, but about 1873 or 4, some prisoners escaping by digging through the rear wall, the county commissioners, ordered that it be lined with 2x4 pine scantling laid flat and spiked and covered with common sheet iron. On the early morning of January 6, 1884, as Charles Lipscomb, the janitor of the Baptist church, was going to that place of worship, at 4 o'clock, to build the fire, it being one of the coldest days during that winter, he smelled smoke, but attaching no attention to it, supposing that somebody was building a fire.

He remained in the church until after 6 o'clock, when going out he discovered smoke issuing from the jail windows. He at once proceeded to awake G. C. Cockrell, who lived near by and then to inform Sheriff C. S. Frost. Finding that C. Blay, the janitor of the jail, had the keys of the jail, and knowing that several prisoners were in confine-

ment there, he hastened to the house of the above, half a mile distant. When they arrived at the jail, they found it filled with a dense smoke, and the prisoners not able to come out. Charles Keith, James Powel, W. Hibble, J. E. Cory and M. Cockrell at considerable risk to themselves plunged into the room and soon brought out the dead bodies, for they were nothing else. These victims were Walter Dunsdon, in jail under accusation of murder; Emile Koehler, for horse-stealing; August Shultz, for purloining a coat; James Griggs, for petit larceny.

The fire is generally believed to have been owing to a defective flue and the pine wood close to it catching fire early in the night and being closely confined between the iron casing and brick wall, smouldered until it broke out about six or seven o'clock in the morning. The flames soon wrapped the whole building and soon the edifice was but a smoking ruin, and Jersey county was without a court house or jail. All the books, furniture, even the bar railing and the matting on the stairs was taken out of the building and saved.

The subject of building a suitable court house in Jerseyville is, at the present writing, 1885, under consideration, and no doubt, in the near future, the county will find itself in possession of an edifice of that character. The present depressed state of trade and low price of farm products, causing a stringency in the times, is all that is deferring the matter.

COUNTY JAIL.

The original county jail was a part of the court house and when that build-

ing was destroyed by fire, Jan. 6, 1884, the county was left without any place for the incarceration of its prisoners. Therefore, at the meeting of the board of supervisors on the 3d of June, 1884, the grand jury made the following presentment:

"Whereas, during the past winter a sad and fatal calamity befell our county, whereby our court house and county jail were destroyed by fire, and

"Whereas, the immediate erection of a good and substantial county jail, adequate to the present and future demands, therefore we regard, as an absolute and pressing necessity, dictated alike by consideration of justice, safety and an enlightened civilization."

The board of supervisors thereupon took the matter under advisement, and having some idea at the time of building a court house and jail together, advertised for plans, and appointed a committee to examine the said plans, and decide upon one and make a report to the board, the result of their deliberations. The committee consisted of the following gentlemen: C. P. Stafford, V. L. Dodge, J. M. Segraves, G. W. Reed and Lloyd T. English. On consideration of the subject, at the September term, they reported that they agreed, that on account of "hard times," caused by the light crops for the past three years, it would be useless to ask the people of the county to lay a tax upon themselves to build a structure of this kind, but in view of the absolute necessity of building a jail at once, they considered a plan for one, presented by William Embley, of Jerseyville, eminently fitted for construction and which could be built for \$15,000, and recommended that the board of supervisors submit to the people of the county, at the November

election, 1884, the question of levying a tax of 35 cents on the \$100, to provide a fund for its erection.

This report was at once adopted and the necessary orders issued for submitting the question to the people, and the latter approving of the measure by a majority of 426 votes, the plan of Mr. Embley was adopted, and the tax levied in accordance with the resolution. A building committee was appointed to superintend the getting of bids, to make contracts and oversee the erection of the building. This committee consisted of M. V. Hamilton, W. E. Carlin, C. P. Stafford, L. T. English and V. L. Dodge.

Bids for the work, according to the plans and specifications of William Embley, which had been adopted, were received and opened by the board and after some delay the contracts were let. Dowdall and Sturdevant agreed to do the stone foundation work for \$870; H. C. Leak, of Jerseyville, the superstructure and woodwork, or, in other words, the building proper, for \$7,445, and P. G. Pauly & Bro., of St. Louis, to put in the steel-clad cells, corridors and other iron work, for \$6,800.

Work was at once commenced, and soon carried to a successful finish, producing as superb a building of this character as is found in the state.

The building is of a composite order of architecture, combining the merits of the Tudor and English Gothic, is of brick, with handsome stone trimmings, and presents an agreeable appearance. The front part of the building is the residence of the sheriff, and contains, on the first floor, an office 14x27 feet in size, a parlor and sitting-room, each

15 x 17½, and a kitchen 14 x 15½ feet. In the second story are two bedrooms the size of the parlor and sitting-room, over which they are situated, a guard-room over the office, and two steel-clad cells for female prisoners. This part of the building is 30x40 feet in ground area. The jail proper is in the rear of the dwelling part, and is 38x48 feet in size. This latter contains two tiers of steel-clad cells, four on each floor, with corridors, also enclosed in grating, and surrounded by a jailor's corridor, which is spacious and comfortable. The cells are each 6½x8 feet in size, are well-ventilated and exceedingly comfortable for places of that kind. The steel-clad work is the best known, and will defy the most energetic attacks upon it, cold chisel or file having no material effect upon it. Altogether the edifice is one in which the county can take pride, and reflects great credit on the people, the board of supervisors, the architect and builders.

COUNTY CHARITY.

Although the heart of every man in the county beat in earnest sympathy with the poor and destitute that lay within his knowledge, and the hand of pity and help was never withheld, in time of need, from those who were in want, it was for many years after the organization of the county ere its citizens felt it just to themselves and others to provide a building to be used as a sanctuary for the poor and friendless. Many, having in mind the parish poor-houses and "unions" of the old countries, shrank back with horror at the idea that any in whom they felt an interest should be doomed to inhabit a

place within the cold and cheerless walls of such an asylum. The large and generous heart of the pioneer could not tolerate it. Little did they feel that many a waif upon the broad and troubled sea of the world's bitter experience, has hailed as a safe harbor, as a secure haven, the much dreaded almshouse. Perhaps it was owing, partially, to these mistaken notions in regard to that noble charity, that so long delayed the erection of the building. But let not those of this later generation think that their forefathers, and the early settlers here, were a people wanting in brotherly charity. As early as 1840, measures were taken looking to the relief of the necessitous. The method of relief, the letting out of the care of the unfortunate, though not deemed the best now, went far toward mitigating the sufferings of the weary wight that had lost his all through force of untoward circumstances; the widow and orphan struggling for the daily crust of bread; the waif left to live or die, as best it may. For some years this system of relief was the only one practiced, and as but few needed it, it sufficed,

At a special term of the county commissioners' court, held Oct. 13, 1845, the purchase of a tract of land for a poor farm was consummated. This farm, which comprised some 166 acres of land, was purchased for \$900, of Samuel R. Perry, and was situated northeast of Jerseyville. On it was a house already built, and in December of the same year, the commissioners having established it as a poorhouse, it was at once opened for that purpose. This was used for many years.

In 1864, the building being too small for the purpose intended, and in a dilapidated condition, it was determined to build a new almshouse. For that purpose a new farm was purchased, the old one proving ineligible. This latter is on section 16, English township. On it the present handsome and substantial brick edifice was erected, in 1865. It is

two stories in height, the main building occupying 30x60 feet of ground area, with an L 20x40 feet in size. Close by is a smaller building, used for the sick, which is 20x30 feet in size. A fine barn is also on the premises. The farm, which is an excellent one, and the house, is under the superintendency of Castleton Lynch.

CHAPTER VII.

POLITICAL.

How much better can the political history of a county be given, than by grouping together, in one comprehensive chapter, the vote of each succeeding year? What long dissertation upon the causes that lead to this or that issue, equal the plain facts, deduced from the mathematics of the ballots on the occasion? It has been the endeavor to give the official vote of every year, but in some cases, some parts are wanting, but a diligent research among the records and papers, both of the county offices and the office of the secretary of state, at Springfield, fails to produce anything more. The following is the

OFFICIAL VOTE.

SPECIAL ELECTION, 1839.

Coroner.

Nelson R. Linton.....	308— 226
William Springate.....	86
Isaac N. Bacey.....	86

ELECTION 1840.

President.

W. H. Harrison, w.....	517— 146
Martin VanBuren, d.....	360
Scattering.....	11

Sheriff.

John . English, w.....	439— 4
Samuel T. Kendall, d.....	435

Coroner.

A. G. Minor.....	658— 619
I. N. Bacey.....	13
Vinson Lee.....	26

Representative.

John Drum.....	29
John McDonald.....	850— 821

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1842.

Governor.

Joseph Duncan, w.....	531— 116
Thomas Ford, d.....	415
Charles W. Hunter.....	17

Lieutenant-Governor.

William H. Henderson, w.....	515— 95
John Moore, d.....	420
Frederick H. Collins.....	19

Senator.

Charles Gregory, w.....	502— 97
Alfred W. Caverly, d.....	405
Peter Vanarsdell.....	18

Representative.

Samuel T. Kendall.....	441— 18
George W. Lowder.....	426
James C. Perry.....	74
James M. Medford.....	8
John L. Morrell.....	4

Coroner.

John Britton.....	178— 85
R. D. Farley.....	20
P. C. Walker.....	4
John Cope.....	13
H. E. Hayea.....	65
J. West.....	78
James Walden.....	93
E. Ham.....	1
Aaron Rice.....	3

Sheriff.

Murray Cheney.....	429
Perley Silloway.....	484— 55
Adam Wagoner.....	32

County Commissioner.	
William Palmer.....	433— 75
Henry Webster.....	358
Amos Pruitt.....	92
Thomas McDow.....	43
On the question of a Convention.	
For.....	328— 64
Against.....	264
ELECTION, AUGUST, 1843.	
Congress.	
Orville H. Browning, w.....	575— 126
Stephen A. Douglas, d.....	429
Thomas Moore.....	18
County Commissioner.	
Thomas Carroll.....	494— 43
Maurice Armstrong.....	451
County Clerk.	
Richard Graham.....	364
George W. Lowder.....	486— 122
George W. Burke.....	108
Recorder.	
Thomas L. McGill.....	653— 416
Peter Perrine.....	237
Probate Justice.	
Martin B. Miner.....	297
Joseph G. Scott.....	325— 28
David T. Bonnell.....	263
School Commissioner.	
James Harriott. (no opposition).....	695
Surveyor.	
James A. Potts. (no opposition).....	700
Treasurer and Assessor.	
C. Easell.....	501— 76
John K. Black.....	425
ELECTION, AUGUST, 1844.	
Congress.	
David M. Woodson.....	473— 13
Stephen A. Douglas.....	460
Richard E. Ella.....	57
State Senator.	
John Harris.....	457— 33
James Graham.....	424
John Viall.....	62
Representative.	
James Harriott.....	460— 57
Isaac Darneille.....	403
Thomas McDow.....	82
County Commissioner.	
Maurice Armstrong.....	492— 100
Cyrus Tolman.....	392
Joab White.....	73
Sheriff.	
Perley Silloway.....	509— 125
Isaac Harbert, Jr.....	384
Delavan D. Wilcox.....	62
Coroner.	
John Britton.....	424— 40
Bushrod W. Hamilton.....	381
George Wharton.....	67
ELECTION, AUGUST, 1845.	
County Commissioner.	
Ambrose S. Wyckoff.....	282— 47
Benjamin Saunders.....	235
John Hawkins.....	35
Virgil Noble.....	33
J. Pennfield.....	14
School Commissioner.	
James Harriott.....	387— 354
B. B. Hamilton.....	33
W. F. Guernsey.....	16
D. D. Wilcox.....	8

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1846.	
Governor.	
Augustus C. French, d.....	483
Thomas M. Kilpatrick, w.....	59— 27
Richard Ella.....	40
Lieutenant-Governor.	
Joseph B. Wells, d.....	478
Nathaniel G. Wilcox, w.....	503— 25
Abraham Smith.....	9
Representative.	
J. M. Hurd, d.....	478
Thomas Cummings, w.....	525— 47
Thomas McDow.....	31
Elihu J. Palmer.....	1
County Commissioner.	
Benjamin Cleaver, w.....	523— 64
Jacob Lurton, d.....	459
James Brown.....	37
Sheriff.	
Perley Silloway.....	437
Jonathan Prowman.....	495— 58
Isaac Snedeker.....	30
John Darneille.....	21
Coroner.	
George Hoffman.....	532— 182
John Stafford.....	350
William Edsall.....	46
SPECIAL ELECTION, APRIL 19, 1847.	
Delegate to Constitutional Convention.	
Augustus A. Knapp.....	251
Daniel E. Brown.....	239
Edward A. D'Arcy.....	147
Elihu Palmer.....	31
REGULAR ELECTION, 1847	
County Clerk.	
George W. Lowder.....	686— 482
John Kimball.....	294
Recorder.	
Thomas L. McGill.....	856— 856
Probate Judge.	
J. M. Hurd.....	579— 289
Joseph G. Scott.....	279
M. B. Miner.....	11
County Commissioner.	
James McKinney.....	578— 279
Paris Mason.....	299
School Commissioner.	
B. B. Hamilton.....	338— 22
Willard Guernsey.....	279
James Harriott.....	37
Surveyor.	
Job Collins.....	459— 77
James A. Potts.....	372
John H. Buflington.....	10
Treasurer.	
Solomon Calhoun.....	440— 33
James E. Van Horne.....	352
John L. Crompton.....	55
ELECTION, AUGUST, 1848.	
Congress.	
William A. Richardson, d.....	693— 648
Eli Wilson, w.....	45
Governor.	
Augustus C. French, d.....	691— 645
C. V. Dyer, w.....	46
Lieutenant-Governor.	
William McMurtry, d.....	688— 643
Henry H. Snow, w.....	45
Secretary of State.	
Horace S. Cooley, d.....	684— 640
S. C. Paine Freer, w.....	44

Auditor of State.	
Thomas H. Campbell, d.....	781—636
Benjamin E. Wall, w.....	45

Treasurer of State.	
Milton Carpenter, d.....	682—637
Moses Pettengill, w.....	44

State Senator.	
Franklin Witt, d.....	521—162
James Metcalf, w.....	359
Scattering.....	6

Representative.	
John D. Fry, d.....	510—59
Isaac Daniel, w.....	460
Scattering.....	46

Sheriff.	
Jonathan Plowman.....	523—98
Wright Casey.....	425
Josiah French.....	36

County Commissioner.	
Ambrose S. Wyckoff.....	619—251
James A. Piggott.....	368
Jacob H. Pritchett.....	349—75
Josiah Jackson.....	274
John Arnsperger.....	27
Asa Snell.....	2
Isaac Snedeker.....	45
Abijah Davis.....	43

Coroner.	
William Lay.....	472—151
William W. Bailey.....	321

School Commissioner.	
Hiram Bridges.....	449—89
Charles H. Knapp.....	360

ELECTION, 1849	
Associate Justice.	
James McKinney.....	553
Jacob Lorton.....	291
James A. Piggott.....	254
S. P. Stratton.....	193
E. M. Case.....	22

County Surveyor.	
James A. Potts.....	697—696
George M. Burke.....	1

School Commissioner.	
Hiram Bridges.....	559—458
Elihu J. Palmer.....	101

County Treasurer.	
Solomon Calhoun.....	612—638
John Q. Crompton.....	4

County Judge.	
George E. Warren.....	695—694
Cyrus Tolman.....	1

County Clerk.	
George M. Lowder.....	704—703
Anthony L. Knapp.....	1

ELECTION, SEPTEMBER, 1843.	
Supreme Judge.	
Lyman Trumbull.....	380
David I. Baker.....	466—86

Supreme Clerk.	
Edward H. Ridgeway.....	768—750
John R. Gallierfeld.....	18

Circuit Judge.	
Alfred W. Caverly.....	347
David M. Woodson.....	511—164
Scattering.....	1

Attorney.	
Mark W. Delahay.....	278
Clark K. Goodrich.....	481—263

Circuit Clerk.	
Charles I. Jackson.....	280
Robert L. Hill.....	126
Thomas L. Hill.....	472—192

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1848.	
President.	
Lewis Cass, d.....	530
Zachary Taylor, w.....	454
Martin Van Buren, f.....	93

ELECTION, 1850.	
State Treasurer.	
John Moore.....	116—116
John Y. Knox.....	0

Congressman.	
William A. Richardson.....	364
Orville H. Browning.....	417—53

State Senator.	
Franklin Witt.....	382—82
John A. Logan.....	300

Representative.	
Charles D. Hodges.....	448—332
J. C. Winters.....	116

ELECTION, 1851.	
On the adoption of the general banking law.	
For the banking law.....	216
Against.....	237—21

County Treasurer.	
Solomon Calhoun.....	411—411

Surveyor.	
James P. Potts.....	452—445
T. Humerlaw.....	7

School Commissioner.	
Hiram Bridges.....	315—221
E. J. Palmer.....	94

ELECTION, 1852.	
President.	
Franklin Pierce, d.....	564
Millard Fillmore, w.....	651—87

Governor.	
Joel A. Matteson.....	576
E. B. Webb.....	651—1
D. A. Knowlton.....	77

Lieutenant-Governor.	
Gns. Koerner.....	568
J. L. E. Morrison.....	650—4
P. Carpenter.....	78

Secretary of State.	
Alexander Starne.....	570
Buckner S. Morris.....	647—1
Erastus Wright.....	76

State Auditor.	
Thos. H. Campbell.....	570
Chas. Belts.....	651—81
E. J. Smith.....	76

State Treasurer.	
John Moore.....	570
Francis Avery.....	649—79
Moses Pettungill.....	72

Congressman.	
Richard Yates.....	743—199
John Calhoun.....	544

State's Attorney.	
Cyrus Epler.....	424
Wm. Weer.....	420
Mahlon Ross.....	285

ELECTION, 1852.	
Representative.	
Chas. D. Hodges.....	736
A. L. Knapp.....	711
Jacob Lorton.....	254
T. W. Bryon.....	60
William Webb.....	37

Sheriff.	
Jonathan Plowman	637
J. M. Hurd	641— 4
Clerk of the Circuit Court.	
Thos. L. McGill	890— 890
Coroner.	
William Williams	587— 310
J. O. Hamilton	277

SPECIAL ELECTION. MARCH, 26, 1853.

On the question as the county subscribing \$50,000 toward the capital stock of the Jacksonville & Carrollton railroad.	
For the subscription	1036— 798
Against the subscription	238

ELECTION. NOVEMBER, 1853.

County Judge.	
George E. Warren	653— 289
Anthony L. Knapp	364

Associate Justices.

Jasper M. Terry	491
Charles H. Bowman	636
John N. English	354
William Loy	265
Thomas H. Chapman	44

County Clerk.

George W. Lowder	557— 471
Charles H. Roberts	186
J. Murray Bacon	177

County Surveyor.

James A. Potts	475
Levi F. McNeil	518— 43

School Commissioner.

Hiram Bridges, (no opposition)	942
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Treasurer and Assessor.

Solomon Calhoun	937— 935
H. N. Belt	2

ELECTION. NOVEMBER, 1854.

Congress.

Richard Yates, w	714— 234
Thomas S. Harris, d	480

State Treasurer

John Moore, w	490
James Miller, d	596— 206

Senator.

John M. Palmer, w	724— 264
B. T. Burke, d	460

Representative.

Lafayette McCrillis	409
Augustus R. Knapp	457
B. B. Hamilton	263

Sheriff.

Jonathan Plowman	603— 25
John F. Smith	578

Coroner.

Benjamin Wedding	724— 297
William Williams	427

ELECTION, 1855.

On the question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors.	
For prohibition	841— 343
Against	498

Judge of the Circuit Court.

D. M. Woodson	1136— 1136
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ELECTION. NOVEMBER, 1856.

President.

James Buchanan, d	702— 172
Millard Fillmore, a	530
John C. Fremont, r	387

Congress.	
Thomas L. Harris	732
John Williams	769— 37

Governor.

William A. Richardson, d	748— 56
William A. Bissell, a	692
Buckner H. Morris, r	177

Lieutenant Governor.

Richard J. Hamilton, d	740— 61
John Wood, a	979
Parmenos Bond, r	154

Secretary of State.

Ozias M. Hatch	893— 90
William H. Snyder	703

State Auditor.

Jesse K. Dubois	710— 9
Samuel K. Casey	701
Hiram Barber	207

State Treasurer.

James Miller	907— 202
John Moore	705

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Ezra Jenkins	268
William H. Powell	710— 10
John H. St. Mathemy	700

Associate Justices.

J. Murray Bacon	751— 25
Richard Ely	720

State's Attorney.

Albert G. Burr	909— 207
James W. English	702

Circuit Clerk.

Thomas L. McGill (no opposition)	1005
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Sheriff.

Charles H. Bowman	510
Benjamin Wedding	724— 204
J. M. Hurd	370

Coroner.

C. P. Stafford	634
Felix Virocy	824— 190
William Evans	18

On the question of a Convention to amend the constitution of the State of Illinois.

For	137
Against	607— 470

ELECTION. NOVEMBER, 1857.

Supreme Judge.

Edwin B. Webb	666— 497
Sidney Breese	169

County Judge.

O. P. Powell	794— 385
George E. Warren	409

Associate Justices.

William Williams	789— 379
Richard R. Ely	82— 436
J. Murray Bacon	410
Jasper M. Terry	396

County Clerk.

Andrew Jackson	871— 535
Thomas P. Wilson	336

Assessor and Treasurer.

John T. Smith	777— 364
E. M. Smith	413

Surveyor.

Henry M. Chase	708— 217
Josiah White	491

School Commissioner.

Henry H. Howard	828— 480
Joseph O. Hamilton	348

ELECTION NOVEMBER, 1858.

Congress.	
Thomas L. Harris	1059— 485
James H. Matheny	574
John L. McConnell	11

State Senator.

Anthony L. Knapp	1032— 432
Alexander B. Morean	600

Representative.

Francis P. Rush	1046— 450
C. M. Hamilton	596

State Treasurer.

William B. Fonday	1051— 458
James Miller	593
John Dougherty	9

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Augustus C. French	1054— 473
Newton Bateman	581
John Reynolds	12

Sheriff.

Charles H. Bowman	830— 18
John L. Johnson	802

Coroner.

Lewis Johnson	1036— 540
James B. Veitch	496

SPECIAL ELECTION JANUARY, 1859.

Congress.

Charles D. Hodges	641— 273
James C. Conkling	368

ELECTION NOVEMBER, 1858.

Congress.

John A. McClernand, d.	725— 273
John M. Palmer, r.	452

Assessor and Treasurer.

John F. Smith, d.	736— 331
Robert Darlington, r.	405

School Commissioner.

William J. Herdman, d.	605— 53
Pennel Corbett, r.	552

Surveyor.

Josiah H. White, d.	556— 4
George I. Foster, r.	552

ELECTION NOVEMBER, 1860.

President.

Abraham Lincoln, r.	910
Stephen A. Douglas, n. d.	1291— 381
John Bell, c.	105
John C. Breckenridge, s. d.	11

Congress.

John A. McClernand, d.	1318— 341
Henry Case, r.	977

Governor.

James C. Allen, d.	1502— 371
Richard Yates, r.	951
John T. Stuart, c.	56
Thomas M. Hope, s. d.	8

Lieutenant Governor.

Lewis W. Ross, d.	1295— 349
Francis A. Hoffman, r.	945
A. C. Blackburn, c.	58
Thomas Snell, s. d.	11

Secretary of State.

George H. Campbell, d.	1295— 343
Ozais M. Hatch, r.	952
James Monroe, c.	58
B. T. Burke, s. d.	11

State Auditor.

Bernard Arntzen, d.	1288— 334
Jesse K. Dubois, r.	954
James D. Smith, c.	59
Harry S. Smith, s. d.	11

State Treasurer.

Hugh Maher, d.	1244— 356
William Butler, r.	865
Jounthan Stamper, c.	58
William H. Cather, s. d.	11

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Edward R. Roe, d.	1292— 35
Newton Bateman, r.	953
D. I. Snow, c.	58
John H. Dennis, s. d.	11

Representative.

John N. English, d.	1299— 311
Benjamin F. Slaten, r.	988

State's Attorney.

James W. English, d.	1275— 300
James Lee, r.	975
Robert Hitt, c.	19

Circuit Clerk.

M. E. Bagley, d.	1092— 133
Thomas L. McGill, r.	957

Sheriff.

William H. Cummings, d.	1229— 154
Benjamin Wedding, r.	1075

Coroner.

Lewis Johnson, d.	1285— 325
W. B. Slaten, r.	959

On the question of a convention to amend the constitution.

For	771
Against	1658— 897

On the question of township organization.

For	1429— 539
Against	890

SPECIAL ELECTION, 1861.

Congress.

Anthony L. Knapp to fill vacancy caused by resignation of John A. McClernand	616
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Delegates, Constitutional Convention.

William H. Allen	1229— 607
D. M. McKinney	622

Judge of Supreme Court.

Sidney Breese	258— 258
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Clerk Supreme Court.

Noah Johnson	306— 306
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Circuit Judge.

D. M. Woodson	360— 360
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ELECTION, 1861.

County Judge.

Richard I. Lowe	184— 1842
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Associate Justices.

Larkin Richardson	1159— 458
William Williams	701
Jacob Lorton	1113— 193
Archibald Craig	921

County Clerk.

Andrew Jackson	1150— 453
Samuel W. Davis	697

County Treasurer.

John E. Van Pelt	1203— 566
James S. Peairs	637

School Commissioner.

William J. Herdman	1135— 673
L. M. Catting	706

Surveyor.

George I. Foster	1251— 673
H. M. Chase	578

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1862.

Congress—At Large.

Samuel C. Allen, d.	1259— 723
E. C. Ingersoll, r.	536

Congress—10th District.			ELECTION, 1865.		
Anthony L. Knapp, d.....	1256—	719	County Judge.		
Samuel W. Moulton, r.....	537		O. P. Powel.....	976—	351
State Senator.			Geo. E. Warren.....	625	
L. E. Worcester (no opposition).....	1279		County Clerk.		
Treasurer.			Andrew Jackson.....	980—	362
Alexander Starne, d.....	1256—	720	Thos. H. Simmons.....	618	
William Butler, r.....	536		County Treasurer.		
Superintendent of Public Instruction.			John F. Smith.....	993—	382
John P. Brooks, d.....	1259—	725	J. T. Ross.....	611	
Newton Bateman, r.....	534		Surveyor.		
Representative.			Geo. I. Foster.....	966—	356
John N. English, d.....	1258—	725	Linus Humiston.....	610	
Benjamin F. Childs, r.....	533		Superintendent of Schools.		
Sheriff.			W. J. Herdman.....	983—	363
Charles H. Bowman, d.....	1202—	647	F. Corbett.....	620	
Adam Clendenin, r.....	555		ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1866.		
Coroner.			Congress—At Large.		
James L. Beirne, r.(no opposition).....	1285		T. Lyle Dickey, d.....	1407—	442
ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1863.			John A. Logan, r.....	965	
Assessor and Treasurer.			Congress—10th District.		
John E. Van Pelt (no opposition).....	853		Albert G. Burr, d.....	1416—	474
School Commissioner.			Henry Case, r.....	942	
William J. Herdman.....	841		State Treasurer.		
Surveyor.			Jesse J. Phillips, d.....	1423—	481
George I. Foster.....	849		George W. Smith, r.....	942	
ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1864.			Superintendent of Public Instruction.		
President.			John M. Crebs, d.....	1418—	472
George B. McClellan, d.....	1546—	729	N. Bateman, r.....	946	
Abraham Lincoln, r.....	817		Sheriff.		
Congress—At Large.			Charles H. Bowman, d.....	1225—	368
James C. Allen, d.....	1537—	705	H. C. Massey, r.....	857	
S. W. Moulton, r.....	832		D. S. Keeley, l.....	213	
Congress—10th District.			Coroner.		
R. M. Knapp, r.....	828		Lewis Johnson.....	1417—	513
Anthony Thornton, d.....	1539—	711	H. E. Hayes.....	904	
Governor.			ELECTION JUNE, 1867.		
Richard J. Oglesby, r.....	825		Circuit Judge.		
James C. Robinson, d.....	1551—	726	Charles D. Hodges, (no opposition).....	581	
Lieutenant-Governor			Clerk Supreme Court.		
S. Corning Judd, d.....	1540—	712	R. A. D. Milbanks.....	496—	338
William Bross, r.....	828		T. I. Fountain.....	158	
Secretary of State.			ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1867.		
William A. Turney, d.....	1538—	710	Assessor and Treasurer.		
Sharon Tyndale, r.....	828		John F. Smith.....	789—	510
State Auditor.			Harley E. Hayes.....	279	
John Hise, d.....	1539—	712	Surveyor.		
O. H. Miner, r.....	827		George I. Foster.....	640—	271
State Treasurer.			Henry D. Edwards.....	369	
Alexander Starne, d.....	1538—	710	ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1868.		
James H. Beveridge, r.....	828		President.		
Representative.			Horatio Seymour, d.....	1998—	867
John McDonald, d.....	1554—	703	U. S. Grant, r.....	1131	
Carlin Twitchell, r.....	831		Congress—At Large.		
Superintendent of Public Instructions.			W. W. O'Brien, d.....	2007—	879
John P. Brooks, d.....	1537—	707	John A. Logan, r.....	1128	
Newton Bateman, r.....	830		Congress 10th District.		
Clerk of Circuit Court.			Albert G. Burr, d.....	2007—	877
M. E. Bagley, d.....	1544—	725	J. B. Turner, r.....	1130	
Emmor Brinton, r.....	819		Governor.		
State's Attorney.			John R. Eden, d.....	2009—	881
William Brown (no opposition).....	1538		John M. Palmer, r.....	1128	
Sheriff.			Lieutenant-Governor.		
T. J. Selby, d.....	1437—	644	William H. Van Epps, d.....	2005—	876
William Billings, l.....	121		John Dougherty, r.....	1129	
Archibald Craig, r.....	793				
Coroner.					
F. W. Besterfeldt, d.....	1538—	714			
Brook Stafford, r.....	824				

Secretary of State.	
Gustavus Van Hooreheke, d	2004— 871
Edward Rummel, r	1133
Auditor.	
John R. Shannon, d	2007— 877
Charles E. Lippincott, r	1130
Treasurer.	
Jess J. Phillips, d	2003— 870
Erastus N. Bates, r	1133
Attorney General.	
Robert E. Williams, d	2004— 872
Washington Bushnell, r	1132
Representative.	
Thomas B. Fuller, d	2004— 869
J. Ansall, r	1131
Penitentiary Commissioners.	
John W. Connett, d	2004
W. M. Garrard, d	2004
Calneh Zarley, d	2004
Andrew Shannon.	1133
John Reid, r	1133
Robert E. Logan, r	1133
Member Board Equalization.	
W. H. Reed, d	2006— 873
James H. Vauansdall, r	1133
State's Attorney.	
William Brown, (no opposition)	2017
Circuit Clerk.	
M. E. Bagley, d	2018— 897
Emmor Brinton, r	1121
Sheriff.	
Henry Bell	1568— 484
Henry Dougherty	1084
James McKinney	406
Coroner.	
Sidney Noble	1978— 843
H. F. McNeil	1135
On the Question of a Convention to Amend the State Constitution.	
For	746— 198
Against	548
ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1869.	
County Judge.	
J. M. Hurd	1149— 405
David E. Beaty	744
County Justices.	
Charles Noble	1221
George W. Gorin	1135
Isaac McCollister	774
James Downey	752
Clerk of Court.	
Thomas I. Selby	1016— 142
John C. Darby	874
Treasurer.	
John F. Smith	1110— 340
James W. Calhoun	770
Surveyor.	
George I. Foster	1097— 346
Linus Humiston	751
Superintendent of Schools.	
Charles H. Knapp	1196— 512
J. M. Brady	684
Delegate to Convent on.	
Robert A. King	1122— 351
George E. Warren	771
ELECTION, JULY, 1870.	
On the Question of a new Constitution.	
For	557— 59
Against	498
Supreme Judge.	
Anthony Thornton	763— 576
Aaron Shaw	187

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1870.	
Congress—At Large.	
William B. Anderson	1286— 399
John A. Logan	887
Congress—10th District	
E. Y. Rice	1290— 399
J. W. Kitchell	891
State Senator.	
William Shephard	1371
J. M. Bush	1282
George E. Warren	879
Thomas H. Flynn	883
Representative.	
George W. Hrdman	1048
Robert A. King	1255
Benjamin F. Childs	911
Emmor Brinton	1002
State Treasurer.	
Charles Ridgely	1289— 401
Erastus N. Bates	888
Superintendent of Public Instruction.	
Charles Feline	1286— 399
Newton Bateman	887
Penitentiary Commissioners.	
Francis T. Sherman	1287— 400
Elmer Washburn	887
Thomas Redmond (to fill vacancy)	1285— 388
Casper Butz (to fill vacancy)	887
Sheriff.	
Charles H. Bowman	1153— 165
John C. Darby	988
Coroner.	
E. L. Harriott	1348— 534
John T. Curtiss	814
Congressman at Large, to Fill Vacancy	
S. S. Hays	1084— 431
J. L. Beveridge	653
County Treasurer and Assessor.	
James Young	1090— 436
James Burke	654
Surveyor.	
William L. West	981— 250
Henry D. Edwards	731
ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1872	
President.	
U. S. Grant, r	1205
Horace Greeley, d	1431— 236
Congress.	
Robert M. Knapp, d	1484— 293
A. C. Mathews, r	1191
Member of Board of Equalization.	
L. T. Whiteside, d	1497— 268
Charles H. Eldred, r	1199
Governor.	
Richard J. Oglesby, r	1198
Gustavus Koerner, d	1537— 339
Lieutenant-Governor.	
John L. Beveridge, r	1201
John C. Black, d	1457— 246
Secretary of State.	
George H. Harlow, r	1200
Edward Rummel, d	1498— 290
State Auditor.	
Charles E. Lippincott, r	1200
Daniel O'Hara, d	1489— 289
State Treasurer.	
Edward Rutz, r	1200
Charles H. Lamphier, d	1490— 290
Attorney-General.	
James K. Edsall, r	1200
John V. Eustace, d	1488— 288

Senator.			
Beatty E. Burke, r	1484—	292	
Daniel E. Beatty, d	1192		
Representative.			
William McAdams, Jr	2405½		
A. L. Virden	1926½		
George E. Warren	3237½		
Jonathan Plowman	389½		
Clerk of Supreme Court.			
R. A. D. Wilbanks, d	1494—	302	
John W. Campbell, r	1192		
SPECIAL ELECTION, FEB. 15, 1873.			
Sheriff.			
Stephen H. Bowmao, to fill vacancy caused by death of C. H. Bowmao	1167—	7	
Emmor Brinton	1160		
ELECTION, JUNE, 1873.			
Circuit Judge.			
D. M. Woodson	571—	190	
N. M. Knapp	381		
Cyrus Epler	98		
Supreme Judge.			
John Schofield	820—	701	
A. P. Kingsbury	119		
ELECTION NOVEMBER 1873.			
County Judge.			
Robert A. King, d	1219—	273	
George E. Warren, r	946		
Clerk.			
Thomas J. Selby, d	1216—	249	
John C. Darby, r	967		
Treasurer.			
James M. Young, d	1346—	528	
Horatio N. Bell, r	818		
Superintendent of Schools.			
Mrs. E. Halstead	57		
William H. Lynn, d	1252—	365	
Daniel Brown, r	887		
County Commissioners.			
William H. Allen	1234		
Edwin Coleau	1216		
Isaac R. Ely	1239		
J. G. Arkebaug	970		
Addison Green	929		
Isaac McCollister	951		
State's Attorney.			
Benjamin F. Slaten	1528—	293	
Oscar B. Hamilton	1135		
Circuit Clerk.			
M. E. Bagley	1519—	364	
John W. Vinson	1155		
Sheriff.			
Emmor Brinton	1215		
Stephen H. Bowman	1414—	199	
Coroner.			
E. L. Harriott	1475—	274	
Joseph Brock	1201		
ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1874.			
Congress.			
David E. Beatty	1343		
Scott Wike	1529—	186	
W. R. Richardson	2		
Superintendent of Public Instruction.			
William B. Powell	1242		
Samuel M. Etter	1633—	391	
State Treasurer.			
Thomas S. Ridgway	1228		
David Gore	91		
Charles Carroll	1488—	260	
James F. Simpson	4		
Sheriff.			
Harry C. Allen	1330		
A. H. Barrett	1481—	151	
B. F. Calboun	99		
Coroner.			
Herman Roesch	1331		
Wesley Park	1436—	105	
County Commissioner.			
N. M. Lorton	1399		
G. S. Compton	1496—	97	
James Segraves	96		
On the Question of Township Organization.			
For	1294—	191	
Against	1103		
ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1875.			
County Treasurer.			
John P. Stout	1057—	48	
Thomas O'Donnell	1009		
Patrick Conway	25		
M. C. Stanly	11		
Surveyor.			
Henry D. Edwards	980		
George I. Foster	1000		
John A. Blennerhasset	100		
County Commissioner.			
William H. Fulkerson	1130—	207	
William Noble	913		
Henry C. Massey	65		
ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1876.			
President.			
Rutherford B. Hayes, r	1345		
Samuel J. Tilden, d	2166—	821	
Peter Cooper, g	12		
Congress.			
Robert M. Knapp, d	2159—	829	
Joseph Robbins, r	1330		
J. A. Edie, g	12		
Governor.			
Shelby M. Cullom, r	1349		
Lewis Stewart, d	2164—	815	
James F. Simpson, g	12		
Lieutenant-Governor.			
Andrew Shuman, r	1343		
Archibald A. Glenn, d	2170—	827	
Samuel French, g	12		
Secretary of State.			
George H. Harlow, r	1343		
Stephen Y. Thornton, d	2171—	828	
James Lemont, g	12		
State Auditor.			
Thomas B. Needles, r	1348		
John Hise, d	2135—	787	
Jacob Hooftstetter, g	12		
State Treasurer.			
Edward Rutz, r	1349		
George Guadach, d	2172—	822	
Abraham B. Van Dorn, g	12		
Attorney-General.			
James K. Edsall, r	1346		
Edmund Lynch, d	2172—	826	
Uriah Copp, Jr., g	12		
Member Board of Equalization.			
Levi T. Whiteside, d	2176—	834	
William Grammer, r	1342		
State Senator.			
George W. Herdman, d	2106—	777	
Jonathan Plowman, r	1329		
John F. Clark, g	61		

Representatives.

John N. English, d.	2784
Hampton W. Wall, d.	2729
Richard Rowett, i.	3447½
O. P. Powell, g.	1336½

State's Attorney.

William M. Jackson, d.	1912— 416
Theodore S. Chapinaw, r.	1496

Circuit Clerk.

Marcus E. Bagley, d.	2086— 694
James Burke, r.	1392

Sheriff.

James M. Young, d.	2017— 625
A. H. Barrett, r.	1392

Coroner.

John S. Williams, d.	2150— 823
Thomas A. Kingston, r.	1327

County Commissioner.

John W. Evans, d.	1986— 572
Brook Stafford, Sr., r.	1414

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1877.

Circuit Judge.

Albert G. Burr.	985— 914
Silas Beason.	71

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1877.

Court Judge.

Robert A. King, d.	2768— 2668
William H. Pogue, p.	100

Clerk.

James Eads, d.	1445— 17
Harry C. Allen, r.	1428
Pearl Combs, p.	37

Treasurer

Thomas O'Donnell, d.	1469— 76
M. W. Nelson, p.	38
John P. Stout, r.	1355

Superintendent of Schools.

Lott Pennington, d.	1577— 299
Leonard M. Cutting, r.	1278
John A. Blencherhasset, p.	35

County Commissioner.

William L. Ruyle, d.	1419— 14
Archibald Craig, r.	1405
William R. Mears, p.	36

On the Question of an Appropriation to Complete the State Capitol.

For.	935— 151
Against.	784

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1878.

Congress.

James W. Singleton, d.	1738— 1059
William H. Pogue, p.	293
James P. Dimmitt, r.	679

State Treasurer.

John C. Smith, r.	674
Edward L. Conkrite, d.	1558— 884
Erastus N. Bates, p.	540
Jerome R. Gorin,	56

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Kate L. Hookins.	65
James P. Slade, r.	674
Samuel M. Etter, d.	1558— 884
Frank H. Hall, p.	532

Representative.

John N. English.	2298½
Hampton W. Wall.	1732½
George E. Warren.	1628
James A. Starr.	1693½
Jotham A. Scarritt.	842

Supreme Clerk.

Jacob O. Chance, d.	1564— 896
Adam Kooph, r.	668
George Busick, p.	62

Appellate Clerk.

John D. Harmon, d.	1571— 904
Benjamin L. Ullen, r.	667
Pearl Combs, p.	57

County Attorney.

A. A. Goodrich, d.	1771— 1060
A. M. Slaten, r.	710
O. B. Hamilton, p.	5

Sheriff.

James M. Young, d.	1676— 1140
William Ford, r.	536
William McBride, p.	62
John W. Vinson, i.	521

Coroner.

John S. Williams, d.	1663— 1049
John T. Curtiss, r.	614
William Bowker, p.	57
E. L. Harriott, i.	465

County Commissioner.

Samuel B. Force.	1440— 375
Ephraim Chappell.	685
H. N. Belt.	687
P. D. Cheney.	1

On the Question of Township Organization.

For.	1459— 367
Against.	1092

On the Question of an Amendment to the Constitution.

For.	1985— 1827
Against.	158

On the Question of Domestic Animals Running at Large.

For.	1312— 113
Against.	1199

ELECTION, JUNE, 1879.

Supreme Judge.

John Schofield (no opposition).	1519
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Circuit Judge.

Cyrus Epler, d.	1873
Albert G. Burr, d.	868
Lynao Lacy, d.	892
Nathaniel W. Brouson, r.	653
James T. Hoblit, r.	648
Herbert G. Whitlock, r.	624

ELECTION, 1879.

County Treasurer.

Thos. O'Donnell.	1207— 306
John C. Darby.	828
W. H. H. West.	73

County Surveyor.

D. J. Murphy.	1171— 249
H. D. Edwards.	891
Geo. I. Foster.	121

SPECIAL ELECTION, JANUARY, 1880.

Treasurer.

John A. Shepard (no opposition).	815
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ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1880.

President.

Winfield S. Hancock, d.	2107— 759
James A. Garfield, r.	1348
James B. Weaver, g.	123

Congress.

James W. Singleton, d.	2104— 756
William D. Edgar, r.	1348
A. B. Allen, g.	119

Attorney-General.			
George Hunt, r	1301		
Robert L. McKinlay, d	2020—	719	
Hale Johnson, p	73		
J. N. Gwin, g	1		
Member of Board of Equalization.			
Samuel R. Chittenden	2025—	715	
William H. Ellis	1310		
Representatives.			
Henry C. Massey	3058½		
Byron McEvers	2068		
Theodore S. Chapman	3839		
John H. Reeves	248		
D. A. Trutter	5		
Supreme Clerk.			
Ethan A. Snively, d	2027—	734	
Thomas L. McGrath, r	1293		
Appellate Clerk.			
George W. Jones, d	2024—	719	
L. W. Shepard, r	1305		
State's Attorney.			
A. A. Goodrich, d	2066—	790	
James F. GreatLouse, r	273		
August Berger	1		
Scattering	2		
Circuit Clerk.			
Jesse I. McGready, d	2033—	753	
Robert T. Brock, r	1280		
Cory P. Edsall, p	94		
Coroner.			
E. L. H. Barry	2001—	675	
J. Tidball	1326		
Surveyor			
Daniel J. Murphy	2023—	729	
Henry D. Edwards	1294		
W. E. Kingsley	81		
On Question of Levying a Tax to Build a County Jail.			
For	1614—	426	
Against	1183		
On the Question of an Amendment to the Constitution.			
For	2109—	1858	
Against	251		
On the Question of an Appropriation to Complete the State Capitol.			
For	2842—	2714	
Against	128		
SPECIAL ELECTION, APRIL, 1885.			
State Senator—To fill Vacancy Occasioned by the death of F. M. Bridgea.			
Robert H. Davis	632—	609	
E. Wilson	11		
A. M. Hackley	12		
ELECTION, JUNE, 1885.			
Circuit Judge.			
George W. Herdman	1007—	34	
Cyrus Epler	968		
Lyman Lacy	973		

CHAPTER VIII.

JUDICIAL.

Man, a finite being, is of a necessity, from his nature, an imperfect creature, and as such requires that laws, both human and divine, shall be enacted, with the penalties attached for their violation, for his government. Ever since the day when our first parents, Adam and Eve, were placed in the garden of Eden, with the injunction to let the fruit of a certain tree alone, with the penalty for transgression attached, man has had to have some law to govern him, or he descends to barbarism or rapine. Through a long line of law-givers and legislators, we trace the laws of the present back to the decalogue, given to the tribes of Israel when they wandered in the

deserts of Arabia, the underlying principles of which are the fundamental basis of all modern law. Circumstances and surroundings have changed since the days when that alone was needed, and the present complex and often prolix laws are the superstructure built upon the foundation of the "ten commandments."

The existence of laws implies the existence of courts wherein all questions of law shall be determined and interpreted. This fact, so patent, being determined, the framers of the state constitution instituted certain courts of justice, each with well defined powers. Changes have been made, from time to

time, in the jurisdiction of these courts, but the rights of every citizen, of high or low degree, have ever been maintained.

Among the men who took a part in laying the foundation of this portion of the state of Illinois, there is, perhaps, no class that stands out more prominently than the members of the bench and bar, and Jersey county has had the honor of having contributed some of the ablest men to this portion of government. Of these, in their turn, it is now the pleasure of the historian to present a view. Many of the sketches of the talented men who have occupied the bench in some of these courts are meager, but, they having passed from this arena of active life, but little can be gathered respecting them, although no pains have been spared to make this chapter as full and complete as possible.

The first term of circuit court in Jersey county, convened Nov. 25, 1839, in a small frame school house which then stood in the southwest corner of the old Morean place, now owned by John Smith. That building was afterwards removed about two squares further northwest, when it was owned by Mrs. Abijah Davis as a dwelling. It was torn down in the summer of 1884. It was also the first school building erected in Jerseyville. Judge William Thomas, of the first judicial circuit, presided at this session.

The certificates of appointment of Robert L. Hill, clerk, John N. English, sheriff, and Nelson R. Lurton, coroner, were produced, with the oath of office endorsed thereon, and were ordered to be recorded, together with the bonds of the several officers.

The sheriff returned the panel of grand jurors selected and summoned for the body of Jersey county. The following constitutes a list of those present : Elijah Van Horne, William Draper, John D. Gillham, Thomas Hamilton, Samuel L. McGill, James Davis, John Corson, George Hoffman, Josiah Rhodes, John Hawkins, Henry Coonrod, Maben Anderson, John Kimball, George Smith, John Brown and Robert B. Robbins. Elijah Van Horne was selected and sworn as foreman, and the other members of the grand jury were sworn and charged by the state's attorney and retired to consider the duties assigned them.

The first case which came up for hearing before this body was that of J. M. Hurd, for the use of Ezra Hurd, plaintiff, against John W. Slaten, defendant, being an appeal from the justice's court. John W. Scott and Edward M. Daley, plaintiffs, against Alexander H. Burrett, defendant, being an action for trespass, was the second case. Both cases were continued by the attorneys who appeared for the parties concerned.

The first state case was that of William Dixon, alias Captain Dixon, indicted for passing fictitious notes and for forgery, This called into requisition the first petit jury, which was composed of the following named gentlemen: Joseph Duncan, James Ritchie, Josiah Jackson, John Keyes, Thomas H. Chapman, Richard Simmons, Moses Cockrell, Ambrose S. Wyckoff, Chilton Smithe, Isaac Barree, William Palmer, William K. Miner. The jury found the defendant guilty, in the manner and form as was alleged against him in the

indictment of the grand jury, and instructed that he should be confined in the penitentiary for a term of four years. The day following, the court executed the verdict of the petit jury, by sentencing defendant to 46 months at hard labor in the penitentiary. Dixon was also held for largeny, by an indictment of the grand jury, but the attorney for the state refused to further prosecute the case, and it was consequently dismissed.

After completing the balance of business which came before the court, an adjournment was had until the next regular meeting.

The next term of court convened April 30, 1840, Judge William Thomas presiding. Nothing worthy of particular mention in this connection appears in the record of this session.

The next term of the court began on Oct. 28, 1840, Judge Thomas still presiding.

At this term, the first murder case, of which Elias Cockrell was defendant, was heard. The defendant pleaded "not guilty," and filed his affidavit and moved the court for a change of venue, whereupon the court ordered that the venue be changed to Greene county.

At the following term of court, which convened April 26, 1841, Judge Samuel D. Lockwood occupied the bench for the first time in this county. He presided at every session until that of September, 1848, which was his last in that capacity.

In conformity with the provisions of the general assembly of Illinois, at their last session, the court, at the April term, of 1843, appointed Robert L. Hill master in chancery of Jersey county, and the said Hill being present,

accepted the appointment, took the oath of office and filed a bond with security, approved by the court, in the penalty of \$2,000.

At a meeting of the Jersey county bar and officers, before the convening of court, Sept. 13, 1848, the following resolutions were adopted in honor of Samuel D. Lockwood, circuit judge. A. W. Caverly, the oldest member of the bar, was selected to read and tender the resolutions for the acceptance of Judge Lockwood, about to retire from the judicial circuit. These resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, the Honorable Daniel D. Lockwood will shortly retire from the judicial station which he has so long and eminently adorned, therefore,

Resolved, that the members of the bar cannot let the occasion pass without expressing their profound respect for the purity of his life, and their admiration for his distinguished bearing as a jurist.

Resolved, that on the contemplated retirement of Hon. Judge Lockwood from the public service, we will take our leave of him with unfeigned regret. The uniform courtesy and urbanity which has ever characterized his intercourse with the bar and the people; his learning, dignity, impartiality and strict honesty as a judge, have endeared him to us all, and in bidding him farewell we tender to him the ardent wishes of our hearts, that his future days to a good old age may be unclouded and serene.

Resolved, that while the memory of the pleasant intercourse betwixt Judge Lockwood and the bar of the circuit court must in a great measure pass away with the lives of its members, we rejoice that the opinions delivered by Judge Lockwood, as a justice of the supreme court, of which he has long been a distinguished member, constitute a monument to his ability and learning as a judge, upon which the bar of Illinois will ever look with respect and admiration.

Resolved, that these proceedings be signed

by the chairman and secretary, and a copy of the same be presented to Judge Lockwood, and a like copy to the court, with a request that they be spread upon the records, and that they be published in the different newspapers of the circuit.

Resolved, that A. W. Caverly, Esq., as the oldest member of this bar, be requested to present the foregoing resolutions to the court, with the request that the same be spread upon the records.

After reading the resolutions Mr. Caverly remarked: "In behalf of my professional brethren of this bar, I now present you a copy of these resolutions as a tribute of our admiration and respect, and beg your acceptance of the same." Judge Lockwood, on receiving the copy, replied: "I accept them. My heart is too full to say more."

At the term of court, which convened May 14, 1849, Judge David M. Woodson presided for the first time in this court. He occupied the bench at every session of the court in this county from that time until April, 1867, with the exception of the October term, 1851.

He was born in Jessamine county, Ky., May 18, 1806. His parents were Samuel H. and Ann R. (Meade) Woodson. His father was a leading lawyer in Kentucky, and had several times represented Jessamine county in the state legislature. In 1831, David M. was himself elected to the legislature, on the whig ticket, and cast one of the votes which elected Henry Clay to the United States senate. When elected, Mr. Woodson was carried through the streets of the village in which he lived, on men's shoulders, which attested his popularity, even then. On the 6th day of October, 1831, he was married to Lucy McDowell, daughter of Major

John McDowell, of Fayette county, Ky. He came to this state in the autumn of 1833, and chose Carrollton, Greene county, as his future home, and then returned to Kentucky for his family, whom he brought out the following year. He had studied and practiced law in Kentucky, and when he came to Carrollton, entered into his partnership with Charles D. Hodges, which continued 14 years, being terminated by the election of Mr. Hodges to a judgeship. His first wife died in Kentucky, in August, 1836. He was again married, Nov. 1, 1838, to Julia Kennett. At the session of the legislature of 1838-39, he was elected to the office of state's attorney, to fill a vacancy to which he had recently been appointed by Governor Duncan. In August, 1840, he was elected to the legislature from Greene county. In 1843, he ran for congress, from the 5th district, against Stephen A. Douglas, but was defeated. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1847. The next position to which he was elected was the circuit-judgeship of the first judicial district, which he held until 1867, when he retired from the bench. He was elected to the house of representatives from Greene county, in 1863, on the democratic ticket. He was the father of one son, by his first marriage, John M. Woodson, of St. Louis. By his second marriage there was one child, a daughter, now the wife of H. C. Withers.

The October term of 1851 began on the 20th day of the month. It was presided over by Judge O. C. Skinner, and this was the only term not presided over by Judge Woodson, from the first one until his retirement from the bench.

Court met Oct. 14, 1867, with Charles D. Hodges on the bench, he having succeeded his law partner, Judge Woodson. Judge Hodges presided at every term for about six years, the session beginning March 17, 1873, being his last in this county.

Court convened Sept. 22, 1873, with Judge Cyrus Epler occupying the bench. Judge Epler like those who had preceded him in that capacity, had been widely known for his legal attainments before being elevated to the bench, and while occupying that position in this circuit, added largely to his reputation for wisdom and brilliancy in his profession. Judge Epler presided at each term of court until that of September, 1877.

At that session, which began on the 24th day of the month, Judge Albert G. Burr occupied the bench for the first time in this county.

Charles S. Zane, then of Springfield, now chief justice of Utah territory, presided at the term commencing Sept. 22, 1879.

Judge Burr presided at each subsequent sitting of the court, until he was succeeded by Judge Cyrus Epler, at the March term, 1882. Judge Epler also

occupied the bench at the term beginning Sept. 25, 1882.

George W. Herdman, the present judge, presided for the first time at the March term, 1883.

George W. Herdman is a native of the state of New York, and was born March 6, 1839. In the fall of 1854 he located in Jersey county, having previously removed to this state with his parents. His early life was spent on a farm. At the age of 24 years he commenced the study of law, and in the spring of 1867 received a diploma from the University of Louisville, Ky. He commenced practice in Jerseyville, the same spring. In the fall of 1870 he was elected to the legislature as representative from Jersey and Calhoun counties. In 1876 he was elected state senator, and served four years. In July, 1882, he was elected judge of the 7th judicial circuit, to fill the unexpired term occasioned by the death of Albert G. Burr, and in June, 1885, was re-elected for a term of six years. He has also been a member of the Jerseyville board of education three years. In February, 1880, he was united in marriage with Helen A., a daughter of James W. Parrish. He is a democrat.

CHAPTER IX.

JOURNALISM IN JERSEY COUNTY.

The inception of journalism dates from remote ages. The institution now known as the newspaper was ante-dated nearly 1,000 years by manuscript pub-

lications, in which the accounts of public occurrences and familiar gossip was made known to the citizens of imperial Rome, seated upon her seven hills.

These sheets were known by the name of "Acta Diurna;" but their issues were at all times irregular, and in times of scarcity of news totally suspended, the editor either engaging in some other calling, or indulging in the sports of the day.

But little progress seems to have been made for many years in this branch of business, until the early part of the 17th century.

Frankfort-on-the-Main claims to have produced within her walls the father of modern newspapers. She claims that Egenolf Emmel, a book dealer and book printer of Frankfort, in the period of that city's greatest literary prosperity, was the first in Europe to issue a newspaper at regular intervals in the shape in which we see them to-day. This honor of priority of newspaper production has been considerably contested, but unsuccessfully. Emmel first published a weekly, *Frankfurter Journal*, in 1615. The Nurembergers say that Wendelin Borsch published a newspaper in their city as early as 1571; but there is no proof that this was anything more than the fugitive leaves which had then become pretty common in the great trading centers of Europe; and as the English claim their first regular newspaper to have appeared in 1622, and the French in 1631, to Frankfort must be left the honor of Egenolf Emmel, the father of newspapers.

The precursors of German newspapers were the small, printed, flying sheets issued in the latter half of the 15th century, under the titles *Relationen* or *Neue Zeitung* (*New Tidings*), which, however, only made their appearance at irregular intervals, generally to record some event

of more than ordinary note. These reports are said to have existed as early as the middle of the 15th century; the oldest mentioned are from the years 1457-1460; though the oldest copy now preserved in the university library at Leipsic bears the date of 1494. But these *Relations* or *Tidings* cannot be looked upon as the germs of the modern press. The beginnings of the German newspapers are to be traced in the written commercial correspondence of the middle ages. The editorial bureaus were the counting-rooms of the great mercantile houses, which had their agents transmit information to them from all parts of the world then open to commerce. But as these sheets were almost private, they were of little service to the world at large. As Gutenberg's invention won its way, and the large trading houses entered into communication with each other and with their various governments, which had an equal interest in the information contained in the commercial correspondence, types were introduced into the trading bureaus, or the written correspondence was placed in the hands of the special writers, and a regular system of printed correspondence was inaugurated. Venice is usually awarded the honor of first printing this commercial correspondence in the *Notizie Scritte*, which was at first written and exhibited in certain public places; but Germany was not long in following her example.

A collection of 28 volumes of this printed commercial correspondence, from the years 1568 to 1604, was taken with the library of the celebrated Fugger family, to the imperial library, at Vienna, in 1606, and is of great histori-

cal importance, connected, as it is, with the Rothechild house of the middle ages. These reports contain not only commercial intelligence, but political and social news from the districts and countries, which then were attracting the attention of Europe. Many reports are written by eye-witnesses, and official documents relating to incidents described, are frequently transmitted. When important political information is reported, the source from whence it is procured, is generally given. Others, again, contained literary departments corresponding to the feuillon of the European press of to-day, bringing graphic descriptions, accounts of popular festivities, manners and customs; accounts of the discovery of America, of the conquests of the Turks, and local occurrences, such as all sorts of fearful signs in the heavens, wonderful animals, and misbirths; accounts of executions, inundations, earthquakes, burning of witches, and child-murders committed by bigots, together with prophecies and warnings—the editorials of to-day—connected with passing events. News then came to hand very slowly. An Indian overland post required eleven months to get to Europe, and 40 or 50 days were required for a letter to get from Constantinople to Vienna. Naturally enough, as the papers gained a more extended circulation, the jealous governments began to look after them; and history knows whole series of government ordinances, issued from Paris to Rome, condemning them as destructive to soul and body.

The idea of issuing a newspaper at regular intervals, that is, every week, first originated in the mind of Egenolf

Emmel, of Frankfort, and with his *Frankfurter Journal*, which made its appearance in 1615, the transition from the irregular publications, such as the *Relationen*, to the newspapers, was made. The same journal still flourishes, and the house from which it was first issued, may yet be seen. The *Journal* appeared as a weekly up to the year 1740; then it appeared oftener; in 1795, it appeared five times a week, and subsequently became a daily.

In England, the mental appetite was fed by the *News Letter*, a manuscript production, which was only furnished at fabulous prices. It was in 1622, as above mentioned, when the first English newspaper was born. This was *The Weekly News from Italie and Germanie*, which was printed upon a mechanical contrivance, perfected by one Nathaniel Butler, who is thus the progenitor of the English press. The first attempt at the publication of parliamentary reports was made in 1641, when the parties and politics of the realm first occupied a place in the newspaper. It was some seven years later, in 1648, when the first advertisement appeared. This was in verse form, and was an invitation to call upon a fashionable tailor of the period, and purchase of him the styles then in vogue among the beaux.

The pioneer daily morning newspaper of the world was the *London Courant*, which was initiated in 1709, and consisted of only one page of two columns, each five paragraphs long, and was made up from translations from foreign journals. The revolutions in journalism during the present century have been of so stupendous a type as to be almost beyond comprehension, were we not

brought face to face with the fact day by day. In this country, from the advent of the *Boston News Letter*, in 1704, unto the present time, when the United States can boast of its 962 daily, and over 8,000 weekly papers, seems a tremendous step in the forward march of improvement, but is only a forerunner of what may be the achievements and power of an independent press in a free, republican country in the future.

Jersey county has had considerable opportunity to test the value of newspapers, as aids in building up its business centers, and making known its resources and advantages to the outer world, while the ennobling influences of the press has been incalculable; and, as a general thing, its citizens have always manifested a liberal spirit of encouragement toward the various journalistic enterprises that have originated in their midst, and which support is rapidly growing in extent and volume. It would be almost impossible to estimate in a money value, the advantages derived by Jersey county, in a business point of view, from the influence of the press, but it is beyond all cavil inestimable. At all times the press has, in advocacy of local interests, called into requisition respectable, and in many instances, eminent talent, which has a tendency to inspire its citizens, as well as friends, with hope and confidence in its prosperity.

As patrons of the press, as would be expected of those who people it, Jersey county's citizens have established a good name. As records of current history, the emanations of the local press should be preserved by town and county government among the archives for refer-

ence. These papers are the depositories wherein are stored the facts and the events, the deeds and the sayings, the undertakings and achievements, that go to make up the history of the day. One by one these things are gathered and placed in type; one by one these papers are gathered together and bound, and another volume of local, general, and individual history is laid away imperishable. The volumes thus collected are sifted by the historians, and the book for the library is ready.

There should be some means devised by which press records might be preserved and made accessible. This is, of course, attempted in all offices, but by the removal of editors, who claim the files as their property, and a general carelessness on the part of all interested, in many instances the files are sadly deficient.

BACKWOODSMAN.

This was the singular title of the first newspaper ever issued within the limits of the county of Jersey. It was established in the year 1837, at Grafton, by Paris Mason, who was sole proprietor; but the editorial management was under the control of John Russell, quite a noted and talented gentleman. He was a native of Vermont, born at Cavendish, that state, July 31, 1793. He entered Middlebury college in 1814, against the wishes of his parents, and was driven to the drudgery of authorship by the stern necessity of procuring funds for his education and living. His first venture in this line was "The Authentic History of the Vermont State Prison," published by Preston Merrifield. He was a noted school teacher,

after leaving college. While teaching in Bonhomme bottom, Missouri, in 1819 or 1820, he wrote for the *Missourian*, a local paper, an anonymous article entitled, "The Venomous Worm," that much resembled in pithiness, pungency and brevity the writings of Benjamin Franklin, which attracted attention over the world. It was afterwards placed in Pierpont's and in McGuffey's readers, as a specimen of native talent. He took charge of the *Buckwoodsmen* on its inauguration, and remained at the helm of that paper until the organization of the county, in 1839, when he removed to Louisville, Ky., and, in 1841 and 1842, edited the *Advertiser*, of that place. In 1828 he came to Bluffdale, a very romantic place in Greene county, where he made his residence, except at such times as related above, until the day of his death, Jan. 21, 1865. As a writer (and he was considerable of an author) his language was chaste and classical, his style clear and concise, although sometimes vigorously ornate; his taste was pure and his thoughts always appropriate and frequently striking.

In 1839, when Jerseyville was made the seat of county government, a joint stock company of Jerseyville people purchased the paper and material and removed it to the county seat, and in the spring of 1840 its publication was resumed, with A. S. Tilden as editor. This gentleman did not remain long, but was succeeded by Fletcher and Parienteau, who had obtained control of it and changed its name to that of the

NEWSPAPER.

This paper had a life of only about four months, when the office was de-

stroyed by fire, and it never was revived. Mr. Fletcher afterwards started and published the *Carrollton Advocate*, in 1842.

THE DEMOCRATIC UNION.

During the year 1854, the above named paper was established at Jerseyville, by Thomas Wright, who came from Indiana. The *Union* was the first democratic paper ever published at Jerseyville. Its publication was continued by Mr. Wright until 1856, when it was suspended and he left town. The following year Henry H. Howard revived the paper, and was succeeded in 1858 by John C. Doblebower, who continued to publish the *Union* until the 1st of April, 1865, when it was discontinued. The following valedictory appeared in the last issue of that paper:

"We approach the above subject with feelings of the greatest regret. We are filled with compunctions because the change we have recently made from the editorial chair of the loved and cherished *Democratic Union* to that of the *Alton National Democrat*, while it has, perhaps, been an advantage to us, has resulted in the death of our old friend. This was wholly unexpected by us, nor did we know such was the intention of the committee to whom we sold, until the arrangements were so far completed as to make it unadvisable to negotiate upon that point.

* * * * *

"To our friends and patrons in Jersey county and elsewhere, we return our hearty thanks for the liberal and constant support they have given us; we shall cherish their friendship and kindness to the latest moment of our future existence. We should be pleased

if that kindness and liberality should follow us into our new relations, and hope to have the pleasure of receiving a share of their support and patronage while we shall occupy our new position as the editor of the daily and weekly *Alton National Democrat*. To the editor and the paper that shall succeed us and our paper, the *Democratic Union*, we wish the most unbounded success; and we welcome both into the field of journalism in Jersey county, hoping that they may successfully maintain and defend the good old cause of Jeffersonian democracy."

The office material was purchased by a stock company, and a new journal was immediately inaugurated in Jerseyville, which was christened

THE JERSEY COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

The first issue of this paper appeared April 7, 1865, under the editorial management of Augustus C. Smith. It was a seven-column folio, all printed at home and displayed a good amount of advertising—the life and existence of a country paper at that time. Mr. Smith continued in editorial charge of the *Democrat* until the issue of April 20, 1866, when the stock company was dissolved, and Thomas J. Selby became editor and proprietor. With the issue of October 9, 1869, Mr. Selby disposed of the paper to A. A. Wheelock and L. L. Burr. On that date of the *Democrat*, the following notice of the change was made by the new proprietors:

"The undersigned, having purchased of T. J. Selby the *Jerseyville Democrat*, appear before the old friends and patrons of that paper confident that with their effort and co-operation, the enterprise

will prove a success. They come without promises or pledges, save only the discharge of their duty as public journalists, and with the determination to devote their time and talent to the best of their ability, to build up and maintain a local paper that shall reflect the interests and advance the prosperity of the citizens of Jerseyville and the county.

"The name of the paper will remain unchanged. Its politics will be democratic, aiming, at all times, to discuss political questions fairly and candidly, and reserve the right to condemn corruption and wrong, wherever brought to light. The support of the public generally is respectfully solicited."

With the issue of September 29, 1870, Wheelock & Burr sold the *Democrat* office to J. A. J. Birdsall and J. I. McGready, formerly of the *Macoupin Times*. In the first issue, under the control of the new firm, the following salutatory appeared.

"Having purchased the office of the Jersey county *Democrat* from Messrs. Wheelock and Burr, with the present issue, the undersigned assumes its control and management.

"It is customary upon such occasions to publish a long salutatory, full of pledges and promises, and abounding with fine words. We shall do nothing of the kind. It is one thing to promise and another to perform. Any man can tell what a good newspaper ought to be. Few men can make one. Without attempting the former, we shall try our best to accomplish the latter.

"The only pledge we have to make is, that it shall be as good a newspaper, and as soundly democratic, as we know how to make it."

Mr. Birdsall was connected with the paper about one year, when he retired and Mr. McGready became sole editor and proprietor. In the issue of Oct. 27, 1871, speaking of the change, Mr. McGready says:

"Having purchased Mr. Birdsall's interest in the *Democrat*, the responsibility of continuing the paper devolves upon myself. I hope to be able, in a short time, to present to the people of Jersey county a paper in every way worthy of their support, one, at least, equally as good as is generally published in a place the size of Jerseyville. Of course, I shall look particularly to the democracy of Jersey county for encouragement and support. The paper will be 'democratic at all times and under all circumstances.' I therefore call upon all the democrats to give me whatever support they can in the way of subscriptions, advertising and job work. It has been said by some one who has evidently made the matter a particular study, that 'money makes the mare go,' and it will make a printing office just as 'goish.'"

From this time until 1880, the *Democrat* was under the exclusive control of Mr. McGready. During that time, he brought it to a high standard in journalism in this part of the state, and became very popular with all classes, without regard to political belief, and also enjoyed a most prosperous existence. At the beginning of the new year of 1880, the *Democrat* was changed in form to a six-column eight-page paper, presenting a very neat and tasty appearance, in which form it has continued permanently. Mr. McGready disposed of the paper to its present editor and proprietor, J. M. Page, Nov. 11, 1880,

after a most successful career of over ten years. In severing his connection with the *Democrat*, in the last issue under his supervision, he took occasion to say:

"Having sold the *Democrat* office to Mr. J. M. Page, our management with the paper ceases. We return our thanks to our friends for the liberal patronage and encouragement extended us during ten years connection with the democratic organ of Jersey county, and ask that it be continued to the new proprietor, who is in every way worthy of the confidence of the party, and the people generally. Subscriptions up to October 1st, and advertising and job work up to Nov. 1, 1880, will be payable to me. With our best wishes for the readers of the *Democrat*, we bid them good-bye."

On presenting himself to the friends and patrons of the *Democrat*, Mr. Page indulges in a salutatory which appears in the issue of November 11, couched in the following language:

"Having purchased the *Democrat* of its late proprietor, Jesse I. McGready, whose retirement from the paper is caused by his election to the office of circuit clerk, we offer our salutatory to our friends in to-day's issue. We shall continue the *Democrat* in its present form for a while at least. It will still be democratic politically, and we shall strive to instill into the minds of our readers the true meaning of all that the phrase signifies, feeling, as we do, that the well-fare of this country needs patriots not only to fight for its perpetuity when assailed by enemies, but to preserve it from the peculations of unscrupulous officeholders, the tyranny of demagogues

and the machinations of ambitious party leaders. These evils to be shunned are to-day found in the bosom of the republican party, nurtured and protected by it, and unless throttled by the honest yeomanry of the country will sap the vitality of our free institutions. Men whose characters have been weighed in the scales of public opinion and found wanting, even when balanced by friendly hands, have been elected to fill the two highest offices in the gift of the people, and we see in the near future a plot to overthrow the constitutional liberty of this country, and establish on the ruins thereof a monarchical government, against the thought of which the feeling of the patriot should rise above that of the partisan. The perpetuation of our present form of government, we believe, is in the success of democratic principles in the field of politics, and we shall endeavor to impress this upon the minds of our readers until the sun shall rise upon this nation to find it freed from sectional strife, and a man seated in the presidential chair who will be put there by the honest vote of a free people, honestly counted, and not a political demagogue. We shall strive to make the *Democrat* a newspaper in fact as well as in name, and to succeed in this, ask all our friends to aid us. If you know of an item of interest tell it to us, that all may be enlightened. All personalities calculated to engender bitterness of feeling, one towards another, we shall try to exclude from our columns; but if such do at any time appear, don't come at us with a shot-gun, for that will do no good, but if told in a gentlemanly manner, we will make the *amende honorable*, and be more careful in the future.

Ed. Gray will still have charge giving personal supervision to all job work; and we ask a liberal patronage from our citizens for this class of work, guaranteeing satisfaction in all cases. In looking over our subscription list we notice the absence of the names of some of our prominent democrats. This should not be, as every party needs an organ, and in order for that organ to discourse first-class music to its patrons, the bellows should be filled by a high-pressure subscription list. This inspires the editor with enthusiasm, and his paper is filled with the vitality consequent thereon. We have a host of friends in this county who have often remarked: 'Joe, if we can do anything for you, let us know;' and we wish to say to them: Now is the time; come up with your \$2.00 for a year's subscription to the *Democrat*, give us your job work, and tell us all you know, that we may tell it to others. The length of time intervening between this, our salutatory, and our valedictory, will depend entirely upon the success of our enterprise, as we do not intend to sacrifice ourself upon the altar of our country, and when we die have written as an epitaph upon our tombstone: 'Here lies a fool, who thought he could run a newspaper without being possessed of either money or brains.' We shall publish the paper at the old place of business, and will always be happy to greet our friends in our sanctum. In closing this article, we quote an item from the Johnson county, Nebraska, *Journal* that applies to our case exactly: 'If you like the paper, help extend its circulation. If you don't like it, if it will relieve your feelings any to swear at it or its editor—pitch in.' "

Since the accession of Mr. Page to the editorial chair of the *Democrat*, it has continued to enjoy a most flattering patronage. The paper is a six-column quarto at the present time, neatly printed, and manifesting in its make-up the oversight of a practical printer of first-class ability; ably edited, and with a large amount of spicy local matter and pungent editorial comment.

Joseph M. W. Page, editor and proprietor of the Jersey County *Democrat*, is among the business men of Jersey county who have, by the exercise of industry, energy, a sterling character, and of their natural abilities, won for themselves an honorable station in life. He is a native of Stoughton, Massachusetts. Elisha Page, his father, was born in the same state, and was united in marriage to Almira Wightman, of Boston. She still survives her husband. By this union there were five children, three of whom are living—Lizzie H., who has been a teacher of high standing in the Stoughton high school, Boston, during a period of over 30 years; Elisha W., farmer and grain dealer, Girard, Ill.; and the subject of this sketch, who was born May 20, 1845. His father dying when Joseph was only three years of age, the responsibilities of real life rested heavily upon the mother and older members of the family, who were compelled to provide for themselves at a time when more favored youths were receiving an education and fitting themselves for the battle of life. Joseph received a good education in the public schools of Stoughton. He graduated at the age of 16, just at the opening of the late civil war, and yielding to those patriotic desires which so marked his

career in after life, he enlisted in the 12th Massachusetts infantry; but after the usual examination to qualify as a soldier, he was not permitted to be mustered in, to his bitter disappointment, on account of age and ill-health. He returned home, where he remained attending school until the next year, when he again enlisted in the 35th Massachusetts regiment, but was rejected for the same reason as on the previous occasion. In the spring of 1863, he bade farewell to friends and companions of the home circle, and launched his craft upon unknown currents, steering to the west. He landed at Greenville, Bond county, Ill., where he was employed to work on a farm. Soon after, he went to St. Louis, and engaged himself as a clerk in a wholesale grocery store, where he worked diligently for some time. Being irrepressible and thoroughly imbued with patriotism, he still desired to serve his country in time of need, and again offered his services to the government. This time he enlisted in the 40th Missouri infantry, in August, 1864, was accepted, and served till the close of the war, being mustered out in August, 1865. He served under Generals Canby, Schofield and Thomas, taking an active part in various campaigns. He was in several engagements in different states—at Spring Hill, Columbia, Franklin, Nashville, second battle of Corinth, Mobile and Fort Blakeley. After the close of the war, he returned home, where he remained nearly a year, and in the spring of 1866, again came west, this time to Jerseyville. He had now reached the age of 21, and upon his arrival his aggregate capital amounted to 25 cents. Then

was shown the true metal of his character, for at this age how few young men would entertain the ambition to apprentice themselves for a number of years to learn a trade and call for the sufficient will power and energy to accomplish the object they have in contemplation. This, Mr. Page did. He engaged himself with Wm. Embley, architect and builder, for a period of three years, to learn the carpenter's trade, receiving for his services, the first year, the sum of \$100, and \$25 additional for each of the following years. Being apt, as well as industrious, he soon became a skillful workman, and at the expiration of his apprenticeship, was employed as fireman, with a lucrative compensation, by N. F. Smith, Jr., for whom he worked until 1877, when, on account of threatened disturbance, occasioned by strikers who boldly disregarded law and order throughout the entire country—he having gained by his fearless, upright manner the confidence of the people and a reputation for undaunted bravery—was unanimously elected city marshal, his predecessor having been removed. Soon after he was elected, an incident occurred that now confirmed the respect and esteem in which he was held by the people. With the assistance of but two officers, Kinsla and Dunphy, he recaptured a train that was taken complete possession of by several hundred strikers, captured the leaders, and brought them to the bar of justice. They were sent to the penitentiary for a term of two years. He succeeded in subduing the mob spirit that had been gaining ground in the vicinity. For this meritorious conduct, he was presented with a family pass by General

Manager McMullin, of the Chicago & Alton railroad. It is gratifying evidence of the manner in which he was endorsed by this people, as he was elected without opposition for four successive terms. In November, 1880, he resigned, and purchased of Jesse I. McGready, who had been elected circuit clerk, the Jersey County *Democrat*, the official organ of city and county. He has continued the publication of this news journal to the present. Under his ownership and vigorous management, many improvements have been added the office has been equipped with an Acme engine and large Campbell printing press, the paper has grown to be the pride of the party it represents in this county, has proved a paying investment, and continues to be one of the most potential democratic organs in this congressional district. It is in a great measure due to his efforts as a worker, and to the political articles published in his paper, that the county has remained so strongly democratic. Politically, he is most soundly indoctrinated in the principles of the democratic party, and has been an active member of that political organization since he cast his first vote for Seymour and Blair, in 1868. In political campaigns he has taken an active part, is an effective campaigner, and his time and services are in great demand in all interesting political times. He has held various offices of public trust at different times, among which have been city alderman, clerk and treasurer, is now chairman of city and county democratic central committees, secretary of congressional committee, 12th district, member of central committee of 7th circuit, secretary of Jersey County Sol-

diers' Monument Association, and of the Jerseyville Manufacturing Co., Sir Knight Commander of Washington division No. 2, U. R. K. of P., Chancellor Commander of Antioch lodge No. 65, K. of P., Post Commander of Lowe post No. 205, G. A. R., member of Jerseyville lodge No. 295, A. F. & A. M., and of Apollo lodge No. 877, K. of H. His fidelity to public trusts received still further evidence of the approbation of the people by his being appointed by the three judges of the 7th circuit as master in chancery of Jersey county, in the spring of 1885. In all his undertakings he has been eminently successful, and it is evident that all he has accomplished has been through his own efforts, and that, too, from very disadvantageous beginnings, when he had no friends—not even an acquaintance, and in a strange land, thrown upon his own resources. His success in life is only an evidence of what can be accomplished by the exercise of sober industry, backed by an indomitable will-power. The world's measure of success is success. On the 17th of March, 1871, he was united in marriage with Sadie M. Remer, who is of American parentage, a native of New Jersey. Her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Abram Remer, are yet living, and are residents of Jerseyville. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Page are both consistent members of the Baptist church, he having joined in 1871. They have one child—Theodore.

PRAIRIE STATE.

A newspaper with the above name was established at Jerseyville, somewhere about the year 1857. A diligent search has failed to discover any of the files of

it, and therefore it is impossible to be exact as to the time. It ran along until the campaign of 1860, between Lincoln, Douglas, Breckenridge and Bell, in the race for the presidency.

Early in 1860 the republicans of Jersey county, foreseeing the gigantic struggle for the presidential office of that eventful year, formed themselves into an association. They adopted a constitution of which the following is the preamble:

“In view of the great issues involved in the approaching presidential election, and believing that the welfare and safety of our common country is in a great measure dependant upon the success of republican principles, and that those principles, if fairly promulgated and understood, will commend themselves to the intelligence and patriotism of every true citizen of this great republic. Yet conscious of the power of the democratic party, not in its inherent strength, or the truth of its principles, but in the thorough organization and drill of its forces, who, rallying under the shibboleth of democracy, are ready to follow their leaders to the death. And being assured that a thorough and perfect organization of all the opposition forces is essential to the overthrow of that party in the coming election, and that such an organization can only be effected by associated efforts in every county and election precinct throughout the country. And encouraged by the hope of redeeming our own county from the bondage of democracy and restoring her to the position she once held, a bright spot amid surrounding darkness, we, the undersigned, for the purpose of affecting such an organization at the

county seat, as a center and rallying point for the whole county, as shall unite all the forces of the opposition, and lead them a solid phalanx to the polls, do form ourselves into an association to be called the Republican Club of Jersey county."

This club numbered among its members some of the best citizens of the county, and as they were much in need of a newspaper to further their political interests, arrangements were completed by which the trustees of the association—George E. Warren, J. J. Paris, James A. Barr, E. M. Smith and Harley E. Hayes—purchased the *Prairie State* of Augustus S. Smith, then editor and proprietor, for the consideration of \$1,625. An agreement was also entered into at that time, with A. C. Clayton, now a resident of St. Louis, Mo., to conduct the paper for the association. The first issue under his management appeared Jan. 20, 1860.

The salutatory of Mr. Clayton was a most excellent one, and would amply repay perusal, but its great length will not permit its insertion in this place.

Mr. Clayton was an able writer, and conducted the paper with success and satisfaction for the association until January, 1862, when he retired, and the services of Lambson Williams were secured.

After this, the paper had a varied experience until about 1863 or 1864, when it came to an end.

THE JERSEYVILLE EXAMINER.

The *Examiner* was established in Jerseyville in 1878, the first issue appearing August 14. The material affairs of the office were owned by a stock com-

pany known as the Jerseyville Publishing Company, of which William H. Pogue, James A. Barr, Horace N. Belt, William McBride and Morris R. Locke were stockholders. The paper was a neatly-printed five-column quarto, issued Wednesdays, J. Sterling Harper being engaged as editor. The journal was an uncompromising advocate of the temperance cause, and continued as such during its entire existence. In the first issue of the *Examiner*, the following salutatory appears:

"Here we are, in Jerseyville, to work in the temperance cause. We will not task your patience with a lengthy address, or profess too much; but simply and sincerely state that we desire the good of all, and to that end and for that object propose to write and speak our sentiments on the great questions of the day. The paramount subject is temperance, and in regard to it the people generally are interested. The prohibition of the liquor traffic would be one of the greatest blessings of the age. The *Examiner* will teach this wholesome doctrine, and endeavor by all honorable means to obtain a hearty endorsement from the people of Jersey county and elsewhere, and especially in the city of Jerseyville do we ask a hearty co-operation.

* * * * *

"We will do the best we can to make the *Examiner* a welcome visitor in every household, filled with local and general intelligence of a high moral character, and we kindly ask each and all of you to lend us a helping hand in a worthy and noble cause."

With the issue of November 27, the *Examiner* was leased by the editor, Mr.

Harper, who continued to publish the paper but two weeks, when he withdrew entirely. A salutatory which appeared in the issue of December 11, from the pen of Morris R. Locke, is explanatory, as follows:

"By direction of the Jerseyville Publishing Company, I assume editorial management of the *Examiner*. I shall hew to the line of prohibition, as announced by that party, believing that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

"The news of the county and of the day will be given.

"To our friends, I would say, be of good cheer! To the opposition—'Come with us and we will do you good.'"

The paper was continued under this management until its consolidation with the *Republican*, which occurred Sept. 10, 1880.

THE JERSEYVILLE REGISTER.

This journal was established in the early part of November, 1865, by Frederick S. Houghawout, editor and proprietor. It was a seven-column folio, all printed at home, at a subscription price of two dollars a year. Mr. Houghawout continued the publication of the *Register* until the year 1867, when he disposed of the paper to L. Williams, familiarly known by his friends as "Yank." He afterward removed to Topeka, Kan., and his son, Charles F., leased the office and became its editor and publisher. In October, 1868, the office was advertised for sale, and later purchased by Col. G. P. Smith, of the Jacksonville *Journal*, who established the

JERSEYVILLE REPUBLICAN.

Part of the material which went to form the new paper was removed from

Jacksonville, by Frank M. Roberts, now senior editor of the *Republican-Examiner*. The material arrived from Jacksonville, on Christmas day, 1868, and on the first day of Jan., 1869, W. H. Edgar assumed editorial control. When the Jacksonville *Journal* was disposed of in 1869 to Chapin & Glover, the latter named firm also became proprietors of the *Republican*.

The *Republican*, which was an eight-column folio, all printed at home, continued, under the proprietorship of Chapin and Glover, with W. H. Edgar as an editor, until Aug. 25, 1870, when it was disposed of to the latter named gentleman, who then became sole editor and proprietor. The following card which appeared in the issue of the above date, is explanatory:

"With this issue of the Jerseyville *Republican*, we transfer to Mr. William H. Edgar, who has so long and intelligently labored as resident editor, our entire interest in the paper, and take pleasure in commending him anew to the best offices of the people of Jersey county. He has, during his connection with the *Republican*, evinced an ability which is rarely met with in the editorial room of other than a metropolitan paper, and has succeeded, by his well directed efforts, in securing for the *Republican* a standing which is most creditable, and must redound greatly to the interests of the city of Jerseyville. Having done so much effective work for the city of his adoption, he certainly deserves and has reason to expect the hearty support and generous patronage of his fellow citizens.

"Having become by this transfer an exclusively local enterprise, business

men may bestow their favors upon the *Republican*, knowing that money thus expended will be kept at home, and be used in the upbuilding of Jerseyville." *

Immediately following the above card appears the salutatory of Mr. Edgar, which is appended as follows:

"Having purchased the interest of Chapin and Glover in the *Jerseyville Republican*, I have with the present number assumed its entire control and ownership, and hope by continued effort to increase the business and usefulness of the paper, and to make it a welcome visitor in many households that it has not as yet reached. With the experience of the past three years before me, I am persuaded that the *Republican*, with proper industry and economy, may be made one of the best and most influential weeklies in this section of the state; its circulation is to-day much larger than the average circulation of provincial weeklies, and its business patronage has steadily increased during the past year; with this showing 'tis safe to count on continued success. It is my purpose to largely increase the facilities of the office for doing every variety of job work, and to this end I shall, so fast as my means will permit, add to our already well assorted stock, the latest and best styles of job and advertising type, thus hoping to meet every demand, and give entire satisfaction to all patrons. It is also my purpose to make the *Republican* pre-eminently a local paper, i. e., by adding to its list of home contributors, and by increased effort myself to gather into its columns, weekly, all the available county and vicinity news, and thus hope to make the paper still more valuable as a reliable

news medium. In the past we have labored under many disadvantages, which it is hoped are in a measure obviated by this change. The prejudice (perhaps wholly imaginary) against a foreign ownership (a circumstance which has greatly disturbed our considerate neighbor, at least, in the past,) is removed, and the *Republican* may now be regarded as a strictly home institution, wholly devoted to home interests and enterprise, and as such I do not fear but that it will receive its share of the public patronage and support. * * *

* Tendering our grateful acknowledgments to the patrons of the paper for their kindness, forbearance and liberal patronage in the past, I shall hope by increased effort to merit a continuance of the same in the future."

The *Republican* was edited and published successfully by Mr. Edgar for a number of years. In the issue of Sept. 3, 1880, the following notice of a business change appeared, in reference to the consolidation of the *Examiner* and *Republican*, under the caption of

THE REPUBLICAN EXAMINER.

"As already indicated in the *Examiner* of this city, a consolidation of the two papers, *Republican* and *Examiner*, has been effected, the first issue under the new management appearing on the 10th inst., under the headline, *Republican-Examiner*.

"It is the purpose of the proprietors to make the new paper second to none of its character in this section of the state. In politics the paper will be progressively and aggressively republican, holding that the continued peace and prosperity of the country depends

upon a continuance in power of the republican party. Its weekly compilation of news, local and general, the proprietors will spare no pains or expense to make full and complete. In a word, it will be the aim of the publishers to furnish a first-class family newspaper, devoted to republican principles, to the development of home interests, to practical temperance, and to elevation of the moral and social standard in our midst.

"The *Republican* returns thanks to its patrons, in the past, and believing that the combination will make a more efficient and satisfactory journal than either alone could have been, solicits a continuance of their patronage and good will."

The first issue of the *Republican-Examiner* appeared September 10th, as a five-column quarto, in which form it has since continued, William H. Edgar and Morris R. Locke acting as editors and proprietors, under the firm name of Edgar & Locke, the latter gentleman having served as editor and proprietor of the *Examiner*. The following salutatory appeared in the first number of the newly consolidated journal:

"With this issue the *Republican-Examiner* makes its bow to the good people of Jerseyville and Jersey county, not as strangers, but as friends joined together, with the hope that united we may be of greater service to the religious, moral, social and business interests of the city and county. We make no pretentious boasts of what we propose to do, preferring rather to let our work speak for itself in our effort to furnish a first-class family newspaper to our patrons. Politically, the paper

will be unqualifiedly republican, and we shall labor assiduously for the upbuilding of our party in the county and its continuance in power in the nation. In the other departments of our paper we shall know no one class or sect to the exclusion of any other, but shall endeavor to treat all classes and all sexes with equal candor and fairness. We thus hope with diligence in business to make our paper a valuable one, and a welcome guest in every household it may enter. With these few plain words we launch the *Republican-Examiner* forth on its mission, with malice toward none and charity for all, hoping the paper will prove worthy of an enlarged and generous patronage."

The firm of Edgar & Locke conducted the paper until January 12, 1885, when Mr. Locke retired, and was succeeded by Frank M. Roberts, who some three weeks previous had leased the office, and who, at present, is the senior member of the firm conducting that journal. In the issue of Jan. 16, the following valedictory of Morris R. Locke appeared: "Reluctantly I leave the editorial rooms of the *Republican-Examiner*, but having sold my undivided one-half interest in the newspaper and job office of the *Republican-Examiner* to Frank M. Roberts, must of necessity make room for him. Mr. Roberts comes to the front with a ripe newspaper experience and a practical knowledge of all the various branches of the printers' art. I bespeak for him a cordial welcome. And, in bidding the readers of the *Republican-Examiner* adieu, I shall always remember their kindly indulgences and pleasant acquaintanceship. Before closing this brief 'leave taking,' I want to express

thus publicly my sense of obligation to the kind, courteous and gentlemanly treatment received at all times and under all circumstances from my late partner and colleague, Col. Wm. H. Edgar, who remains editor-in-chief of the *Republican-Examiner*."

Immediately below the foregoing appeared the following just and worthy comment, upon the retirement of Mr. Locke, by the new firm:

"The facile pen of Morris R. Locke, Esq., will be missed in the columns of the *Republican-Examiner*, that gentleman having, as will be noticed elsewhere, dissolved his connection with the paper. As a partner, Mr. Locke has been considerate and honorable, seeking by every fair means to do justice to his business associates and deal fairly with the patrons of the paper. In leaving, he takes with him the kindest feelings of those with whom he has been associated, and the assurance of their best wishes for his future success."

In March following, another change occurred in the management of the *Republican-Examiner*. William H. Edgar, who had edited the paper since its advent in Jerseyville, retiring, and giving place to Will H. Hedley, one of the present proprietors. In the last issue—March 27, 1885—under Mr. Edgar's control, he inserted the following adieu to his friends and patrons, as the sad farewell of a parent parting from a child:

"After 16 years continuous service in newspaper work in Jerseyville, I yield to the pressure of other duties and lay down the pen for others, and doubtless worthier hands. To my friends I can say in parting that I reluctantly break

the tie that has so long bound us together. When I recall the many bitter political struggles of the past, the ups and downs of our minority party, the different leaders who have from time to time stood at the head of affairs in Jersey county, and their hearty and cordial co-operation in the effort to up-build the republican party; when I think of this record extending through these many years—the best of my life, I turn from it with the feeling of one whose cherished work is still unfinished, and reluctantly bid farewell to the friends who must carry forward the work in the future. Whether much or little has been accomplished in these years, I have here sought to do what I could, not only to advance the interests of the republican party in Jersey county, but to advance as well the moral, social and material interests of Jerseyville and Jersey county. If mistakes have been made, and doubtless they have, they were of the head and not the heart. To the business men of Jerseyville I shall ever feel profoundly grateful for their liberal patronage and support, by reason of which I have been enabled to pass through the panics and 'hard-times' in years past without pecuniary embarrassment, and prepared always to meet my obligations as they fell due. Such liberality is exceptional and prompts me to say what few publishers of provincial papers can say, that in all these years I have never had to borrow a dollar or ask for an extension, to carry on my business. My successors, Messrs. Roberts & Hedley, are in every way worthy the confidence and support of the citizens of city, and county. They are young men trained in the republican

faith and will labor in season and out of season to hold up the republican banner, and being practical newspaper men, they will carry forward the business of the paper in a practical and workmanlike manner. To these skilled, active and enterprising young men, I leave the *Republican-Examiner*, with the assurance that they will not only maintain the present standard of the paper, but will greatly increase its facilities for usefulness in the future."

The present management, on assuming editorial control, wrote the following short but pithy salutatory, a specimen of Spartan terseness, that should serve as a model to many other young adventurers upon the rough and stormy seas of journalism:

"We are not after scalps, but after friends and dollars, and hope by conducting a fearless republican paper, and square dealing with all to merit both.

ROBERTS & HEDLEY,



From 7 o'clock a. m., until 9 o'clock p. m., every working day in the year."

Messrs. Roberts and Hedley are both young men of ability and practical experience in the newspaper field, full of push, enterprise and industry, which cannot help but redound to the best interests of not only themselves, but also the town and county in which they reside. The *Republican-Examiner*, at present, is a neat, five-column quarto, ably edited, and is a spicy local paper.

Frank M. Roberts was born in Lancaster, Schuyler county, Mo., Aug. 28, 1846, his parents being Thomas and Elizabeth A. (Brown) Roberts. In 1862 the family removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where Frank M. learned the printer's trade, in the *Journal* office. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company K, 154th Illinois volunteer infantry, and served till September, 1865, when he was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn. Returning to Jacksonville, he resumed work at his trade, and continued the same till July, 1868. He then went to Decatur, and had charge of a job printing office till December. On the 24th of that month he was at Jerseyville, arranging presses and material preparatory to establishing the Jerseyville *Republican*—now the *Republican-Examiner*—with which office he was connected eight months. The following year he was in Missouri, but did not follow his trade. He, however, longed to again enter a printing office, and thus, in November, 1870, accepted a position in the job rooms of the Springfield, Ill., *State Journal*. Five months later we find him a shareholder in the *Daily Leader*, at Bloomington. In July, 1872, he went to Humboldt, Kan., where, during the presidential campaign, he published the *Southwest*. Afterwards, the paper was moved to Neodesha, Wilson county, Kan., and the name changed to the *Free Press*. While in Humboldt, on the 22d of December, 1872, Mr. Roberts was united in marriage with Lydia Boyce a daughter of William and Diana Boyce. In March, 1873, he returned to Springfield, Ill., and again entered the employ of the *State Journal* company. In the fall of 1873, he went to LaPorte county,

Indiana, and accepted a position as traveling agent and correspondent for the *Herald*, which position he held till January, 1874, when he went to Burlington, Iowa, and became superintendent of the *Hawkeye* job rooms, which were changed to Acres, Blackman & Co., with whom he remained till the winter of 1875. During his stay he introduced many novelties in the job printing business. He next had charge of the Cedar Rapids *Republican* job office, and in July, 1876, became superintendent of the *Western Stock Journal and Farmer*. In March, 1877, he established a job office at Oscalooza, Iowa, and commenced the publication of the *Messenger and Appeal*, a publication in the interest of the labor movement, and continued the same till November, 1879. He then went to Sigourney and took charge of the *News*. Thence, to Ottumwa, and became foreman of the *Courier* job room. Nov. 10, 1881, he returned to Sigourney and accepted the position of superintendent of the *News* office. March 29, 1882, his wife died. She had given birth to two children, one of whom—Coral F.—is still living. After the death of his wife he went to Chariton, Iowa, and took charge of the *Democrat-Leader*. July 21, 1881, he went to Santa Fe, N. M., and accepted a position as foreman of the New Mexico Printing and Publishing Company. In June, 1882, he accepted a position in the office of the general manager of the Tertio-centennial Celebration Association, and remained till after the exposition, in August. He then took a camp outfit and started out prospecting and mining. He located mines in October, and remained till April, 1884. He was then appointed to

a position in the government printing office, at Washington, which he retained till September, when he returned to Jerseyville. In December, he leased the *Republican-Examiner* job rooms, and Jan. 9, 1885, he bought Morris R. Locke's half-interest in the paper, and in March assumed editorial charge. April 15, 1885, Mr. Roberts was married to Clara E. Buffington, a daughter of Dr. J. M. and Frances (Gordon) Buffington. Quite a romance was connected with this marriage, of which part will be given here as taken from the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. "The bride and groom were betrothed 16 years ago, but owing to the opposition of her parents, the nuptials were not celebrated, and they separated, she knowing nothing of his whereabouts for 13 years. In 1872 he married another lady, and in 1882 she died, exacting from him the promise that if he married again, it should be to the one to whom he was at first betrothed, if possible. Subsequently, he found her unmarried, and the sequel indicates her fidelity."

Will H. Hedley was born in St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1859. His parents, James and Mary A. Hedley, are natives of Sheffield, England, having emigrated to America about 1852. The subject of this sketch resided in St. Louis until 1869, when, with his parents, he moved to Chicago, Ill., residing there one year; removing back to St. Louis in 1870. Since 1871 the life's experiences of the above subject have been rather rugged for one so young in years. In 1872 he went to Webster's Grove, Mo., remaining there about 18 months; from thence he removed to Barry, Ill., and took up his

abode with a farmer for about nine months; he then traced his steps back to St. Louis, Mo., and in August, 1875, entered the office of the *Central Christian Advocate*, for the purpose of learning the printing business. He labored in this capacity about one year, when he once more engaged in farm life for two years; returning to St. Louis in 1878, and labored at the printing business there until July, 1880, when he left the latter place for Barry, Ill., and entered the printing office of S. Fitch, proprietor of the *Unicorn*, remaining with him until March 8, 1881; at this date he accepted a position with A. Hughes, Griggsville, Ill., publisher of the *Press*. He remained at the latter named place until Feb. 20, 1884, at which time he departed for St. Louis, Mo., and took a position in the Nixon-Jones, book and job printing establishment, remaining there until Oct. 20, 1884. He then accepted a position in the state printing office of H. W. Rokker, at Springfield, Ill., remaining at that place until March 21, 1885, when he came to Jerseyville, Ill., and purchased Col. W. H. Edgar's half interest in the *Republican-Examiner*, and associated himself with Frank M. Roberts in publishing the paper above named.

GRAFTON INDEPENDENT.

This newspaper was established by Col. W. H. Edgar, of Jerseyville, in 1877, the first number appearing on the 11th day of October. It was a seven column folio; decidedly neat in appearance, and well filled with local news and pointed editorial paragraphs. The paper was issued from the office of the *Republican*, Jerseyville, where all the mechanical work was done, though the

editor, Mr. R. R. Claridge, prepared all his manuscript at Grafton. Like all other newspapers, the launching of this one was accompanied by a salutatory, which was as follows:

"In presenting the initial of the *Independent* to the citizens of Grafton and vicinity, we shall not weary our readers or friends with any learned disquisition on the mission of the newspaper, or what we propose or expect to accomplish. This stereotyped method of salutation has had its day, and the world is now looking out for something practical rather than the mere visionary or ideal. A newspaper air-castle is very similar to any other kind of an air-castle, and just as likely to collapse; golden promises are easily made and oft times easily broken; and a newspaper promise is possibly less value than any other kind, particularly a promise to pay. A newspaper, we may remark, is a very precarious institution at best, depending upon the variable temper of the people that support it. One week the editor is popular and is credited with being a very useful citizen; the next, he is under a cloud, and is pronounced an ass of the first magnitude, and so the business suffers or prospers accordingly as the editorial barometer is high or low. It is, therefore, unwise, not to say foolish, for the mouthpiece to promise in advance what tunes the organ shall play; many of them will of necessity be discordant and harsh, while many will be the reverse and pleasant to hear. The *Independent* is a practical business enterprise, and will be conducted as such. It is not conceived in the interest of any sect, party or class, but in the interest of the whole people, with a proper re-

gard for honesty, sobriety, justice, industry and economy. These ends it hopes to subserve, and thus be worthy the cordial and liberal support of the people for whom it is intended. To merchants and business men we say, we hope to make our columns useful to you—a valuable medium for the advertising of your goods and wares, resulting we trust, to your mutual advantage and profit. To the general reader we may say, we hope weekly to furnish you with such a budget of local and general news, as shall make our paper a welcome visitor, and one to which you may point, we hope, with some degree of satisfaction and pride. This is no Utopian scheme. We expect to work hard and unceasing to make the *Independent* useful and profitable to its patrons. We are not of those who expect something for nothing, but we hope to render an honest equivalent for what we get, and to merit the respect and confidence of all.”

The paper continued without any change of management until September, 1878, when R. R. Claridge purchased the necessary materials, and removed the office to Grafton, becoming himself sole proprietor, as well as editor. In the issue of September 20, the following paragraph, relative to the change, appears:

Heretofore this paper has been simply an experiment, but it may now be regarded as one of the permanent institutions of the county. It shall be our endeavor to give the people of Jersey and the lower portion of Calhoun counties a paper that they may regard with at least some degree of local pride. The preparation of printing the *Independent* at

home has involved the outlay of a comparatively large sum of money, and in addition, the expense of publishing will be considerable. therefore it will be necessary for our patrons to be as prompt as their circumstances will admit in paying their subscriptions. Our patrons have doubtless observed that in the past they have not been bored with the duns for subscriptions that are so common in country papers. We have two reasons for this: First, because to do this would be very unpleasant for us; and second, we do not think it would do any good, as we take it for granted that those who are sufficiently interested in the *Independent* to subscribe for it, will pay their subscriptions as soon as they are able to do so. And in the meantime, we have reason to believe that we receive as much or more money on subscriptions, than if we were continually reminding delinquent subscribers of their failure to pay. In conclusion, we feel justified in stating that the *Independent* will enter its second volume under very favorable auspices.”

The *Independent* was continued at Grafton until in November, 1880, when it was removed to Jerseyville, the name being changed to

THE JERSEY INDEPENDENT.

The size of the paper, as well as the place of publication, was changed with this issue, it coming out at the county seat, as a five-column folio. The following is a copy of the salutatory:

“Encouraged by the generous support bestowed upon the *Independent* during the past three years, we have moved it to Jerseyville, enlarged and improved it, and here it is. We have faith that

an earnest, faithful, independent paper, devoted to the interests of Jersey county—even such as this paper has been and will continue to be—will not be suffered to go begging for support. And as showing that we have not reckoned without our host, the change has been made at the solicitation of a large number of the best citizens of the county, irrespective of party—men who have stood by the paper in the past, and who will not forsake it now. In conclusion, if by dint of hard work we can make a respectable living for our family, and at the same time make the paper of use to the people who support it, we shall be content.”

With the issue of April 5, 1882, Mr. Claridge closed his connection with the paper, disposing of it to Lyman T. Waggoner, who became editor and proprietor.

A. M. Slaten became identified with the paper as part owner, with the issue of June 4, 1882. The firm name was then changed to Slaten & Waggoner, the latter being the editor. Mr. Slaten soon afterward assumed entire ownership and control, and in turn disposed of the property to J. M. Giberson, of Elsah.

In July, 1882, the paper and the material was purchased by J. M. Giberson and C. H. Kelly, of Elsah, but before a paper was issued the latter bought out the interest of his partner and became sole proprietor. The first paper under the new management was issued August 2, 1882, and contained the following salutatory.

“With this issue we commence the publication of the *Jersey Independent*, and hope that the following few lines will sufficiently serve to introduce us to the public. Our object shall be the dis-

semination of news, and the honest reflection of our own political opinion editorially. Another aim will be to publish a paper for our patrons generally, and not to meet the views alone of any individual, class, or corporation. All promises herein contained will be fulfilled to the satisfaction of the patrons of the *Independent*, as our every endeavor will be for that end. What we ask is the cordial co-operation of our friends and patrons, and once this is secured to us we can safely promise that a newspaper shall be secured to them. We close here trusting that our introduction will be found sufficient.

In the fall of 1885, the support given to the *Independent* proving insufficient for its existence, the office was closed, and the paper discontinued.

In October, 1885, a new journal came into existence in Jerseyville, which bears the title of

THE FREE PRESS.

This is owned and edited by E. T. Lurton and R. E. Smith, and is intended to take the place of the *Independent*. It is quite a neat and well gotten up sheet.

Charles H. Kelly, the late editor and proprietor of the *Independent*, is a native of the state of Illinois, having been born in Alton, in December, 1848. In 1850, his parents removed to Jersey county, where Charles was reared, and where he has lived ever since. He like the other boys, attended the common district schools of the neighborhood in winter, but during the summer was engaged in work on the farm. His latter school days were spent at the Christian Brothers' College, at Alton, the place of his birth. Finishing his education, he

returned home where he divided his time between farming and teaching school. Politics now attracted his attention, and he was four times successively elected to the office of assessor of Elsau township, and one term as treasurer of the school fund of the same township. In 1884, after removing to Jerseyville, he was duly elected collector of Jersey township. He was united in marriage, in May, 1874, with Sarah A. Darlington, and as the result of this union there have been five children, three of whom are living—Bertha K., Samuel B., and Percy D. Myrtle and Willie are deceased. In politics Mr. Kelly is a staunch democrat, of the old Jacksonian type, notwithstanding the name by which the journal over which he presided has been known during his connection with it. During his editorial career, his general aim was always to labor in the interest of the general advancement and enlightenment of his country and this community in particular. As an editor he was conscientious in the discharge of what he conceived his duty to his friends and party, and therefore had the confidence of many who admired his honor and adherence to his principles.

THE GRAFTON NEWS.

When the *Independent* was removed to Jerseyville, in November, 1880, Grafton was left without a newspaper. This state of affairs continued until April, 1882, when the *Grafton News* made its appearance, the first number coming out on the 13th of the month named, with J. A. McClintock as editor and publisher. A four-column, eight-page paper, it was well gotten up and edited,

and was received with genuine greeting by the citizens of Grafton and vicinity. The following is Mr. McClintock's salutatory, appearing in this number:

"What, another newspaper? Yes sir, and this time it is to be a natural one. This is the agreement with the subscribers, and with that understanding I have promised to do the best I can for its columns in all that pertains to the general news and welfare of the surrounding country. I shall have nothing to do with the political questions of the country at large, and very little with such questions in any way that does not strictly interest the people of Jersey county. What we do say shall be in an independent way, entirely regardless of partyism, and we shall be glad to have the hearty co-operation of those who wish honestly to advance the interests of the people of Jersey county. Knowing well that there is no big bonanza in a newspaper published in Grafton, and still feeling as though the community ought to support a small paper, and that it will be for the benefit of everybody else as well as myself, I would like to ask, at least, the encouragement the people think I am entitled to. We know many people of good judgment think a newspaper cannot live in a town of the population of this, while others, when such an enterprise is talked of, will come forward and blow their whistle long and loud about the help they will give, and when you get into the mire they slip off and leave you to help yourself.

"What we want is good genuine friendship that will take you by the hand and help you up and let you go on your way untrammelled. I certainly

think that this side of the county ought to support an enterprise of this kind, and if even the few who are ready and willing to assist in such an undertaking will stand by me and not expect entirely too much of me, I shall spare no exertion of which I am capable to make a success of the *Grafton News*."

With the issue of Aug. 22, 1884, the name of the paper was changed to that of

JERSEY COUNTY PROHIBITIONIST.

No change was made, however, as regards editorship, form or size, but under its new name it was everything that its name implied—a strong advocate of prohibition. It continued thus, without change until the end of the year, 1884, when it resumed its former name of the *Grafton News*, Mr. McClintock turning over the editorship to C. B. Edsall, and retaining the ownership himself. No changes have been made in these departments since that time, though the size of the paper has been altered to that of a six-column folio.

Corydon Perry Edsall is a native of Jersey county, born three miles north of Grafton. He is a son of William and Lydia H. (Perry) Edsall. The former, who was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., settled in this county in 1838. The latter parent was born in the state of Alabama. The subject of this sketch attended the district schools of his native township, and, later, the Illinois Industrial University, at Champaign, where he became fitted for school teaching, in which occupation he has since engaged. He has taught, altogether, 15 years, 7 years of the time in one school—Shiloh district. He is thoroughly qualified for his responsible

position, and as an instructor is highly successful and popular. He was married April 6, 1879, to Catherine Shaffer, daughter of Andrew Shaffer, of this county. They have three children, Thomas Harry, Perry A. and Lennie Edith. Mr. Edsall is a supporter of the prohibition party, and was defeated on that ticket for the position of circuit clerk in 1882. He took charge of the *Grafton News*, as editor, Jan. 1, 1885, which position he still occupies. He is also the representative of the *Ætna* insurance company at this point, and a real estate agent.

JERSEYVILLE EVENING TIMES.

This paper was established by Messrs. J. A. Walker and J. A. Blannerhassett. The first issue appeared on the afternoon of May 25, 1885, as a five-column folio. The initial number contained the following salutatory:

"For some months past we have been frequently urged by our friends to establish a daily newspaper devoted to the interest of Jerseyville and Jersey county. We have finally yielded to their friendly solicitations and with this number enter into the arena of journalism. The *Times*, an evening paper, will strictly adhere to, and advocate the principles of justice, and equity, assist in advancing every work of enterprise in our midst, and always be in the front rank in opposing wrong and defending right."

On July 13, 1885, the paper was changed to a morning publication and the name altered to that of

THE DAILY TIMES.

Both proprietors were practical printers, and understood the wants of the community, and catered to it.

On the 17th of Aug., 1885, Mr. Blennerhassett retired from the firm and the paper is now in the hands of J. A. Walker, sole proprietor and editor.

John A. Walker, the subject of this sketch, was born in Deavertown, Morgan county, Ohio, Feb. 5, 1853. He spent the early part of his life on his father's farm, and at the age of 12 years moved to Jerseyville, Ill., in the spring of 1865. In 1867 the family returned to Ohio, and in 1870, leaving his paternal parent there, he again visited Jerseyville, and entered the office of the *Democrat*, then published by Burr & Wheelock, as apprentice. He remained in the office until 1873, when he

went to Carrollton, Greene county, Ill., and engaged as a compositor on the *Patriot*, published by Minor & Lindley, where on Nov. 11, 1879, he married Susie Sapp, adopted daughter of Hon. George Wright. In the spring of 1880 he moved to Jerseyville and was employed on the *Republican-Examiner*, where he labored until May 1885, when he became the junior editor and publisher of the Jerseyville *Daily Times*.

He received his education in the free school of his district, and was noted for his close application to study, receiving a good knowledge of the branches generally taught in the common schools of the day.

CHAPTER X.

THE BAR.

Horace Greeley once said that the only good use a lawyer could be put to was hanging, and a great many other people entertain the same opinion. There may be cause for condemning the course of certain practitioners of the law, but the same may be said within the ranks of all other professions. Such men should not be criticized as lawyers, doctors or the like, but rather as individuals who seek, through a profession that is quite essential to the welfare of the body politic as the science of medicine is to that of the physical well being, or theology to the perfection of moral nature, to carry out their nefarious and dishonest designs, which are usually for the rapid accumulation of

money, although at times for more evil and sinister purposes, and which are the instincts of naturally depraved and vicious natures. None of the professions stand alone in being thus affected. All suffer alike. The most holy and sacred offices have been prostituted to base uses. And it would be quite as reasonable to hold the entire medical profession in contempt for the malpractice and quackery of some of its unscrupulous members, or the church, with its thousands of sincere and noble teachers and followers, in derision for the hypocrisy and deceit of the few, who simply use it as a cloak to conceal the intentions of a rotten heart and corrupt nature, as to saddle upon a profes-

sion as great as either, the shortcomings of some of its individual members.

By a wise ordination of Providence, law and order govern everything in the vast and complex system of the universe. Law is everything, lawyers nothing. Law would still exist though every one of its professors and teachers should perish from the face of the earth. And, should such a thing occur, and a new race spring up, the first instinctive desire of its best men would be to bring order out of chaos by the enactment and promulgation of wise and beneficial laws. Law in the abstract is as much a component part of our planet as are the elements, earth, air, fire and water. In a concrete sense, as applied to the government of nations, races and peoples, it plays almost as important a part. Indeed, so grand is the science, and so noble are the objects sought to be accomplished through it, that it has inspired some of the noblest and greatest men of ancient and modern times to an investigation and study of its principles; and in the long line of great names handed down to us from the dim and shadowy portals of the past, quite as great men will be found enrolled as members of the legal profession as any other, and owe their greatness to a sound knowledge of the principles of law, and a strict and impartial administration of them. Draco, among the first and greatest of Athenian law-givers, was hailed by the people of that province as a deliverer, because of his enacting laws and enforcing them, for the preventing of vice and crime, and looking to the protection of the masses from oppression and lawlessness. It is true that many of the penalties he attached

to the violation of the laws were severe and even barbarous, but this severity proceeded from an honorable nature, with an honest desire to improve the condition of his fellow man. Triptolemus, his contemporary, proclaimed as laws: "Honor your parents, worship the Gods, hurt not animals." Solon, perhaps the wisest and greatest of all, a man of remarkable purity of life and noble impulses, whose moral character was so great and conviction as to the public good so strong, that he could and did refuse supreme and despotic power when thrust upon him, and thus replied to the sneers of his friends:

Nor wisdom's plan, nor deep laid policy,
Can Solon boast. For when its noble blessing
Heaven poured into his lap, he spurned them
from him.

Where were his sense and spirit, when inclosed
He found the choicest prey, nor deigned to
draw it?

Who to command fair Athens but one day
Would not himself, with all his race, have
fallen

Contented on the morrow?

What is true of one nation or race in this particular is true of all, viz: that the wisest and greatest of law-makers and lawyers have always been pure and good men, perhaps the most notable exceptions being Justinian and Tribonianus. Their great learning and wisdom enabled them to rear as their everlasting monuments the Pandects and the Justinian Code, which, however, they sadly defaced by the immoralities and excesses of their private lives. Among the revered of modern nations will be found, conspicuous for their great services to their fellows, innumerable lawyers. To the Frenchman the mention of the names of Tronchet, LeBrun, Por-

talís, Roederer and Thibandeau, excites a thrill of pride for greatness and of gratitude for their goodness. What Englishman or American, either, but that takes just pride in the splendid reputation and character of the long line of England's loyal lawyer sons? The Bacons, father and son, who, with Lord Burleigh, were selected by England's greatest queen to administer the affairs of State, and Somers and Hardwicke, Cowper and Dunning, Eden, Blackstone, Coke, Stowell and Curran, who with all the boldness of a giant and eloquence of Demosthenes, struck such vigorous blows against kingly tyranny, and oppression; and Erskine and Mansfield, and a score of others.

These are the men who form the criterion by which the profession should be judged. And in our own country, have we not names among the dead as sacred, and among the living as dear? In the bright pages of the history of a country, founded for the sole benefit of the people, who, more than our lawyers are recorded as assisting in its formation, preservation, and working for its perpetuity?

The American will ever turn with especial pride, to the great Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Jo Daviess, Rufus Choate, William Wirt, Taney, Marshall, and hundreds of others, who reflected the greatest honor upon the profession in our own country. Among the truest and best sons of this state are her lawyers, and even in this county, some of her most highly esteemed and most responsible citizens are members of this noble profession.

The first practicing attorney to locate within the bounds of what now consti-

tutes Jersey county, was Martin B. Miner, who came to Jerseyville in 1840. He was born in Addison county, Vt., March 22, 1805, and was a descendent of one Henry Bullman, a miner, who had his name changed to that of Miner, by King Edward III, of England, for his loyalty in furnishing 100 men from his mines, all armed, when that king started on one of his wars. His ancestors came to America in 1630. Martin B. was educated in the schools and academies of his native state, by his own exertions, and read law with Herman Allen, M. C. of Burlington, Vt. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of that state in 1834, and was married to Laura S. McNeil, in January, 1836. In the fall of 1836, they removed to Illinois, locating at Woodburn, but in the fall of 1837 moved to Alton, and in the spring of 1840, to Jerseyville. He practiced law for over 30 years, and died a resident of this city in October, 1874.

The second attorney was C. H. Goodrich.

H. H. Howard was the third attorney to locate in the county. When he first came here he taught a private academic school. He afterwards practiced law, for a while alone, then took into partnership his nephew, A. L. Knapp, who afterwards represented this district in congress. Mr. Howard was at an early date editor of the *Democratic Union*, a newspaper in Jerseyville. About the close of the war he left this place going to Kansas, where he is probably now living.

W. K. Titecomb was the next to locate in Jersey county, and practice law. In 1847 or 8, he left here for St. Louis, Mo.,

and during the cholera epidemic of 1849, he was assiduous in his attentions to the sick, as nurse and attendant, and taking the fell disease, became a victim.

William P. Chestnut came next. He did not remain in practice here for any length of time, dying at the National Hotel of small-pox.

Abner C. Hinton, practiced law for some years at Jerseyville. He afterwards inherited some property in the neighborhood of Carrolton, and removed there. He, in after years became partially insane, and in one of his spells of aberration of mind shot himself.

Robert M., and Anthony L. Knapp, have both been prominently identified with this honorable profession in this county and vicinity. Both of these gentlemen—brothers—were so fortunate as to represent this district on the floor of the national house of representatives, in which connection sketches of them are given.

E. A. Pinero practiced law in Jerseyville for some years, first alone, then in partnership with T. J. Selby, and later with that gentleman and George W. Herdman.

Thomas J. Selby was admitted to the bar in 1869, but did not engage in the practice of law for a few years. In 1876, the firm of Pinero and Selby, was formed as above stated. Mr. Selby was prominently identified with the office of county clerk, and is mentioned at length in that connection in the chapter entitled National, State and County representation.

W. Ames, while a partner in the law firm of Warren, Pogue and Ames, was a member of the legal fraternity of Jersey county. He left here about 1871.

Among other members of the bar of past was Robert A. King, who was a member of the 27th general assembly, in which connection, he is noted at length.

At one time a young lawyer by the name of John W. Merrill was in partnership with R. A. King, and practiced at this bar for a short time.

The bar of Jersey county at present, comprises some of the talented of the past and the rising legislators and statesmen of the future. Many of them are well known professionally, and a few are just rising into public favor. The following list embraces all of them: George E. Warren, George W. Herdman, William H. Pogue. O. B. Hamilton, A. M. Slaten, T. S. Chapman, Morris R. Locke, A. A. Goodrich, Joseph F. Greathouse, Joseph S. Carr, Thomas Ferns, William M. Jackson and George F. Lane, the latter a resident of Elsau. Many of these gentlemen having filled official positions are noticed at length in that connection, for which the reader is referred to the chapters in relation to the courts of the county, and the national, state and county representation.

Adams Augustus Goodrich, a son of Henry O. and Jane A. (Knapp) Goodrich, and a prominent lawyer of Jersey county, was born at Jerseyville, Jan. 8, 1849, and was educated in the graded schools of his native place and at the military academy at West Point, which he was obliged to leave on account of impaired health, in his fourth year. He spent nearly two years in Colorado and California, and returned with his health completely restored. He then read law at Jerseyville and Springfield, with

his maternal uncles. He was admitted to the bar in Jan. 1873, and since that time has been engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, at Jerseyville. He has a good reputation as a lawyer, and manages cases entrusted to him with ability and care. He is studious and painstaking, and a young man of much promise. Thus, by nature studious and ambitious, he is sure to succeed in life, if health will hold out under the strain brought to bear upon it. He held the office of city attorney three terms, and was elected state's attorney in 1878; re-elected in 1880, and again in 1884, and is the present incumbent. Politically, he affiliates with the democratic party, and is a rapidly rising character in the political field of the future. He is a Blue lodge Mason and Knight Templar, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. He has been through the last two orders, holding all the offices of the local lodges.

Thomas F. Ferns, the present city attorney of Jerseyville, is a son of John and Hannah (Hays) Ferns, and was born in this city July 25, 1862. His father, John Ferns, was a son of Thomas and Margaret Ferns, and was born in Trenton, New Jersey, on the 4th day of March, 1832. He settled in Jersey county in 1835. He was married in September, 1860, to Hannah Hays, and two children were born to them—Thomas F. and Margaret M. In politics he was a democrat, in religion a Catholic. Our subject was educated in the schools of Jerseyville, graduating from the high school in 1882. In October, 1883, he entered the St. Louis law school, from which institution he graduated June 10, 1885. He was admitted to the bar of

Illinois in March previous to his graduation. He immediately opened an office in Jerseyville, and commenced practice. He is a member of the Western Catholic Union, of which he is one of the supreme trustees. In politics he is a staunch democrat.

Allen M. Slaten, a member of the Jerseyville bar, was born in this county in 1842. His parents were J. W. and Ann F. (Pickett) Slaten. He attended the common schools, and awhile at Kendall college, also taking a commercial course. He clerked for his father at Grafton, and afterwards ran a store at Otterville. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1883, after which he commenced practice. He is now a member of the firm of Hamilton & Slaten.

Joseph F. Greathouse, was born near Milton, Pike county, Ill., March 10, 1839. He resided upon a farm, with his widowed mother until he was 17 years of age. He then commenced teaching school, which he followed, successfully, until the breaking out of the civil war, when obeying the call of his country, he enlisted as private in Co. I, 99th Ill. Inf. regiment. This was in 1862. In 1863, he was made regimental quartermaster, and remained in that position until the close of hostilities. Returning home, he studied law with John B. Henderson, of Louisiana, Mo., from 1866 to 1869, and was admitted to practice as an attorney-at-law, by the rules of the Supreme court of the state of Illinois, in the year 1870. He opened an office and practiced his profession at Pittsfield, Ill., for 10 years, but in the spring of 1880, removed to East St. Louis, and in 1882, to Jersey-

ville, where he now resides, and practices his profession. He was married Sept. 19, 1861, to Nancy L. Binns, and by virtue of this marriage there has been born unto them five children—Dora, Lenore, Valeria, Gertrude and Nina.

Judge George W. Herdman, the present circuit judge of this circuit commenced the practice of law in Jerseyville in the spring of 1867, having just graduated. He is ranked among the prominent attorneys of this section of the state and is accorded high rank as a judge. He is noticed at length in the chapter in relation to the courts of the county.

Joseph S. Carr, attorney at law, is a native of St. Charles, Mo., where he was born in the year 1832. His parents were John Carr, a native of Lexington, Ky., and Elizabeth Mary Ann (Sumner) Carr, who was born in North Carolina. John Carr was murdered in the old City hotel at St. Louis, in 1840. Mrs. Carr died in 1873. The subject of this sketch was reared in St. Charles, receiving a liberal education, graduating at the old St. Charles college. In 1869 he came to Illinois, and located in Kane, in Greene county, where he engaged in the practice of law until 1883. He then removed to Jersey county, continuing the practice of his profession in the city of Jerseyville, where he now resides. May 10, 1859, he was united in marriage with Georgie Ann Logan, a native of Callaway county, Mo. They had eleven children, nine of whom are now living, Bettie E., Lois, Ernest H., Louis M., John, Josephine Fritz, Festus and Georgie E. He was bereaved by the death of his wife in

1881, and in 1883 was married to Etta Cory, a native of Jersey county. By this marriage there is one child, Etta May. Mr. and Mrs. Carr are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1881 Mr. Carr was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature, and served one term. He is Deputy Grand Master of the state in the I. O. O. F., and a member of the Knights of Honor, also of the Knights of Pythias.

George F. Lane was born in Havana, Mason county, Ill. His father was a minister of the M. E. church, and died while the subject of this sketch was a small lad. His mother was left a widow, with George and his sister Minnie to support and educate. The mother then removed to Lebanon, Ill., and gave to her children all the advantages of an excellent education that could be afforded by the McKendree College, located at that place. For several years George did not follow any business very long, but was what is termed wild. In the year 1874 he became a student in the office of H. H. Horner, a real estate lawyer of that place, and what success has attended George F. Lane's efforts he attributes to the teaching of Mr. Horner. While in the law office, and while yet a student, George was chosen city attorney, and filled the office in an acceptable manner to the people. After his admission to the bar he commenced business for himself, and did well, until sickness compelled him to quit work for awhile. He moved to Elsah in 1879, and has resided in that place since. In regard to offices that he has held since he came to Jersey county, we can say he was elected township clerk in 1880; elected justice of the

peace in 1881, and re-elected without opposition in 1885. He has not been engaged in active law practice since 1878, but has devoted his time to real estate and loan business. His office is in Elsay, where he has a good library of law, as well as books that are to be found on the shelves of private libraries. He was married to his wife—Emma Stephany—on Christmas day, 1883, and their union has been blessed with one child, an infant. George F. Lane is a man who tries to enjoy life, and is happy when he sees others enjoying themselves. He is a young man

yet, only about 30 years old. He is at present the president of the board of trustees of the village of Elsay, to which office he was chosen unanimously. His office is the general meeting-place of the old business men of his township, and all matters of interest, either of the village or township, are talked over there. In politics he is a democrat of the Douglas democracy, and the ex-union soldier has in George a friend who is always ready to help him get his pension papers in shape, and was never known to charge a pensioner a cent for his labor.

CHAPTER XI.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

It has been justly said by one of the deepest thinkers and most philosophic of men, that a physician is the most unfortunate of men, as he is expected to cure men, and keep them well, when they violate the very laws of their existence, every hour of their lives. Hence, the life of the active practitioner in the healing art is no sinecure, at the best, as anyone who has followed the profession can testify. Twenty-five to thirty years ago it was rather a serious matter to be a physician, and to make the long and toilsome rides through this then newly and sparsely settled country, when there were scarcely any roads, and no bridges, and the adventurous disciple of Galen was frequently lost on the wide prairie, and often floundered through sloughs. Often

in the muddy days of spring or fall, he found, on emerging from some particularly miry place, that his girth has broken, or some equally important part of the harness damaged, and alone on the wide expanse of wind swept prairie, with night coming on, he must stop and repair it, with fingers numbed with the cold, and energies exhausted by a hard day's labor.

The medical profession is an honorable one, if conducted in an honorable manner. John Quincy Adams called it "the most honorable of the professions." And one of our eminent physicians speaking of it, uses these words:

"The doctor certainly feels proud to relieve the pain and distress of his patients; to soothe the dying pillow, and to comfort the afflicted friends. But the

people are sometimes imposed upon by pretenders, who claim to cure all the 'ills flesh is heir to,' and to raise the dead, but we think the days of miracles have passed—are there too many doctors, or has the profession lost all honor? The people seem to be growing weaker and wiser, but at the expense of vigorous health—the system of cramming in schools does not fit the young man for a useful life, nor the young woman to be a good, staunch helpmate. Was the boy bright and clever, that was sufficient reason for the forcing and cramming him—so far, however, as that goes, the boys have a certain conservatism about them that prevents them from committing suicide by excessive brain work. The poor girls, with their finer organizations, are the unfortunate victims. How often does the doctor have interesting lady patients, who talk beautifully, as they recline upon the sofa, but who, when married and mothers of a single child, probably are unequal to the task of a household, or the care of a family."

The people owe certain duties to the physician, and the physician owes certain duties to the people, and the way these duties are performed stamps the standing both of the practitioner and the people.

In all ages of the world, among civilized and uncivilized people, the medical profession has been held in high esteem. Whether it be the learned professor, who has studied the science of medicine in all of its branches, or the "great medicine man" of the untutored savages, who from actual experience has made discoveries of the healing powers of herbs and roots, honor awaits him

upon every hand, while the life and death of every human being is virtually placed in his keeping. The weary patient lying upon a bed of pain, and the no less weary watcher by his side, wait anxiously for the coming of the "good doctor," and on his arrival, note his every movement and every expression for a ray of hope.

The medical fraternity of Jersey county have with few if any exceptions, been an honor to the profession. They have ever been ready to respond to the call of duty. The winter's cold, the summer's heat, or the rains of spring and autumn, could not keep them back when the cry of distress reached their ears. Not a physician in the county, especially among those who settled here at an early day, but has experienced sufferings that would have deterred those in any other profession, in response to a summons to attend the bedside of a sick and suffering one. They have been compelled to cross the roadless prairie, or thread the hills and woods, to face the cold, bleak storms of winter, or the blazing sun of mid-summer often with no hope of fee or reward, but only, if possible, to relieve those who plead for their care. All this has been done by the physicians of Jersey county without complaint. If the good deeds of the profession are not remembered by those having received aid, a time will come when they will be recollected.

In the following review of the medical profession in the various towns and cities of the county, some of the most prominent doctors, who have practiced for any length of time, will be noticed first, and then the representatives of the profession in 1885.

PHYSICIANS OF THE PAST.

Among the physicians of the county, was Dr. Silas Hamilton, who came to Otterville in 1830. He died there in 1834. A sketch of him is given in connection with the history of that township with which he was closely identified.

The first disciple of the healing art to locate at Jerseyville was Dr. A. H. Burritt, who came in 1833, before the town was laid out, being among the first settlers on the site of Jerseyville. The old log cabin which he erected still stands as a monument to his memory, and is located on the corner of Exchange and Pleasant streets. He here first settled, and entered 80 acres of land. He was born in Troy, New York, where he resided until 1832, when he came to Illinois, locating in Carrollton, and the following year came to Jerseyville, as above stated. He was of the old allopathic school, and practiced here until 1836, when he removed to a farm in Greene county. In 1838, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and later removed to New Orleans, where he lived until his death, about the year 1875.

During the year 1833 there was an accession to the medical profession of Jerseyville in the person of Dr. Asa Snell, who came from his native state, Vermont. He remained here until his death, Jan. 21, 1874, although retired from active practice during the latter years of his life. He raised quite a large family of children, all of whom proved to be bright, intelligent and industrious. One son is still a resident of the county. Dr. Snell was considered a smart man, having a large and lucrative practice, and died leaving considerable property.

Dr. Edward Augustus D'Arcy, for

thirty years one of the most prominent physicians of this county, came here in 1833, and settled on land which he entered near a small stream which still bears his name. He was born in Hanover, Morris county, N. J., April 15, 1796, and was the son of Dr. John D'Arcy, an eminent physician of that state, and surgeon of the 1st New Jersey regiment, in the Revolutionary war. His mother was Phoebe Johnes, who before the dawn of the new century, was numbered with the silent inmates of the tomb, leaving Edward an infant but three years old. He received his education at the schools of Morristown, and studied medicine under the tuition of his father, and was licensed to practice medicine April 4, 1817. He was married Oct. 22, 1821, to Mary McEowen, a daughter of Dr. Hugh McEowen, of Baskingridge, N. J., by whom he had two daughters—Ann Caroline, wife of Judge Fredrick H. Teese, of New Jersey, member of the 44th Congress; and Catherine M., late wife of P. D. Cheney of Jerseyville. In 1833, he came to Jersey county, and located on a farm on the stream now known as Dorsey's branch. He was considered a very skillful man and pronounced authority. He did not like practicing very well, but was a great admirer of horses, consequently did not devote much time or attention to medicine. He died here April 25, 1863.

Dr. John W. Lott, a native of New Jersey, came to Jerseyville, in 1834. He was one of the proprietors of the original town plat, assisting in the laying out and naming of the place in honor of his native state. He practiced for some time, but having a strong at-

tachment for his native soil, returned to that state.

Dr. James C. Perry, a native born Scotchman, who had served in the British service for seven years, came about the year 1838. He is well remembered by the citizens of Jerseyville as a skillful practitioner, and an honest and upright man in all his dealings. He continued to practice here until his death in May, 1859. He was a scholarly and scientific man, generous to a fault and was never known to oppress the poor for payment for medical aid.

Dr. Edwin A. Casey, who came to Jerseyville about the year 1840, and practiced successfully many years, died March 22, 1874. He was a native of Rhode Island, and at the time of his death was 66 years of age. He was the senior member of the medical firm of Casey & Wellington, the latter coming to Jerseyville about the same time—1840.

Dr. R. H. VanDike came to the city of Jerseyville from the state of New Jersey, about the year 1840, and was one of the prominent physicians of this county until the day of his death, September 6, 1845.

Dr. James Bringham, now deceased, was one of the early physicians of Jersey county. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1818. His parents were James and Sarah Bringham. When he had arrived at the age of about 13 years, his parents removed to Wilmington, Delaware. There he resided until coming out to Illinois. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Robert Porter, of Wilmington. After this he attended the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, and before

graduating there, he spent eight years in the acquirement of a knowledge of the profession. He practiced in Wilmington until 1842, when he came out to Illinois, and located in what is now Ruyle township, Jersey county. He remained at that location about two years, and then removed to section 2, Fidelity township where his son, John, now resides. About 1850 he moved into Jerseyville, and entered into partnership with Dr. D'Arcy. From that time until 1857 he practiced in Jerseyville, Chicago and Springfield, and from 1857 to 1861 in Jerseyville alone. In April 1861 he enlisted as surgeon of the 128th Ill. Inf. He was afterwards promoted to be brigade surgeon. He was taken sick in the service and his constitution was undermined so that he never regained his health. From the army he returned to Jerseyville, where he remained a short time, then removing to Alton. For short periods after this he resided in Jerseyville, on his farm in Fidelity township, and in Alton. In the latter place he contracted Bright's disease, and he steadily declined, until, on coming to Jersey county for rest, he died at the house of his cousin, Henry Ryan, now of Ruyle township, on the 23d day of June, 1870. He was married to Mary Ryan, a daughter of John Ryan, an old settler, in 1850. They were the parents of four children—James, John, Robert and Henry.

Dr. R. D. Farley, one of the early doctors of Jerseyville, came to this county some time in the "forties." In 1852 he was county physician, attending to the wants of those unfortunates who had to depend upon the charity and commiseration of those about them.

Dr. Farley was the oldest child of Rev. Abel and Hannah (Dressler) Farley, born Dec. 3, 1808, in Massachusetts. He was twice married, first in March, 1831, to Mary G. Rand, of Boston. Soon after his marriage he removed to Illinois, locating at Carrollton, and afterward removed to Alton, from which place he came to Jerseyville, where he lived until his death, Sept. 27, 1884. His first wife died Sept. 25, 1875. He was married, the second time, July 26, 1877, to Mrs. Mary E. Briggs. Dr. Farley did not commence practice here at a very early day, but was the first homœopathic physician in the city. He was well known and highly esteemed, and a gentleman whose wisdom and judgment were much respected by his many friends and associates.

Dr. Augustus R. Knapp was one of the most prominent physicians of Jersey county in early days. He came to Jerseyville in 1844, and after enjoying a large and extensive practice, died at his residence in that city, July 13, 1862. Dr. Knapp was a member of the constitutional convention of 1847, and is spoken of in that connection.

Charles Glazier, a German physician, located in Jerseyville, in 1846, but only remained about a year.

Dr. Pitner also came about this time, from Marion county. In 1848, he joined the excited throng for the far west, to seek his fortunes in the gold regions of California, and has not been heard of since.

Dr. George Adrain, at one time connected with the medical profession of Jerseyville, deserves mention in this connection. He came here about 1850.

Dr. John L. White was prominently

identified with the profession at Jerseyville for several years. He was born in Massachusetts, in 1832, and came to this place in 1852. He was married, in 1858, to Hattie Hawley, who resided a short distance from Jerseyville. He continued the pursuit of his profession at this place until 1870, when he removed to Bloomington, this state, where he still resides. He has passed into history as having been one of the leading physicians of Jerseyville, and a skillful and successful practitioner. He was also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having attained the position of master.

Among the medical profession during the "fifties," was Dr. H. C. Harriman, a native of Massachusetts, who came from Gardner, that state, to Jerseyville. He died here March 12, 1858.

Among the former physicians of Jerseyville was Dr. William T. Hutchinson, a native of Kentucky, who continued in the practice of his profession until his death, January 27, 1864.

Dr. John L. Furber came to Jerseyville about the year 1860, where he was shortly afterward married. He practiced here two or three years, when he removed to Kansas and engaged in the cattle business, and has subsequently become wealthy. He is an Illinoisan.

Dr. W. L. Burnett, a native of Indiana, came to Jerseyville and commenced the study of the science of medicine in the office of J. O. Hamilton, in 1866, and later attended lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in 1869. He practiced his profession in the village of Fidelity and vicinity for several years, when he removed to Kane, Greene county.

Among the physicians of Jerseyville of the past was Dr. John B. Hamilton. He is the second of a family of nine children of Rev. B. B. and Mary A. Hamilton. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Jersey and Greene counties. In 1862 he became a clerk in the drug store of his uncle, Dr. J. O. Hamilton, of Jerseyville, and afterwards clerked in the drug store of J. M. Israel, M. D., at White Hall. When about the age of seventeen he commenced the study of medicine, under the instruction of Dr. J. O. Hamilton. From White Hall he removed to Bunker Hill, where he sold goods in the store of C. C. Campbell, until February, 1864, when he returned to Jerseyville and resumed his studies. Soon after this his father purchased an interest in a drug store at Manchester, Ill., and in September, 1865, the subject of this sketch went to Manchester to conduct the store, where he remained till February, 1867. While there he devoted his leisure hours to the study of Latin, under the tuition of John Grant, A. M., and in the winter of 1867-8 attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago. He spent his vacation at Jerseyville, in study, and in the winter of 1868-9 attended the same college, and in February of the latter year graduated. That session in college he was assistant to Dr. R. L. Rhea, professor of anatomy. In March, 1869, he settled at Jerseyville, in partnership with Dr. J. O. Hamilton, and in December following purchased the practice of Dr. O. K. Reynolds, of Kane. Besides enjoying a good practice, he was proprietor of a drug store at that place. In May, 1869, he became a member of the State Medical Society,

and at that meeting was appointed a member of the committee on surgery. On the 4th of October, 1871, Dr. Hamilton was married to Mary L. Frost, daughter of the late John S. Frost, of Jersey county, and grand-daughter of Judge Lowe. The doctor has rapidly risen to a high standing in the profession of medicine and surgery, and is now filling the important position of surgeon-general of the United States marines.

Doctor W. O. Langdon, at one time a practicing physician of Jersey county, came to Delbi in 1870, and carried on the duties of his profession in that vicinity for about eight years, when he removed to Carrollton, Greene county. In the history of that county a sketch of him may be found.

Henry Z. Gill, M. D., came to Jerseyville April 26, 1873, from St. Louis. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born Oct. 6, 1831. He graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and began practice at Columbus, Ohio, where he remained till the commencement of the rebellion, when he enlisted in the three month's service, serving four years and a half. He arose from assistant surgeon to surgeon of volunteers, of the rank of lieutenant-colonel, which position he held until the close of the war. He then spent two years in Europe, after which he located at St. Louis, Mo., where he followed his profession, and, in company with Dr. W. S. Edgar, published the *Medical Journal*, after which he came to Jerseyville as noted in the foregoing. In August, 1881, he took charge of the Southern Illinois penitentiary, and in November, 1883, resigned that position to accept

the chair of surgery in the Wooster Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, where he now resides, and which position he still retains.

Among the physicians of the past was Charles A. Knapp, a son of A. R., who practiced here for two or three years. Shortly after his marriage he removed to California, where he subsequently died.

PHYSICIANS OF THE PRESENT.

Among the medical fraternity of the present now located in the county, the following are among the most prominent and are representative men of the class: Drs. A. K. Van Horne, George Sumrall, E. L. H. Barry, Caleb Du Hadway, A. A. Shobe, C. A. Edgar, C. R. and C. W. Enos, T. J. Kingston, A. A. Barnett, of Jerseyville; C. G. Buffington and Wesley Park, of Fieldon; A. D. Erwin, of Fidelity; John S. Williams, and James A. Flautt, of Otterville; S. M. Watson and E. F. Francis, of Mississippi township; A. F. Slover, of Elsay township; J. F. Gary, of Delhi and J. Tidball of Grafton.

Dr. A. K. VanHorne, is a son of Elijah and Polly Wyckoff Van Horne, was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., April 2, 1831, and came with his parents to Jersey county in 1833. He received his education in the common schools of this county. In 1852, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Charles A. Knapp, of Jerseyville. He attended lectures at the Missouri Medical College St. Louis, in 1853 and 1854. In the latter year he went to Greene cotnty, where he continued his studies and practice his profession. In the fall of 1855, he entered Jefferson Medical Col-

lege. Philadelphia, from which he graduated in March, 1856. He then came to Jerseyville and began the practice of his profession in earnest. In 1871 and 1872 he returned to Philadelphia, and took part of a course of lectures, to bring himself abreast of the times. On the 11th day of Oct., 1859, he was married to Elizabeth S. Bacon, who died Oct. 18, 1881. On Dec. 23, 1884, the doctor was again married to Sarah M. Stelle. He is the eldest practicing physician in the county.

George Sumrall, M. D., Jerseyville, Jersey county, Ill., came to Illinois March 1, 1872, and to Jersey county October, 1874; is a member of the Presbyterian church, and of Masonic lodge, chapter and council; has one child Maggie, born March 4, 1873. In April, 1876 was mover and drafter, before Jersey County Medical Society, of a greeting to State Medical Association, praying that body to secure such legislative action as would compel higher medical education and partially rid our state of quacks. In response to said greeting, the State Medical Association appointed a committee which spent the next winter at the capitol; memorialized the legislature, and secured the enactment of our state medical act, and the appointment of our State Board of Health, which has saved to our state millions of dollars, and to her citizens untold suffering. Witness the control of the smallpox, the emigrant train inspection, and the hundreds of uneducated charletans compelled to cease practicing on the lives of our citizens, and to seek climes where ignorance is more tolerated.

A. A. Shobe, M. D., one of the lead-

ing physicians of this county, came here in the spring of 1873, from Franklin county, Mo., of which state and county he is a native, and was born Aug. 24, 1846. His father, Alfred Shobe, and mother Mary (McGinnis) Shobe, both died when he was but two years old. He was brought up by W. J. Brown, who was a member of the Missouri state legislature, and whose daughter he subsequently married. His youth was spent on a farm, where he was variously employed in the multifarious duties incident to the life of a boy in such a position. He attended common schools in his native county, and when 14 years old, was attending the academy at Kirkwood, St. Louis county, preparatory to a military education at West Point. Meanwhile, his guardian, whose sympathies were with the southern people, during the conflict of that time, went south and placed himself among those of the legislature who favored secession. The subject of this sketch went with him subsequently and in 1862 joined the Confederate army, remained in the service until the close of the war, and was paroled at Mobile, Ala. He then entered the Christian Brothers' college, St. Louis, to complete his literary education, and remained two sessions. He then commenced the study of medicine, graduating from the McDowell's College in 1868-69, when he commenced the practice of medicine in Franklin county, Mo., and there continued until coming here. His marriage to Sallie A. Brown occurred June 3, 1868. They have had three children—Mary O., Cora B., and Irene V. Mr. Shobe is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic

fraternity. He takes a commendable interest in public affairs, and was for two years president of the board of education.

Charles R. Enos, M. D., was born in Madison county N. Y., in March, 1816. His father, Joseph Enos, a native of Rhode Island, was a farmer, and the subject of this sketch was reared to farm life. In 1842 he migrated to St. Louis, Mo., where he worked in a machine shop till 1849. He then went to Madison county, Ill., and engaged in farming. Here he commenced taking care of the sick, being a good nurse, also practiced medicine to a considerable extent. In 1874 he graduated from the homœopathic medical college, of Missouri, and has since that time given his attention principally to the practice of medicine. In April, 1882, he came to Jerseyville, since which he has practiced his profession in company with his son, Dr. C. W. Enos. He was married in 1845, to Eliza A. Thorpe, and by this union, has had ten children, eight of whom are living—Sarah C., Charles W., of Jerseyville; William H., who graduated as a physiciag, but follows farming; Ida V., wife of Theo. S. Ellison; Joseph W., a physician; Lawrence, Dewitt C. and Grace.

C. W. Enos, M. D., located at Jerseyville, Jan. 29, 1874. He was born in Madison county, Ill., Dec. 13, 1849, and is a son of Dr. C. R. and Eliza Ann (Thorpe) Enos. He was brought up on a farm and received a good education, attending the state normal school at Bloomington, Ill., also the state industrial institution at Champaign. After completing his education, he taught school two terms, then turned his atten-

tion to the study of medicine, with a view to making that profession his life work. He entered the office of Dr. W. C. F. Hempstead, of Edwardsville, with whom he studied for a time. In 1872 he became a student at the homœopathic medical college of Missouri, from whence he graduated in 1874, receiving the prize for surgery. He then came to Jerseyville and, opening an office on the day of his arrival, within two hours received his first call, to attend a case of lung fever, the patient being a daughter of David M. Houghton. His practice rapidly increased, and in the first eleven months of his residence here, his accounts amounted to two thousand dollars. Since Dr. Enos located in this city there have been but three days during which he has not received a call, with the exception of one week when he was absent from the city upon a pleasure trip. In 1881 Dr. Enos took a course of lectures on the eye and ear, at the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, also an operating course on the eye and ear, under the celebrated Dr. H. Knapp. He has since made a specialty of treating those organs. He has performed many difficult surgical operations, and always with perfect success. Although comparatively a young man, Dr. Enos stands at the head of his profession, and his reputation for skill and good judgment is well known and widespread. His success has been something remarkable, and his practice extensive and remunerative. He is a member of the Western Academy of Homœopathy, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy. Dr. Enos was married in 1875, to Melissa Post, daughter of C. A. Post, who died in October,

1877. In 1879, Dr. Enos was married to Elizabeth Cory, daughter of Abner and Margaret Cory. They are the parents of two children, Herbert C. and Gracie E. Dr. and Mrs. Enos are member of the Baptist church, and he was for six years superintendent of the Sabbath school. He is an active temperance worker, and in 1884, was candidate for secretary of state on the prohibition ticket. He is a member of the county and state central committees. Dr. Enos came to Jerseyville fifty dollars in debt, but has been highly successful financially. He is the owner of a farm of two hundred acres, and also of town property.

Dr. Augustus R. Knapp (deceased) was born in Connecticut in the year 1801. When young, he removed to Delaware county, N. Y., and was educated for a physician in New York city. He was married in Schoharie county, in 1822, to Catherine Wyckoff, and the following year removed to New York city, where he practiced medicine till 1839. At that date he came to Illinois, and located at Kane, in Greene county, where he practiced his profession five years. He then moved to Jerseyville. Here he had an extensive practice. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1847, to revise the constitution of Illinois. In 1849 he went to California, where he remained for a time, in search of gold, in which he was quite successful. Dr. and Mrs. Knapp had five children. Charles A., who was educated for a physician, went to California, where he died in 1856; Jane A., married to H. O. Goodrich; Anthony L., who was a lawyer, Robert M., and George H., now a practicing physician

of St. Louis. These children all received the benefits of a good education, and all of the sons became professional men, two studying law and two medicine. Dr. Knapp died in Jerseyville, July 13, 1862. Mrs. Knapp survived her husband till February, 1868.

Dr. Charles A. Knapp (deceased) was born in Blenheim, N. Y., July 21, 1823. He studied medicine with his father, afterward took a medical course and and graduated from McDowell College, in St. Louis. He commenced practice at Kane, Ill., in 1847. Two years later he came to Jerseyville and took the practice of his father, who then went to California, and continued here until 1854. Then, on account of feeble health, he migrated to California, where he died in 1856. He was married, in 1850, to Caroline Whitney, who survived him about 20 years. They had two children—Elnora and George A.

Joseph Ormond Hamilton, M. D., deceased, was born in Monroe county, Ill., April 2, 1824. He is the youngest child of Thomas M. and Alpha Hamilton. Thomas M. Hamilton was a son of Captain Nathaniel Hamilton, who commanded a company of Green Mountain boys during the Revolutionary war. Thomas was born in Rutland, Vt., of Scotch and English parentage, and was reared in Ohio, whither his parents emigrated about the year 1797. In the spring of 1818, he removed with his family to Illinois, landing at Harrisonville, on the east bank of the Mississippi river, on the first day of May. He located at what is now New Design, Monroe county, four miles southwest of Waterloo. On the 9th of May, 1831, he moved to the present limits of Jersey

county, settling on a tract of land in T. 7, R. 12, where he followed farming during the remainder of his life. Dr. Hamilton attended school first in Monroe county, then at the stone school house built at Otterville, through the munificence of Dr. Silas Hamilton. In 1843, he became a student at the Ohio University, at Athens, O., remaining there two years. He then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Silas Parker. The latter moving from Athens, he continued his studies with Dr. William Blackstone. In 1845, he came to Jerseyville, and practiced under Dr. James C. Perry, who was originally from Scotland, and a gentleman of fine attainments. Dr. Hamilton practiced with him one year, after which he located in Calhoun county. In 1846, he returned to Jersey county, and taught school, in what was locally known as Buttermilk Academy, on Sec. 2, T. 7, R. 11. The following year he went to Louisiana and obtained a situation as teacher, after waiting for them to build a school house, which was constructed of gum logs, sawn by negro power. He taught in Tensas parish, on Tensas river, receiving for his services \$35 per month in gold, board included. In 1849, he returned to Jersey county and attended lectures at the Medical University of Missouri, graduating on the 4th of March, 1850, and commenced practice at Grafton. May 1, 1851, he was married to Margaret Perry, daughter of Dr. Perry, of Jerseyville. They had six children, three of whom are deceased, and one daughter and two sons are yet living. In 1852, he entered into partnership with his father-in-law, with whom he practiced till January,

1853. Dr. Perry died in 1858. Dr. Hamilton's death occurred Aug. 21, 1882. He was one of the most celebrated physicians in the west. Some of his essays have been incorporated in the transactions of the American Medical Association, and can be found in the volumes of 1870 and 1872. He was elected president of the Illinois Medical Society, convened at Peoria in May, 1871, being the first native president from Illinois. He attended as delegate the American Medical Association at the cities of Cincinnati, New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia and San Francisco. In 1867, he was appointed surgeon for the United States pension office of this district, and acted as examining surgeon for six of the most prominent insurance companies of the United States. He was a man of great ability and untiring industry, and performed many difficult surgical operations with perfect success. He was highly appreciated at home, as well as abroad, being popular with all classes, who regarded him as a skillful physician and a gentleman of the highest moral worth and principle.

Dr. John S. Williams, physician at Otterville, was born in Simpson county, Ky., in 1839, where he remained until fourteen years of age. He then removed with his mother, Lucinda (Salmonds) Williams, to Lincoln county, Mo., his father being dead. While living here John S. attended the high school at Truxton, Mo., then entered Iowa State University, at Keokuk, graduating from the medical department of that institution, in 1865. During that year he had charge of a ward in the hospital, attending sick and wounded soldiers. He then came to Jersey county,

and located at Otterville. Here he practiced his profession until 1870, then went to St. Louis and took a course of lectures at St. Louis Medical College, graduating in 1871, after which he returned to Otterville, where he has since remained engaged in the practice of his profession. Doctor Williams has won an enviable reputation as a physician, and has an extended and remunerative practice. He was married in Sept., 1867, to Millie Close, a native of Illinois. They had two children—Lucy E., who died in 1882, at the age of 13 years, and Jesse Franklin, who died in infancy. Mrs. Williams died in January, 1873. In December of the same year, Doctor Williams was married to Maggie Blaikstock, a native of Wisconsin. By this union there were two children—one died an infant, and Dalton Hall, now living. Doctor Williams owns 412 acres of land and a residence in Otterville. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, also of the I. O. O. F., and the Masonic fraternity. He is one of the board of education, and has been coroner two terms, during which he kept the first coroner's record ever kept in this county.

James A. Flautt, M. D., was born in Maryland, in 1848, and is a son of James M. and Ann C. (Althoff) Flautt, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Maryland. When he was quite young his parents moved to Ohio, thence to Wisconsin, in 1855. He remained in the latter state till the spring of 1870, when he went to Alton, Ill. Four years later he moved to Jerseyville, and lived there also four years, after which he came to Otterville. Dr.

Flautt was educated in the graded schools of Reedsburg, Wis., and at St. Joseph, O. He attended medical college at Keokuk, Ia., where he graduated in 1881. He began his medical studies with Dr. Williams, of this county, in 1878. After graduating he located permanently at Otterville, where he is now engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. Although a comparatively new comer here, Dr. Flautt has gained the reputation of being a skillful practitioner, and has a lucrative practice. He was married Sept. 21, 1872, to Mary A. Deming, a native of this county; they have one child—Charles Edward, born August 5, 1883. Dr. Flautt owns 240 acres of land in Christian county, and 60 acres in Jersey county, all improved; also a fine residence property in Otterville. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and also of the I. O. O. F. As a citizen he is popular and esteemed.

Austin F. Slover, M. D., a practicing physician of Elsay township, resides on the northeast quarter of Sec. 11. He was born in Middletown, Butler county, O., June 4, 1828. In 1836 he went to Delaware county, Ind., where he obtained his education, and remained until 1850; at that date he came to Jersey county, Ill., and located at Jerseyville. Here he was married in 1853, to Mary E. Freeman, daughter of Dr. J. D. Freeman, of Jerseyville. She was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1832, and died Jan. 28, 1857, leaving one child—Mary E., who was born Jan. 18, 1857. She is now married, and is living in Mississippi township, Jersey county, Ill. Dr. Slover was married in 1866, to Mrs. Agnes McAdams, and by this union has six children—Nancy J., wife of Marion

Coonrod, of Elsay township; Josephine Robert L., Ann Louisa, Alice, Willard and Abel. In addition to his medical practice, Dr. Slover is engaged in raising small fruits and vegetables. He is a democrat in politics.

A. D. Erwin, M. D., was born near Rockbridge, Greene county, on the 21st of March, 1858, his parents being A. D., Sr., and Malinda (Hill) Erwin. In 1864, his parents removed to Jerseyville, where they have since continued to reside. They gave him his preliminary education in the common and high schools of Jerseyville, and he then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. K. Van Horne, of the same town. He studied with him two years, reading medicine, and afterward attended two full courses of lectures at the Missouri Medical College, in St. Louis, where he graduated in 1882. After completing his medical education, he commenced the actual practice of medicine at Bluffdale, Greene county, where he continued until coming to Fidelity in the spring of 1884. He was married in Jerseyville on the 9th day of May, 1884, to Tillie Davis, of that town. He devotes his entire mind and attention to his business and is making a success in his chosen profession.

Dr. J. Tidball, one of the prominent physicians of Jersey county, is located in the picturesque town of Grafton. He is a native of Ohio, born in 1848, and is the son of John and Mary L. (Richmond) Tidball. The doctor remained in the state of his nativity until 1864, when he emigrated to Mercer county, Ill. In 1868, he removed to Monmouth, Warren county, this state, where he attended college until 1871. He then,

to fit himself for his life's labor, attended the medical department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, and graduated from that noble institution in 1874, with high honors. The doctor then commenced the practice of medicine, but three years later, with a devotion to his honored profession, he resolved to still further pursue his studies in the same, under competent instructors, to the end that he might attain greater eminence therein. He therefore proceeded to New York city and, entering the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, devoted himself to the study of surgery and medicine. He graduated from this noted surgical training school in 1878, his attendance there being chiefly to avail himself of the unparalleled facilities afforded there for the closer study of practical surgery. On quitting the classic walls of this latest alma mater, he removed to Grafton, in this county, where he has already built him up a large, lucrative and constantly increasing practice. As a scholar and a physician he takes rank with any in this section of the state, while as a genial companion and bedside visitor he has few peers. He was united in marriage in 1874, with Ellen Montgomery, also a native of Ohio. The doctor is in politics a republican, is a member of both the I. O. O. F. and A. F. & A. M. societies.

Dr. James F. Gary, practicing physician of Delhi, located here in the spring of 1878. He is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Rives) Gary, both of whom were born near Frankfort, Ky., and are now living in Greenfield, Greene county Ill. The subject of this sketch was born in Macoupin county, March 4, 1852.

He grew to manhood in his native county, receiving a liberal education. After completing his literary studies he engaged in teaching school two years, and in the meantime commenced the study of medicine. He then entered the office of Dr. J. Lane, at Barr's store. Macoupin county, where he pursued his medical studies one year, after which he went to St. Louis and entered the American Medical College, taking a two years' course at that institution, graduating in 1878. He had, during this time, commenced the practice of his profession, at Jerseyville, but previous to his graduation located at Delhi, where he now has an extensive and highly remunerative practice, and has gained the reputation of being one of the most skillful as well as one of the most successful physicians of Jersey county. He was married in Delhi, Oct. 10, 1882, to Mary Ingles, a daughter of Frederick Ingles, of Alton. They have one daughter, Etta, born July 27, 1883. Dr. Gary is a member of the state Eclectic association, also of the Knights of Honor, No. 1129, of Jerseyville.

Dr. Wesley Park was born in Luray, Licking county, Ohio, on the 19th of November, 1833, his parents being Samuel and Lethe A. (Belt) Park. When quite young our subject moved with his parents to Granville, Licking county, where he received his education in the common schools of that place. When 16 years of age he attended the academy for one year, when he entered into a course of study at the Granville College.

At the age of 19 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Spellman. He came to Marshal, Clark county, Ill. where his parents had previously moved

and established their home. Wesley continued his course under the care of Dr. J. L. Duncan, about one year, when he commenced the course of lectures. In 1861 he was appointed acting assistant-surgeon with the 79th Ill. Infy. His regiment was nearly annihilated at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., and he was then assigned to the general hospital, at Vicksburg, having charge of the same for the remainder of the three years of the service, with the exception of the time he was held a captive. He was captured by the Confederates and taken as a prisoner to Jackson, Miss. He was taken to Cahawba, where he was released and sent back to Vicksburg. After the war he remained about one year in the south, and on the 31st of December, 1865, he came to Jersey county, Ill., and practiced medicine until the winter of 1866, when he attended the Chicago Medical College, and there graduated. He then practiced in Fieldon, Ill., until 1871, when he went to Philadelphia to attend the Jefferson Medical College, of that city. He graduated in 1873, and has practiced since that time in Fieldon. Dr. Park is a member of the Odd Fellows' order, and was a charter member of Fieldon lodge, No. 592, A. F. and A. M., of which lodge he has been worshipful master for 11 years out of the 15 of its existence. He was married in Crawford county, Ill., on the 4th of January, 1855, to Miss J. E. Ward. They have three children—Arthur F., George C. and Frederick W.

C. G. Buffington, practicing physician and surgeon, was born in Jerseyville, Jersey county, Ill., on the 22d day of May, in the year 1858. He is the son

of Joseph H. and Frances (Gordon) Buffington. His father was a native of Philadelphia, Penn., his mother of Edwardsville, Ill. His father emigrated to this state in the year of 1837, settling in Jerseyville. He was the oldest physician in that city at the time of his death. Our subject was in the drug business with his brother at Indianola, Warren county, Iowa, about three years before he entered college. In the year 1881, he graduated at the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, where he attended a two year's course of lectures. He then returned to Jerseyville, but did not locate for about a year after graduating. In 1882 he selected Fieldon as the most suitable place for the practice of his profession, and has remained there since. He was appointed county physician for Jersey county in 1882. His practice has been increasing every year until it now extends over Jersey, Greene and Calhoun counties, and is one of the largest and most lucrative of any in the county, and although he is the youngest in the profession he stands among the first.

E. F. Francis, M. D., practicing physician at East Newbern, Mississippi township, Jersey county, Ill., was born in Monmouth county, N. Y., June 3d, 1845. He is a son of Richard I. and Susanna (Carr) Francis. He remained with his parents until he arrived at the age of 18 years, when he left home to complete his studies. He obtained his literary education at the high school at Shelbyville, Ind., Battleground College, in Tippecanoe county of the same state, and at Hartsville University. He then studied medicine at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, and after-

wards spent one year at the Indiana College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which institution he graduated, with the highest honors, in 1876. He enlisted in 1864 in the 37th regiment of Indiana infantry, and was transferred to the 87th regiment, serving until the close of the war. He participated in the march through Georgia, taking part in the engagements of that memorable campaign. Dr. Francis was married Feb. 18, 1882, to Carrie Jane Chambers, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Ridgway) Chambers. He is well qualified for the practice of his chosen profession and during his residence in Newbern, has won the reputation of a skillful physician, and established an extensive and lucrative practice.

S. M. Watson, M. D., was born on the 26th of Jan., 1845, at LaGrange, Mo. He remained with his parents while they lived. His mother was taken with an attack of cholera and died in the month of August, 1873. His father's

death was caused by a cancer of the face, in May, 1876. Both are buried in the cemetery at Delhi, Jersey county. He lives on the northwest quarter of section 12, in Mississippi township. He was united in marriage with Emma J. Howell, on the 13th day of Oct., 1869, by Rev. Wm. Hill, of Jerseyville. They have a family of six children—James M., born July 31, 1870; Charles S., born Aug. 1, 1872; John W., born Oct. 29, 1874; Mary A., born Oct. 29, 1874; Mary, one of the twins, died Aug. 6, 1875; Emma G., born Aug. 29, 1876, and Jennie M., born April 18, 1880. Mrs. Watson was born at Godfrey, Ill., on the 18th day of February, in the year 1845.

Dr. A. A. Barnett came to Jersey in 1862, where he has remained in practice ever since. He is a native of New York, and is a graduate of the medical department of the university at Louisville, Ky., of the class of 1853, and has been in practice ever since.

CHAPTER XII.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

Although much can be accomplished by energetic individual effort, still more can be brought about by concerted action performed under thorough organization. This truth has been abundantly demonstrated in Jersey county, and several societies, for mutual improvement, mutual benefit and mutual pleasure, have been organized, prominent

among which are the Agricultural Society, Old Settlers' Association, and the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company. A short history of each of these is given in this connection.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

For many years the farmers of Jersey county were in the habit of attending

the county agricultural fairs of the neighboring counties, especially that of Greene county, but in the fall of 1867, while visiting at the latter place, several well-to-do agriculturists of Jersey county, among whom were William Kirby, E. O. Hartwick and Ezekiel Davidson, after talking the matter over, thought that their home county could support a fair, and that the time had come when some movement looking to that end be inaugurated. When they came home, they did not let the matter drop, but arranged a meeting when there were present, besides the above named gentlemen, David E. Beaty, Jeremiah Beaty, Lathrop L. Kirby and William Shephard. This meeting was held at the office of Benjamin Wedding, at Jerseyville. After a preliminary discussion it was agreed among themselves that they would canvass among their friends to see how much money could be raised for the purpose of purchasing grounds, etc. At a meeting held on the 13th of April, 1868, the committee reported that they held subscriptions to the amount of \$9,855, and a permanent organization was determined on. Hugh N. Cross, James H. Belt, J. H. H. Simmons, J. E. Starr and William Kirby were appointed a committee to draft a constitution. At this meeting an address was delivered by D. M. Woodson, of Carrollton, which did considerable good. At a meeting shortly after this a constitution was reported and adopted, and an election held for officers, which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: David E. Beaty, president; Samuel W. Davis, secretary; William Kirby, treasurer, and William Shephard, Hugh N. Cross, J. H. H. Sim-

mons, Lathrop L. Kirby, Jeremiah Beaty, James H. Belt, Jasper M. Terry, James E. Starr, Archibald Craig and Caleb A. Post, directors. John N. Squier acted as temporary secretary of this meeting. This organization effected, it was determined to hold a fair that fall, and the necessary steps were taken to purchase the ground and fit it up for the purpose. These grounds in the north portion of the city of Jerseyville, were bought and improved at a cost of nearly \$15,000. Before the fair came off, Mr. Davis resigned the secretaryship and Morris R. Locke was elected to that office, and has held it ever since, thus conducting the society through every fair ever held, by this highly successful organization.

The first fair of the Jersey County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, was held at the grounds near Jerseyville, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1868, and proved a decided success. Thus was inaugurated a series of annual fairs, second to none in the country and the most successful county exposition on record.

The second annual fair was held Oct. 12, 13, 14 and 15, 1869, under the official management of the following gentlemen: David E. Beaty, president; Morris R. Locke, secretary; E. Davidson, treasurer; William Shephard, Hugh N. Cross, L. L. Kirby, James H. Belt, Addison Greene, Jasper M. Terry, Archibald Craig, C. A. Post, James VanHorne and Charles Eldred, directors. Smith M. Titus was the grand marshal of the occasion.

The third annual fair occurred on Oct. 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1870, and was a

complete success. The Jersey County *Democrat* of that date, thus speaks of the exposition:

"Our county fair which closes to-day (Oct. 14th) has been one grand success. The rain of Monday, and the lowering, drizzling, misty sky, of Tuesday, led many to fear for the result. But on Wednesday it cleared off, and the last three days the weather was all that could be desired. And so was the fair all that could be desired.

"The general arrangement and appointments of the ground are better than we have ever before seen on any county grounds in Illinois. And certainly the management of the details could not be excelled. Everything was done that could be, and done just right. The officers of the society are all strangers to us, and we therefore feel perfectly free in saying to the citizens of Jersey county, that we do not see how it could be possible for any set of men to more successfully manage so intricate and difficult a piece of business, as is the arrangement of such an exhibition. We cannot, at this time, give the figures, but we understand that the total number of entries is about one-third larger than last year, and that the cash receipts will probably exceed those of last year, about \$1,000.

The officers for this year were as follows: Hugh N. Cross, president; Geo. E. Warren, vice-president; Morris R. Locke, secretary; E. Davidson, treasurer; H. O. Goodrich, C. C. Cummings, John Buckels, Jr., William H. Fulkerson, H. N. Belt, Jr., L. L. Kirby, Joel Cory, Sr., Jeremiah Beaty, Henry Ryan, Isaac R. Ely, W. D. Curtiss, and C. M. Hamilton, directors.

The fourth fair was held Oct. 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1871, and was a pronounced success, a greater one than ever before held. The gross proceeds of this exhibition, as reported by the treasurer, was \$5,903. The officers for this year were: Hugh N. Cross, president; William H. Fulkerson, vice-president; Morris R. Locke, secretary; Joseph G. Marston, treasurer; with Moses Cockrell, Robert Newton, C. M. Hamilton, Joel Cory, Sr., John G. Dougharty, Henry D. Ryan, John A. Cory, C. C. Cummings, J. H. Belt, N. C. Beaty, and William Kirby on the board of direction.

And so on each year the fairs have been held, and the society has prospered until the name of the Jersey county fair has obtained a state-wide, if not a world-wide reputation, for being the finest, the best conducted, and the most successful of agricultural expositions. The various officers who have helped to make this the prime success that it is, have been picked from the very best business men of the county, and these have not thought it beneath their dignity to attend to it closely, and hence its almost unprecedented success. The following is a complete roster of the officers, directors and committees for the year 1885, and for the annual fair of that year: P. D. Cheney, president; Robert Newton, vice-president; John A. Shephard, treasurer; Morris R. Locke, secretary; James S. Daniels, J. V. Striker, H. C. Terry, J. L. Post, M. B. Trabue, Spencer Wyckoff, G. C. Cockrell, L. L. Kirby, Andrew Bierman, J. N. Lurton, Leslie Cross and J. R. Colean, directors; Col. W. H. Fulkerson, grand marshal; J. K. Cadwalader, assistant marshal; J. R. Colean, clerk of races; N. C. Beaty,

Sup't of the grounds; J. N. Lurton, Sup't of amusement; Leslie Cross, Sup't of arena. On the reception committee are the following: Mr. and Mrs. David E. Beaty; Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Goodrich; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ryan; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fulkerson; Mrs. Antonnette V. Cross; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver P. Powel; Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Trabue; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Conklin.

OLD SETTLERS' SOCIETY.

On Saturday, Oct. 7, 1871, a meeting was held at the court house, in Jerseyville, for the purpose of organizing the Old Settlers' Society, of Jersey county. Among those who were present and took part in the organization of the association were Cyrus Tolman, J. M. Hurd, Geo. B. Warren, Jos. G. Scott, J. M. Terry, Caleb Noble, Murray Cheney, J. N. English, Geo. W. Lawder, T. F. Brock, Geo. H. Jackson, J. E. Cooper, Joel Cory, Thomas Wedding, John Brown, William Keller, William McDow, John R. Black, Alfred Hinton, James T. Post, ——— Vandyne, George Hoffman, John P. Stout, Andrew Gillham, Irvin Little, J. J. Simmons, Robert Latham, John Utt, D. G. Wyckoff, William Hackley, Moses Cockrell, Penuel Corbett, Glover Short, J. T. Grimes, Geo. W. Burke.

A committee of three was appointed to draft a constitution and plan organization, consisting of Geo. E. Warren, J. G. Scott and Geo. H. Jackson. After some deliberation, the committee reported as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

1. This society shall be called the Old Settlers' Society of Jersey county, Illinois.

2. The object of the society is to perpetuate the memory of the pioneers and old settlers of the county, to collect and preserve a history of the settlement and progress, and of interesting events connected with the same, and to revive and keep alive by annual meetings old friendships and the memory of by-gone days; to obtain and record, so far as practicable, the names and ages of the early settlers of this state and county, the place of their nativity, and the date of their location here, and to keep a record of the death of members of the society and the date of such death, to be read at each annual meeting.

3. All persons male or female, residing in the state of Illinois, in the year 1840, who were then 21 years of age, and who have resided in the counties of Greene and Jersey for 25 years, may become members of the society by enrolling their names upon the register thereof.

4. The officers of the society shall consist of a president, 13 vice-presidents, one to be elected as far as practicable from each township, and a secretary.

5. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the society, to preserve order, and in general to fulfill the duties incumbent upon the presiding officer of all deliberative assemblies.

6. It shall be the duty of the respective vice-presidents to preside at the meetings of the society, in the absence of the president, according to seniority and rotation, to procure a list of the names, ages, places of nativity and date of location, of the early settlers in their several townships, and report them

from time to time to the secretary, and, also, to collect and furnish the secretary accounts of events and incidents that were connected with the early history of the county, as they may be able to do so, as shall be of special or general interest, and also to report to the secretary the death of any member occurring in their respective townships.

7. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep an accurate record of the names, ages, places of nativity and date of location in the state and county, together with the date of death of any of the members of the society, to record the proceedings of all meetings of the society, and also all historical events and incidents connected with the settlement of the county that may be furnished him by the vice-presidents, or derived from the personal narration of members at the meetings of the society, which shall be ordered by vote of the the society. The secretary shall keep a register of the names of all the members in alphabetical order, which shall constitute the roll to be called by him at each regular meeting; also a journal the proceedings of every meeting, and a third book to be denominated the historical record, in which shall be recorded events and incidents connected with the settlement of the county, furnished him as before provided, or ordered by the secretary, to be recorded therein.

8. There shall be an annual meeting of the society held at the court house, in Jerseyville, on the first Saturday of October of each year, at which time an election shall be held for officers of the society, special meetings shall be held at any time at the call of the president.

Officers were elected to serve until the next regular meeting of the society, as follows: President, Cyrus Tolman; Vice-presidents, Benjamin F. Slaten, T. 6, R. 11; Brook Stafford, T. 6, R. 12; Geo. Stafford, T. 6, R. 13; William Hackney, T. 7, R. 10; Thomas McDow, T. 7, R. 11; John M. Hull T. 7. R. 12; Thomas Wedding, T. 7, R. 13; Jeremiah Bell, T. 8, R. 10; J. E. Cooper, T. 8; R. 11; John Brown, T. 8, R. 12; Z. Reddish, T. 8, R. 13; D. P. Pritchett, T. 9, R. 10; William Waddle, T. 9, R. 11. George H. Jackson was chosen secretary.

JERSEY CO. FARMERS' MUTUAL INS. CO.

This association was chartered on the 22d of February, 1861, and organized June 6th, 1862, with the following incorporators: Joel E. Cory, Lewis Randolph, George E. Warren, J. Murray Bacon, O. P. Powel, J. E. Cooper, Robert C. Whyte, Israel Squier and William Darby. On organization, officers were chosen for the government of the same, and for the transaction of business. These were as follows: J. E. Cory, president; J. E. Cooper, vice president; George E. Warren, secretary; Lewis Randolph, treasurer. Joel E. Cory remained president until his death, which occurred Feb. 13, 1872, when he was succeeded by Hugh N. Cross, who also remained in that office until removed by the hand of death, Nov. 21, 1883, when Jonathan E. Cooper, the present president, was elected to that office. George E. Warren remained in the office of secretary from the date of organization until May 10, 1880, when he was succeeded by R. P. Shackelford, who held it until May 1, 1882, when Jett. A. Kirby, the present incum-

bent, was elected. The company, which is a purely mutual one, has issued a total number of 1,241 policies, and has now insured property to the value of \$250,000. There has been paid losses to the amount of \$20,985, but no assessment has been made for the past three years, showing a healthy state of affairs, largely owing to the business abilities and integrity of the officers of the company. Taking the average cost of in-

surance for 20 years, from the date of organization, it is found by this company to be about \$2,70 per year on \$1,000. The present officers are: J. E. Cooper, president; Edward Trabue, vice president; Jett. A. Kirby, secretary; John I. Whyte, treasurer; Lewis Randolph, Arch. Craig, J. E. Cooper, Orin Palmer, A. Beiermann, John I. Whyte, D. E. Beaty, Edward Trabue and L. L. Kirby, directors.

CHAPTER XIII.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

"You raised these hallowed walls, the desert smiled,
And paradise was opened in the wild."

In touching upon the religious history, whether the field of the chronicler be extended to the broad expanse of the universe, or confined to the narrow limits of a state or county, there stands out on every page, predominant, the fact that the religion of any nation, of any people, of any age, is the foundation of its institutions, the source of its customs, and the one thing nearest the popular heart.

Let us go back no further than the dawn of the christian era—though the same conditions appear as clearly before as after that date; we find that for many generations after the birth of Christ, the records of religion comprise the history of the times; later on, we find the religious wars of the crusades upsetting the equilibrium of the whole civilized world. Later still, we find the

people of the old world, fleeing from religious persecution, flocking to America's gladsome shores, the one object urging them on to the casting of their lots in unexplored climes, being the desire and firm determination to worship God according to their own belief.

Thus we see, as early as 1562, the Huguenots, finding the practice of their religious belief in France impossible, settling Carolina's shores for no other purpose than to carry out this one pre-eminent trait of human character—freedom, at least for one's own religion; then, for like reasons, the Pilgrim Fathers taking up their abode on New England's rock-bound coast; then the Calverts and their followers, fleeing from the ban in England, are found in 1634, peopling Maryland, and taking up again, where it was broken off in their native

land, the thread of their religion; and lastly, in our retrospect, we can see the Quakers, that peaceful sect, unable to worship in their quiet fashion at home, following the guidance of William Penn, and settling on that pleasant Pennsylvania grant which his foresight and wisdom had provided for them in the promised land—the new world. And is it any wonder that at this later day, and in this land of freedom, the descendants of those people still hold an elevated opinion of that for which their ancestors fought and bled, suffering the afflictions of martyrdom and banishment? Right here, among our own people, with all the rough edges of conflicting creeds worn away by the contact of years, it is not difficult to note the fact that a man's religion, or the want of it, is the underlying trait of his character, if his sentiments be fully aroused on that point.

So, mindful of this fact, in giving the ecclesiastical history of Jersey county, it will be the endeavor to treat of each sect independently, instituting no comparisons, but showing historical events as they occurred, and leaving it to the reader to draw his own conclusions.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JERSEYVILLE.

The following particulars, relative to the above named church, are taken from a sermon delivered by the present pastor, Rev. Ira C. Tyson, Feb. 24, 1884, commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the church. It is most carefully and ably prepared, and no apology is deemed necessary in copying bodily portions which will be interesting and valuable as a historical record of that society.

At an early day religious meetings were held in private houses for a time, with preaching when it could be obtained. At length arrangements were made for organizing a church, and a meeting was appointed for that purpose at the house of N. L. Adams, near Hickory Grove, on the 15th of Feb., 1834. Two members of the Illinois Presbytery were present—Rev. Thomas Lippincott and Rev. Elisha Jenney, the latter being supply pastor at Alton. A sermon was preached, after which the church was organized. There were eighteen original members. Alexander H. Burritt, James Lumsden and M. N. Bosworth were the original elders. There is no record in existence of the names of the original members, but the names of fourteen are given by Dr. Norton, in his history of Presbyterianism in Illinois, as follows: James Lumsden, Reuben Page, Mrs. Elizabeth Page, Joseph Gerrish, Elizabeth Gerrish, Mrs. Miriam Turner, Dr. Alexander Burritt, Mrs. Nancy Burritt, M. N. Bosworth and wife, John Anderson and wife, Matilda McGill and Mrs. Sophronia Adams. It is believed that the original members are all now deceased. At first the church was without a pastor and without a house of worship. Meetings continued to be held in private dwelling and also in a school house west of the present residence of Robert Newton. There being a Congregational element in the society, that portion retained the use of the school house while the Presbyterians worshiped in Mr. Keith's shop for about six months. For a year and a half after the organization, the church appears to have been without a stated minister, although a

Mr. Pierce, or Pierson, a teacher from Carrollton, preached for a time on alternate Sabbaths. At length, in Oct., 1835, Rev. Amos P. Brown commenced his labors as stated supply, where he continued until 1838, preaching and laboring as his feeble health would permit. In 1836, steps were taken to build a meeting house. A subscription paper was circulated, dated Oct. 6, 1836. Forty-seven names were attached with sums ranging from \$200 down to \$10, the total amount subscribed being \$1,782.75. It was a year before the subscriptions reached a sum sufficient to warrant the committee to proceed with its work. In Oct., 1837, another paper was drawn up and signed by 33 names, authorizing the building committee to "proceed and build the house in such size as they may deem expedient, provided they shall not reduce the size below 36x40 feet." During the years of 1838-39 the frame of the building was put up, but still there was not money enough raised to finish it, the amount required being about \$700. In 1840 another subscription was started and \$478 additional were raised to enable the trustees to finish the meeting house. The building was at length completed and dedicated Oct. 14, 1841. It was 48x48 feet in size, and according to the preceding subscriptions cost about \$2,600.

By a vote of the church in March, 1839, the name was changed from South Greene to Jerseyville, as previous to this time this party comprised a part of Greene. In August, 1838, Mr. Brown resigned his charge, but continued to reside here for several years afterward. He died in Rushville, Ill., May 16, 1859. Rev. Joseph Fowler began his

ministry here in September, 1838, and was ordained by the Alton Presbytery, April 4, 1839. He left Jerseyville in September, 1840, and, after an active ministry in different churches in Ohio and Illinois, died Sept. 6, 1857. Rev. Luke Lyons, who had previously labored here in a revival with Mr. Fowler, was invited to the pastorate on the retirement of the latter. He entered upon his labors in November, 1840, and was installed as pastor Dec. 26, 1843. Mr. Lyons continued his labors here until his death, which occurred Jan. 11, 1845. During his pastorate the church enjoyed great prosperity, as he was an earnest preacher, a devoted pastor and possessed unusual executive ability. After his death the church was without a pastor for over a year, when Rev. Geo. C. Wood took charge of the pulpit March 1, 1846. On the 20th of April, 1850 he resigned the charge in Jerseyville. He afterward labored in Michigan and this state, and finally became missionary of the Illinois Presbytery for several years, residing at Jacksonville. His death occurred Jan. 5, 1879. In October, 1850, Rev. Samuel Grosvenor commenced his labors as acting pastor. During his pastorate the church building was enlarged, and a bell tower erected and furnished with a bell. He continued until July, 1855. After leaving Jerseyville, he was settled at Woodstock, Conn. He afterward visited Europe, and died in London, Aug. 8, 1870. In December, 1855, Rev. Joseph S. Edwards assumed the duties of the pastorate. He came to Jerseyville at a time of great political excitement, the troubles in Kansas occupying at that time a large part of public attention.

Having, in the pulpit, expressed his views decidedly, twenty of the leading members withdrew and formed a Second Presbyterian church, connecting themselves afterward with the southern general assembly. Mr. Edwards continued as pastor until December, 1858. During his ministry here the present parsonage was built at a cost of \$2,400. He died at Cleveland, O., Oct. 17, 1876. Rev. Chas. H. Foote was invited to supply the pulpit for one year, beginning Dec. 1, 1858. He was installed pastor April 15, 1860, his pastorate of the church extending over a period of eight years and three months, and was, on the whole, prosperous. He resigned Feb. 17, 1867, and his death occurred June 28, 1880. April 7, 1867, Rev. Wm. W. Williams was invited to preach. He continued to supply the pulpit until the following September, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Geo. I. King, D. D. The two branches of the Presbyterian church having united during Dr. King's pastorate, the church raised over \$2,000 towards the memorial fund. During the year of 1872 the health of Dr. King failed and he visited New Orleans with the hope of receiving benefit. He sank rapidly, however, and died there March 12, 1873. Rev. James W. Stark entered upon his duties as pastor in November, 1873, as a successor of Dr. King, serving the church in that capacity for about 10 years. On the 18th of Jan., 1880, the rotary system of eldership was adopted, as provided for by the general assembly, in accordance with which W. S. Ross was elected to the eldership in January, 1881; B. C. Vandervoort in January, 1882, and Dr. A.

A. Barnett in January, 1883. The initiatory steps for building a new church were taken during the year, 1880, the ladies of the congregation taking a leading part in the matter. To secure the co-operation of all, and to make the terms of payment as easy as possible, it was proposed to raise the sum of \$12,000, by dividing the whole amount into 480 shares of \$25 each, to be paid in three annual payments, namely, Sept. 1, 1881, Sept. 1, 1882, and Sept. 1, 1883, the whole to be collectable when the entire amount was subscribed. A soliciting committee was appointed to collect funds, which part of the work was delegated to the ladies. This committee consisted of the following members: Mrs. Emily B. King, Mrs. A. A. Barnett, Mrs. W. S. Ross, Mrs. Cornelia J. Shephard, Mrs. S. A. Holmes, Mrs. W. H. Pogue, Mrs. Mary E. Jackson, Mrs. B. C. Vandervoort, Mrs. Jane B. Pittman, Mrs. J. A. Cory, Mrs. R. I. Lowe, Mrs. Hugh N. Cross, Mrs. J. C. Darby and Miss C. A. VanLiew. The building committee was composed of the following named gentlemen and ladies: A. W. Cross, Wallace Leigh, T. F. Remer, Dr. A. A. Barnett, J. L. C. Richards, John I. Whyte, Mrs. B. C. Vandervoort and Mrs. Emily B. King.

The church is constructed of Grafton stone, with slate roof and stained glass windows and square tower 90 feet high, located on the site of the old church, at the corner of State and Carpenter streets. The corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 12th of August, 1882, and on the 23d of August, 1883, the building was completed and dedicated. The edifice is what is known as modern Gothic in

architecture, considerably ornate, yet not departing from a rigid adherence to the Gothic rules, and is one of the finest churches in this part of the state. In January 1883, Rev. Stark tendered his resignation as acting pastor of the church on account of continued ill health, which was accepted. However, with renewed health, he is now preaching in the Presbyterian church of Santa Fe, N. M. The present pastor, Rev. Ira C. Tyson, entered upon his duties as pastor of the church on the first Sabbath in June, 1883, and was installed as pastor on the 25th day of September following. The church to-day is in a highly flourishing condition with a membership numbering about 250.

Rev. Ira C. Tyson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, has been a resident of Jerseyville only since June, 1883, but in that time he has won a high place in the esteem and affections of his congregation. Jerseyville is his first charge in the West, he having been called here from New Hampshire. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Montgomery county, on the 3d day of March, 1830. His parents were also natives of that county, and members of the society of Friends. His father was a farmer by occupation, but in his later years removed to Philadelphia, where he led a retired life until the time of his death, which occurred after he had attained his 83d year. His mother, Mary (Hallowell) Tyson, also died in Philadelphia. Our subject was the fifth in a family of eight children, and was the oldest son. Four of the children are yet living, six having reached the age of maturity. Ira C. was reared to the

occupation of farming, receiving in the meantime, such education as was afforded by the common schools of the neighborhood. At the age of 17 years, he commenced the acquisition of the printer's trade, in the office of the *Telegraph*, at Germantown, Penn. In this office he was employed for 12 years, starting in as an apprentice, and ending as foreman of the establishment. While in Germantown, he was united in matrimony with Fannie L. Hunt, of that city, in 1853. She died, four years after their marriage. In 1856 he united with the Market Square Presbyterian church, of Germantown, and soon after this time he was impressed with the conviction that he must enter the ministry. He commenced the study of the languages with the principal of the Germantown Academy, and afterward under a private tutor in New York city, his practical knowledge as a printer supplying, to a considerable extent, the place of a college course. After two and one-half years spent in preliminary study, he entered the Union Theological Seminary, of New York city, in 1859, and graduated in May, 1862. Feeling the need of a more thorough classical training than could be obtained in a printing office, he has continued with vigor the study of the languages up to the present time. In the month of June following his graduation, he received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Hughsonville, Dutchess county, N. Y., and was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of North River, O. S., on the 7th of Oct., 1862. In 1869, he was called to the Presbyterian church, at Bedford, N. H., and was settled over that congregation by the

Presbytery of Londonderry, in May, 1869. He held the pastorate there till August, 1879. In September following, he was invited to take charge of the Presbyterian church, at Londonderry, N. H., and was soon after installed by the Presbytery of Boston, serving as pastor of that church until May, 1883, when he came to Jerseyville. In 1882, he attended, as a commissioner, the meeting of the general assembly, held that year at Springfield, this state, and while there met with Rev. James W. Stark, who was at that time the pastor of the First church, Jerseyville. They had been acquainted before, while fellow students at the theological seminary, and Mr. Stark invited Mr. Tyson to accompany him to Jerseyville, which he did. While here, he preached two sermons, soon returning to his charge, in New Hampshire. During the winter following, Mr. Stark's health declined so that he was obliged to resign his pastorate here, and an urgent invitation was at once sent Mr. Tyson, to fill the expected vacancy. He took charge of the church here in June, 1883, and was installed as pastor by the Alton Presbytery the following September. By the congregation he is given much of the credit for the rapid progress made in the welfare of this church since that time. During his early life, while in the printing office, he frequently contributed articles to the newspapers, and read such works as those of Shakspeare, Milton, Sir Walter Scott, Gibbon, and other standard authors of English literature, and the knowledge and experience thus gained have been of the greatest value to him in the preparation of his sermons, most of which are delivered

from his own manuscript. His thorough knowledge of Greek and Hebrew has enabled him to pursue his Biblical researches for himself, in a satisfactory manner. Since entering the ministry he has written only occasionally for the press, contributing, at intervals, articles for the New York *Observer* and other papers. Among his sermons which have been published, may be mentioned one on the teachings of the scriptures on total abstinence, and a historical sermon, delivered at Bedford, N. H. Mr. Tyson married his present wife, in New York city, immediately after graduation at the seminary, in May, 1862. Her name was Henrietta Sperling, a native of New York city. This union has been blessed with five children, four of whom are now living. Their names are: Louis J., Fannie A., Mary L., and Chas. W. Eddie, their first child, died at the age of 11 years. Mrs. Tyson has always occupied a high position in religious circles, and socially, wherever stationed. While in New England, he was stated clerk of the Boston Presbytery, and was chosen its historiographer. He had collected considerable material for a history of Presbyterianism in New England, but feeling that his great life-work was to preach the gospel, he was induced to relinquish this important work on receiving a call to the west. In Oct., 1878, he read a paper before the New York Synod, on "The Scotch-Irish in New England," receiving a vote of thanks for the same. In October he was elected moderator of New York Synod, being the last moderator of that body prior to the reconstruction of the synod. Four times during his ministry he has been chosen commissioner to the gen-

eral assembly—in 1867, at Cincinnati; in 1871, at Chicago; in 1878, at Pittsburg; and in 1882, at Springfield, Ill. Mr. Tyson has given considerable attention to the science of music, having given private instruction in music, and taught singing-school classes in various places. While prosecuting his studies in the seminary, his musical ability afforded him a partial support, by means of an engagement, on a stated salary, as a singer in the choir of one of the large churches of New York city,

OTTERVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This society was organized on the 19th day of March, 1855, with ten original members. The first elders of the congregation were Isham Finck and Sidney Noble. The services in the early days of the organization, were held in the old M. E. church south of Otterville. The first to officiate as minister was Rev. D. R. Bell. The officers of the church for 1885 are: W. I. Mears, Milo Landam and Wm. Noble, elders. The pastor is R. M. Smith. The congregation has a frame structure, which is 30x40 feet in ground area. Services are conducted by the pastor two Sundays in each month. Sabbath school is held regularly each week. The membership at present is about 30.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF JERSEYVILLE.

As early as April, 1868, the Rev. C. S. Abbott, then rector of the St. Paul's church, Alton, Ill., visited this village and held occasional services. During his charge there were five persons confirmed and seventeen baptized. Rev. D. W. Dresser, also visited occasionally. Among the early workers and members

of the society were Allen Marshall, Cornelia Cockrell, Francis A. Knapp, Alice L. Titus, Elizabeth F. Van Horne, Mary A. Davenport, Elizabeth Godington, Ann Londen, Cecilia K. Gibson—all of whom were communicants prior to January 1, 1869. In the spring of this year the Rev. George Gibson was appointed missionary for this place and Carrollton, which charge he held for about two years. The Rev. H. G. Perry followed and served about two years. From that time until February, 1879, the services were almost entirely discontinued. Rev. P. A. Johnson, of Bunker Hill, did some work here early in the year, 1879, and on the 22d of February, the Rev. G. W. G. Van Winkle came from New York city and assumed charge of the mission work in this place and Carrollton, to which he had been appointed in January, 1879, by Right Rev. G. F. Seymour, D. D., L. L. D. On the 22d of April, 1879, the congregation met and a petition was prepared, asking to be organized as a mission. This was sent to the bishop in May, and the bishop approving the action, appointed the following named persons as officers, which names were respectfully proposed by the congregation: E. L. H. Barry, M. D., S. W.; J. G. Blish, J. W.; H. N. Wyckoff, T.; John Fox, S. He sent a certificate signed on the 6th day of May, 1879, signifying his consent and approval, and making the appointment of the officers according to the canons. Immediately after this date steps were taken toward the erection of a church building, which resulted in the cash purchase of land enough to build the church edifice upon, and yet leaving

room for a rectory, which the congregation hope soon to have erected. The building committee was composed of Dr. E. L. H. Barry, Charles Catt, John Fox, M. E. Bagley and the rector, Rev. G. W. G. VanWinkle, the corner stone of the new edifice being laid on the 22d day of July, 1880, with appropriate ceremonies. The edifice, which is neatly constructed of brick, was completed at a cost of \$2,900, besides an addition of \$600 being expended for a lot.

Much credit is due Dr. E. L. H. Barry for the active interest he manifested during the time the building was under the course of construction, as it was undoubtedly due to his efforts more than any other that the building was ever attempted at that time. On the 2d day of June, 1881, being the octave of the Ascension, the new church building was ready for occupancy, and was opened with appropriate service, conducted by the Rev. G. P. Betts, of the Trinity church, St. Louis. The Rev. T. W. Haskins, of Alton, and Rev. William Elmer, of Jacksonville, were also present. The church, at times since its organization, has experienced difficulties to retain life and existence, but at present is in quite a flourishing condition, with a membership of about 30. Rev. William T. Whitmarsh is the present rector. The present officers of the church are: John Fox, senior warden; J. S. Holmes, junior warden; A. A. Shobe, clerk; E. P. Bagley, treasurer.

DELAWARE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
KEMPER.

On March 13, 1870, a meeting was held of those interested in organizing a

Congregational church in this vicinity. This church gathering was held in the Delaware school house. At that meeting a committee was appointed, consisting of Orin Palmer, Elias Palmer and Luther Dodge, to draw up a constitution, articles of faith and a covenant, with instructions to report at a similar meeting to be held on Sunday, March 7, 1870. At the meeting held on that date, the committee reported favorably on organization, and brought in the covenant, articles of faith, etc., which were received, and acted upon favorably. On April 12, 1870, a council of neighboring churches was held, to take under consideration the advisability of organizing the Delaware church. This council passed favorably upon the idea. It was decided to postpone the election of officers for the time. The first members who entered into this organization were: Elias Palmer, Mrs. Phebe Palmer, Lora T. Palmer, Mrs. Martha J. Palmer, Mrs. Anna Twitchell and Mrs. Harriet S. Stowe. On January 4, 1875, officers were elected for the church, as follows: Messrs. Orin Palmer, clerk; Elias Palmer and Dennis Palmer, deacons; W. W. Larue, Orin Palmer and D. G. Twitchell, trustees. At the organization of the church, Rev. H. D. Platt preached for the congregation, but there was no regular pastor until 1875. Services were presided over in that time, however, by Revs. H. D. Platt, R. M. Hall, William Harlan and E. Loomis. Rev. J. Scott Davis, a Presbyterian preacher, was the first regular pastor, commencing in 1875. He was succeeded by Rev. H. D. Park, also a Presbyterian, who preached here till May 1, 1877, when he was followed by

Rev. H. D. Platt. After his retirement, the pastorate was again vacant. Rev. I. W. Baker then came, remaining three months. He was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Phillips, who was pastor for two years. In March, 1884, the present pastor, Rev. P. B. Vest took charge of this flock. The first church edifice of this congregation was built where the present one stands, in 1878, the building committee being J. C. Dannell, Dennis Palmer and Orin Palmer. It cost about \$3,500. Part of this sum was left by William Palmer, who set aside in his will \$500 for that purpose.

That building was destroyed by fire on the night of Dec. 25, 1879. The building proper was totally consumed, but the foundation was saved, as were also the doors, windows, seats, pulpit, etc. In the spring of 1880 the work of rebuilding was commenced, which was completed in the spring of 1881. The cost of the new building was \$2,500, aside from what was saved from the fire. The building committee for the latter structure was composed of John C. Dannell, Dennis Palmer, Milo Stowe, and V. L. Dodge. The seating capacity, including gallery, is about 300. The membership at present is 69, and the church is in fair condition. There have been no changes in the offices of clerk or deacons. Olive S. Palmer is treasurer. G. D. Twitchell, Orin Palmer, and Mrs. Harriet S. Stowe are trustees. This church has a parsonage for its pastor, purchased in April, 1884, at a cost of \$600.

BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH, RUYLE TOWNSHIP.

The early records of this church have been lost or destroyed, and but few

dates are obtainable from which to write its history. It was organized on May 22, 1834, in a schoolhouse which then stood close to where the church building now stands. Revs. Moses Lee-man and Elijah Dodson guiding the organization. The members of whom it was at first composed had formerly belonged to the Kane church, but for convenience, branched off, in order to hold services near their places of residence. When the present school house of district No. 2 was erected, they commenced to hold meetings there, and so continued until the present house of worship was built. This handsome structure is the free gift of Robert Latham, a benevolent gentleman, now deceased. Work was commenced on it in 1880, and finished in 1881. The cost was about 2,000. The present officers of the church are: John Fink, R. W. Stroud and Enos Johnson, trustees; John Fink and Lewis Gilworth, deacons. The membership is about 73, and the church is in good condition, some 20 additions having been made the past winter. Rev. S. F. Rice, of Medora, is the present pastor.

LEBANON BAPTIST CHURCH.

This society erected a church building in 1850. Among its first members were Samuel Erwin and wife, N. P. Johnnessee and wife, Jonas Bradshaw and wife, John Vaughn and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Routh, Joseph Brown and wife. Samuel Erwin was the first deacon, and N. P. Johnnessee was clerk. The first minister was Rev. Jacob Rhodes, and preached the first sermon in the church. The church edifice was remodeled in 1872. The present officers

of the church are: Samuel Erwin, D. E. Seago and Thomas Miller, deacons; J. G. Erwin, clerk. Isaac D. Crawford is the present pastor. The church has a membership of 54 in good standing.

FIRST MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH, MISSISSIPPI TOWNSHIP.

Rev. John Clark organized a Baptist church in 1826, at the house of John McDow, which is known by the above designation. Among the first members were: John Lofton and wife, John McDow and wife, Josiah P. Askew and wife, Joab White and wife, Mrs. Mary McDow, Mrs. Matilda McDow, and Samuel Lofton. They held meetings for a number of years, and finally built a church on the northeast quarter of Sec. 17. It was a frame structure, about 30x40 feet in size. It was blown down and completely destroyed by a cyclone, and never rebuilt. The congregation was very large for that day.

OTTER CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH.

In June, 1855, the religious society known as the Otter Creek Baptist church was organized by Revs. B. B. Hamilton, Alvin Bailey, D. P. French, R. C. Ball, Aaron Dodson and Elder John Brown. Twenty persons were associated with the society at its organization. Services were then held in the upper rooms of the old stone school house, which stood on the site of the present Otterville school. The first regular pastor was Rev. R. C. Keele, who officiated here six months. Then came B. B. Hamilton, who remained one year; George P. Guild and Aaron Dodson, who preached alternately, one year; A. Dodson, two years; H. T. Chilton, two years; A.

Dodson, three years; then J. W. Terry, six months; David Matlock, 11 months; Aaron Dodson, one year and six months; Rev. Lamb, six months; B. B. Hamilton, one year; Geo. W. Robinson, six months. He was succeeded by A. Dodson, who still retains the pastorate. The church edifice of this congregation is constructed of brick, and is 34x56 feet in ground dimensions. It was commenced in 1871, and finished in 1873, the total cost being about \$10,000. Services are being held on alternate Sundays, and Sabbath school sessions are held each week. The present membership of the society is 41. The church building is located near the center of the village of Otterville.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, OTTER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This society has its church building in the village of Otterville. It was erected in 1872 at a cost of \$1,200. It is 24x36 feet in dimension, of frame construction. The edifice was dedicated by Rev. Butler, of Alton. The first pastor was Rev. Aaron Dodson. Rev. Isaac Crawford now administers to the spiritual welfare of the flock. When the church building was erected the membership was 65, but it has since fallen off to some extent, so that it is now 40. However, the congregation is in a prosperous condition at present. The church building is located on the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 36.

COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH OF JERSEYVILLE

This church was organized about the year 1858, by Elder James H. Johnson. The first officers were: P. S. Brayden,

W. M. Phillips and Samuel Evans, trustees; P. S. Brayden, clerk, and W. M. Phillips, treasurer. Among the first members were: Cynthia Brown, Henrietta Johnson, John Barton, America Barton, P. S. Brayden, W. M. Phillips and Samuel Evans. They held meetings for two or three years at private residences. About the year 1860 the present church building was erected. It is a brick structure 30x50 feet in ground area, and cost \$1,500. The pastors of this church have been: Revs. J. H. Johnson, Jackson Robinson, G. M. Davis, S. J. Griswell, L. A. Coleman and J. W. Jones, the present pastor or elder. The membership at present is about 65. The officers of the church at the present time are: William Swan, clerk; Andrew Thomas, John Waddle, William Dillon and Joseph Hunter, deacons; P. S. Brayden, William Swan, John Brown, Andrew Thomas, John Waddle and William Dillon, trustees; Andrew Thomas, treasurer. There is a Sunday school in connection with the church, which has an attendance of about 20. William Swan is the superintendent.

KEMPER BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was an offshoot of the Medora Baptist church. It was organized April 1, 1876, with the following original members: Jas. W. Rhodes, Sarah Rhodes, John B. Rhodes, John Davis, Margaret Davis, Lewis Elliott, Serena Elliott, Benjamin Taylor, Mary Taylor, Arthur McDonald, Hezekiah Rhodes, John McCann, Chas. Beaver, Mary Snow, Delia Snow, James T. Elliott, Maria A. Elliott, Thomas B. Ruyle, Mary Ruyle, Alice Ruyle, Eliza-

beth Ketcham, Susan McCann. The trustees were: John B. Rhodes, John Beaver and Lewis Elliott. The first minister was William M. Rhodes, who occupied the pulpit until 1880. He was followed by Rev. B. Culp, who preached during 1881, being succeeded by Rev. John W. Bush, who is pastor at the present time. The church has its own building, and is in a prosperous condition. B. C. Elliott is church clerk. The membership at present is about 60, a large portion being farmers living in the neighborhood.

FIDELITY BAPTIST CHURCH, OF FIDELITY TOWNSHIP.

This congregation was organized on the 4th day of Sept., 1853, by Elders Joel Terry, William Hill, J. Buckley and Ezekiel Dodson, the last named a licentiate. The following members were constituted into a church, to be known as the Fidelity Baptist church of Christ: John H. Reddish, Samuel Rich, David P. Pritchett, Samuel W. Sexton, Catharine L. Sexton, Emily Hauskins, Mary Rich, Mary Reddish and Lydia W. Pritchett. They first met in the old school house, at Fidelity, and continued to hold their meetings there for some time. After giving up the school house as a place of worship, they met in session with the Methodists. In 1869, they commenced holding meetings in Ruyle's National hall, Fidelity, where services were held until the present church edifice was erected. At a meeting held May 3, 1873, Brethren Tompkins, R. T. Rich and William Hooper were appointed to look up the feasibility of building a house of worship. On July 25, 1873,

Messrs. Tompkins, Shannon, S. Rich, J. C. Marshall and T. C. Watson were appointed a building committee, with power to select a site, secure a plan, etc. R. T. Rich and W. Hooper were afterwards added to the committee, and S. Rich, R. T. Rich and W. Hooper were elected trustees. Work was soon begun and the building rapidly proceeded to completion. It was dedicated November 9, 1873, by Rev. Bulkley. Joel Terry was the first pastor of the church, and Samuel Rich was the first clerk. The pastors after the first were B. B. Hamilton, G. Seymore, J. Terry, G. P. Guild, H. T. Chilton, A. J. Deleno, H. D. Weaver, S. Adams, S. M. Whiting, S. Hussey, D. Seckman, T. S. Lowe, J. E. Roberts, J. F. Wells, J. F. Baker, William F. Allen, W. H. Beeby, J. H. Beeven and A. E. Carson. Samuel Rich was the first clerk of the church. He held that position until succeeded by the present incumbent. The officers of the congregation at present are D. P. Pritchett, Samuel Rich and Benjamin Foster, deacons; William Hooper, clerk; Samuel Rich, W. Hooper and T. A. Price, trustees. There are at present about 90 members. The church is in a reasonably flourishing condition.

NEWBERN CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This society was organized on the 14th day of March, 1857. The following were the original members: Nelson M. Lurton, Daniel Cornelius, Joshua Manning, Robert Dymond, Selina E. McDow, Daniel King, Bartholomew Milford, William Sego, Mary Dymond, Ellen Haines, Hannah Snyder, Joshua

Lurton, Mary C. McDow, Melissa Waid, Martha McDow, Maria Bell, Elca Cornelius, William C. Bell, Nancy E. McDow, Eliza J. McDow, John R. Cornelius, J. W. Russett, Jonathan Manning, Mary J. Wadman, Nancy E. Bell, Martha Bell, Leonard P. Bell, Ellen Burley, John M. Piggott, Jonathan Ward, William C. Milford, Leonard Briggs, Martha Burley, Anna Slowman, John Manning, James Bell, Joel Burley, Emma Lurton, Mary J. Lurton, Sarah Manning. Nelson M. Lurton and Robert Dymond were chosen elders; William C. Bell and Daniel Cornelius, deacons; and Nelson M. Lurton, clerk. Rev. Daniel R. Bell was the first pastor, who also organized the church. The present officers are as follows: Nelson M. Lurton, Robert Dymond and John Buckles, elders; Nelson M. Lurton, clerk. Robert M. Smith is the present pastor, who preaches regularly every four weeks, although services are held more frequently by William Logan, of Alton, and John H. Belt, of English township. The church building, which stands on the southeast quarter of section 32, was completed in the summer of 1859. It is a frame structure, 32x50 feet in size, with 16-foot ceiling, and cost about \$2,500. The church lot, which contains about half an acre, was deeded to the society by Jacob Lurton. At one time the society had a membership of about 125, and was very prosperous, but at present the membership numbers only about 30, many having moved away, withdrawn, etc.

FIELDON CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

This church was organized in this township by Rev. Joshua Lowrance, in

the year 1841, in the pioneer school house of that village, with James Magee, Henry Warren and George Crosby as elders. Services were held in the old school house at Fieldon until 1877. In that year the society erected a substantial church edifice in Fieldon. It is a frame structure 26 feet wide by 44 feet in depth, and was built at a cost of \$2,500. It is well supplied with comfortable seats, has a good organ and a bell. Rev. John H. Belt has been the regular pastor ever since the building of the present church. Rev. Daniel Bell was pastor of the church in 1861 and 1862, and Rev. T. R. Shull was pastor for a long time. The present elders are: George W. Shaffer, James H. Belt, George A. Harmon and Wm. H. H. West. There is a membership of about 40, and the society is in a flourishing condition.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, JERSEYVILLE.

The now powerful society of christian people of the above denomination had but a feeble beginning. Very early in the history of the town, sermons were doubtless preached by itinerant preachers of this sect, but nothing like any sustained effort occurred until about 1837, when services were held here by Revs. J. B. Wollard and William Gannaway, preachers in charge of the circuit. In the following year the Alton district of the Illinois conference was formed and Revs. George W. Robbins and William Meldrum were appointed to the circuit. Under the ministrations of the former a society was formed in July, 1839, from which this church has grown. This class was formed in an

upper chamber of the house of Josiah Mulkins, on the southeast corner of State and Pearl streets, and consisted of the following seven members: Samuel Pitman, Richard Johnson, Josiah Mulkins, Mary Ann A. Mulkins, Hannah Hankins, E. VanPelt and Sarah Van Pelt. Samuel Pitman was chosen class-leader. Revs. Norman Allya, and N. P. Heath were appointed to what was then known as the Grafton circuit, which included Jerseyville, and were the first regular preachers to this little church. In 1840, this territory was included in the Jacksonville district, of which the honored Peter Cartwright was presiding elder. For more than ten years, this circuit was supplied with the regular circuit riders of those days. There were, Rev. W. S. McMurray, 1840; James H. Dickens and Joseph Kelly, 1841; Lewis Anderson and H. S. Shaw, 1842; C. D. James and J. P. Sebastian, 1843; C. D. James and Charles Holliday, 1844. In 1845, this was made Jerseyville circuit and was served that year by Revs. James Leaton and L. C. Pitner. The others were, John Mathers and Joseph Lane, in 1846; Elijah Corrington and T. N. McCorkle, 1847; T. W. Jones and J. Goodrick, 1848; B. C. Wood and J. H. Dodson, 1849; C. W. Lewis and John Sappington, 1850; S. H. Culver and Z. R. Piercy, 1851. In 1852, the little church in Jerseyville was made a station and was again included in the Alton district.

The first church edifice of this infant church was erected during the years from 1843 to 1847. It was a plain but neat frame building 34x40 feet in ground area, and cost about \$900. The lot on which it stood, on the corner of Liberty

and Exchange streets, was 100x110 feet in size, and was presented to the society by Major Gershom Patterson. The subscription paper, toward building the church, was written on New Year's day, 1843, at the residence of E. Van Pelt. The society being but few in number and those of but limited means, it was only after a struggle of several years that the edifice was completed. It was dedicated in 1847, by Rev. Peter Akers, D. D. Many were now added to this church, and many revivals added numbers to the church and it prospered with the years of its growth. In 1868, the society under the ministration of Rev. John W. Caldwell, determined to build a larger and more stately edifice, and on the 17th of August, 1868, the corner stone of the new building, which was planned by William Embley, the well known architect of Jerseyville, was laid by Rev. B. F. Crary, D. D., assisted by Revs. Isaac N. Hill, Samuel Walker, E. A. Hoyt and J. W. Caldwell. The first mentioned of these assistants was the Baptist minister. This edifice was so far completed during the pastorate of Rev. W. H. Reed, that it was impressively dedicated to the service of the Divine King, on the the 1st of Jan., 1871. The services were conducted by Rev. Thomas Bowman, D. D., since bishop of the church, assisted by the following gentlemen: Rev. J. S. Morrison, presiding elder; Rev. Winfield S. Sly, of Kane; Rev. J. W. Van Cleve, of Otterville; Rev. J. F. Baker, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church; Rev. A. F. Hutchinson, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church; Rev. Isaac N. Hill, pastor of the Baptist church; Rev. George I. King, D. D., pastor of

the First Presbyterian church, and Rev. W. H. Reed, the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Bowman preached a powerful sermon in the morning, and as there was a debt of \$4,000, to be provided for, he asked for subscriptions to that amount, and received pledges for \$4,047.50, of which amount \$3,767.50 was afterwards paid. The trustees who presented the edifice to Dr. Bowman for dedication were, John F. Smith, Joseph G. Marston, C. M. Hamilton, Francis Orborn, John Christopher, Charles N. Adams and Charles Brooks. The church furniture was beautiful and appropriate. Dr. Caleb Dulladway presented the Bible and hymn book for the pulpit; David T. Bonnell, the chandeliers; Mrs. Sarah Holdridge and other ladies, an elegant communion set; the young ladies of the church, the cushioned chairs for the pulpit; and the carpets and pulpit by the ladies of the society.

The edifice is 42x72 in ground area, one story high, built of brick, with a slate roof, and is a fine specimen of the Gothic order of architecture. The ceiling, inside is 20 feet high at the sides, and 28 feet at the apex. The brick work was done by Joseph Langliss and Lewis R. Myers; the carpenter work principally by N. F. Smith, Jr., the plastering by William J. Pittinger, and the painting and glazing by Wm. Hall and George Parent. The original cost of the building, was about \$12,000, but several additions, improvements, etc., make the property of considerable more value than that at the present time. The building committee consisted of William Embley, John E. VanPelt and Francis Osborn, but the first two were succeeded

by Ezekiel Davison and Clarence M. Hamilton.

During the 32 years that have intervened between the time when this was made a station the following gentlemen have had spiritual charge of this congregation: Revs. S. H. Culver, 1852-3; A. L. Risley, 1853-4; J. W. Caldwell, 1854-5; C. J. Houts, 1855-7; J. W. Caldwell, 1857-8; H. B. Taylor, 1858-9; Dr. J. B. Corrington, 1859-61; Joseph Earp, 1861-2; Dr. John VanCleve, 1862-4; William Cliffe, 1864-6; J. W. Caldwell, 1866-9; W. H. Reed, 1869-71; John W. Phillips, 1871-3; F. L. Thompson, 1873-6; Daniel W. Phillips, 1876-9; J. W. VanCleve, 1879-80; Eugene May, 1880-2; C. E. Cline, 1882-3, and T. M. Van Treese, the present efficient pastor who was appointed to this charge at the conference at Belleville, Sept. 19, 1883, and who has served ever since. On the 17th of Nov. 1883, Mr. Van Freese, commenced revival services, which many of his predecessors had done with excellent results, and this was the means of the conversion of over 200, and an addition of 110 to full membership of the church.

The present board of trustees consists of Francis Osborn, Francis M. Cowen, Charles N. Adams, William Hall, Thos. McReynolds, A. M. Slaten, and Clarence M. Hamilton. The board of stewards embraces J. N. English, Jr., Morris R. Locke, Henry Maxwell, Philip Paul, Thomas C. Kellar, and Thomas J. McReynolds. There is a fine Sabbath school in connection with the church, J. W. Phillips is now presiding elder.

M. E. CHURCH, FIDELITY TOWNSHIP.

The class was formed in the fall of 1856, by Rev. G. W. Waggoner. There

were original members as follows: Daniel Osborne and wife, Frank Beaty and wife, Henry Arnsperger and wife, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Elizabeth Armstrong and two others. They met in the old school house just east of the main north and south street. In the fall of 1858 the present church building was commenced, and finished and dedicated in the summer of 1859. Dr. John VanCleve officiated at the dedication. Fidelity was on the Jerseyville circuit when the first organization was effected. The next year the Kane circuit was formed, to which it was attached. The following is a list of the preachers down to the present time: 1856-57, G. W. Waggoner; 1857-58, W. G. Moore; 1858-59, J. D. Gillham; 1859-60, L. Casey and J. W. Caldwell; 1860-61, D. H. Stubblefield; 1861-62, D. H. Stubblefield; 1862-64, I. W. Thombs; 1864-65, James Johnson; 1865-67, Samuel Walker; 1867-68, E. A. Hoyt; 1868-69, James P. Dew. In the fall of 1869, the work was divided and Fidelity was attached to Piasa, under the name of Fidelity and Piasa circuit. Since then the preachers here have been as follows: 1869-70, A. Bliss; 1870-72, R. S. Moore; 1872-73, D. B. Van Winkle; 1873-75, L. C. English; 1875-76, Wm. Wallace; 1876-78, N. E. Harmon; 1878-79, J. W. Caldwell; 1880-84, Lemuel Cramp; 1884-85, R. Z. Fahs. He is the present pastor. The church building is valued at \$2,500. There are at present about 60 members, and the congregation is in a flourishing condition.

SHILOH M. E. CHURCH, OTTER CREEK TP.

This church was built in 1859, a man named Grubb being the contractor. It

is 24x30 feet in dimensions, and was erected at an expense of \$1,200. There is a membership of 30, and the interest manifested is fair. Rev. J. T. Hoffman is the pastor.

MEADOW BRANCH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ROSEDALE TOWNSHIP.

This was at first a Protestant Methodist church, and services were held at the residences of the various members. The first preacher was William Tipton. Among the first members of this church was J. L. Beirne, and it generally devolved upon him to secure a preacher for these meetings. The church was afterward changed to make it Methodist Episcopal, and the first preacher after the change was Rev. Leander Leggate. There were about 12 members, who finally met to devise means for the erection of a house of worship. These efforts culminated in the erection of a church building, 26x30 feet in size, built of logs, the work being done by the people of the neighborhood, and everything requiring the expenditure of money being accompanied by raising donations. The work was superintended by Mr. Stubblefield. The building was erected in 1867. About 20 members are connected with the church.

FIELDON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This body was organized in December, 1884, by Rev. Huffman, of Grafton. Among the first members were Mrs. Darby, Henry Rice and wife, Mrs. Frank Brown, Mrs. James Brown, Della Harmon, Lucy Briggs, Mrs. Lucy Depper, Mrs. Luella Cutler and Mrs. Allie Reddish. The officers of the congregation are Henry Rice, class leader;

Mrs. Luella Cutler, collector. The preachers at present are Revs. Huffman and Cole. The former is from Grafton and the latter from Elsie. The present membership is about 15. The congregation has as yet no house of worship of its own, but services are held every two weeks in the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, OF RICHWOODS TOWNSHIP.

A class was organized at the house of James Turner about the year 1839. Rev. McMurry was present at the meeting and effected the organization. This was the pioneer Methodist Episcopal organization in Richwoods township. The second class of this church in Richwoods township was organized at Fieldon, in 1842, by Revs. Allen, C. D. James, Pinkard Heath and William Jerome. All of these early ministers of the gospel were identified with the progress of the church in Richwoods township and Jersey county. William Jerome, one of those mentioned, was quite a prominent man in his day. In the early days of the county he kept a store west of Kane, but in 1841 removed to Sec. 2, T. 6, R. 11, in what is now Elsie township. He had acquired considerable property before he left the county and removed to Madison county. He was married, the second time, to Mrs. Ezekiel Gillham.

HOPEWELL METHODIST CHURCH, FIDELITY TOWNSHIP.

The church building of this society was the first one erected in Fidelity township. Some of the first members were: James Cummings, Sabie Cum-

mings, Maria Cummings, Jeremiah Bell, Mary Bell, Ann Chapman, Samuel C. Simmons, Richard J. Simmons, Sarah E. Simmons, Jeremiah Tyndall and wife. The first class leader was James Cummings. The old church was occupied solely by the Methodists until 1873, when they united with the Baptists, and erected a union church, of which a Mr. Gifford was the architect. Of the Baptist members, the older ones are Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, Jefferson Carzine and wife, Revs. Waterman and Aaron Trabue.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ELSAH.

The Methodists have the only religious organization at Elsay. The society consists of 55 members, with the following officers: Richard Hansel and Mary Hansel, stewards; W. T. Onetto, William Rhodes, Sr., T. F. Hansel, J. Kisler and C. Beslerfeldt, trustees; T. F. Hausel, superintendent of Sabbath school. The parsonage was erected in 1859, during the labors of Rev. C. J. T. Tulle, at a cost of \$1,304.96. It is constructed of brick, two stories high, and is 24x28 feet in size, occupying two lots fronting on Valley street. The church edifice was built during the pastorate of Rev. N. E. Harmon. It is 26x42 feet in size and was completed at a cost of about \$2,000. The lots upon which it stands were donated to the society by the Elsay Building and Manufacturing Company. The building, which was dedicated by Rev. George W. Hughey, Dec. 13, 1874, is entirely free from any indebtedness, as is, also, all the property of the church. Since the erection of the church the following have served as pastors: N. E. Harmon, H. Delicate,

A. C. Greenlaw, G. W. Farmer, S. J. Harrington, L. Cramp, J. VanCleve, R. Z. Fahs, and L. E. Cole. Of these ministers H. Delicate died at Wanda, in 1882; A. L. Greenlaw withdrew; Rev. Farmer died at the hospital for the insane, at Anna, Ill., Aug. 24, 1884; Rev. Harrington died at Elsay, in 1880; and the remainder are still preaching the gospel.

BETHEL M. E. CHURCH, MISSISSIPPI TP.

This class was organized at the house of John D. Gillham, in 1823, by Rev. Jacob Lurton, Sr., the pioneer preacher. Among the original members were: John D. Gillham and wife, Ezekiel Gillham and wife, Mrs. Jane Gillham, her two daughters, Sarah and Margaret, Thomas G. Lofton and William G. Waddle. Rev. Jacob Lurton, Sr., was pastor of the church at that time, and continued to serve in that capacity until his death. Services were held in private houses, and such other places as were convenient, until about the year 1835, when a frame structure, 20x36 feet in size, was erected on the southwest quarter of section 27. It outlived its usefulness as a house of worship, and was afterward used as a barn by George Briggs. The present church edifice was built near the site of the old one, in the year 1873. It is a frame structure, 30x40 feet in ground area. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph Earp. The first pastor in this church was Rev. Washington Waggoner. The class then contained, among others, the following members: John Buckles, Marcus Gillham, Geo. Briggs, Samuel Darlington, Messrs. Blyler and McAdams, and Fletcher Gillham. The

pastor at the present time is Rev. L. E. Cole. The trustees are: Wm. Onetto, John Buckles, and J. K. Cadwalader. Previous to the war this was one of the largest and most prosperous church organizations in the county, but at present the congregation is quite small. Services are held in the church on every second Sunday.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH,
JERSEYVILLE.

This church was organized in 1870, and in that year the society purchased for \$300 the house of worship of the German Methodist congregation. This edifice was erected in 1856. It is 24x36 feet in ground area, and has a 14-foot ceiling. It is of frame construction. Among the first members were: Adolph Bayer, Charles Rutter, Henry Bayer, Henry F. Bayer, William Egelhoff, Conrad Borger, V. Vellinger, Henry A. Brandt, Charles Jacobs, Jacob Gummerdinger, Paul Glohr, John Boon, Jacob Fryer, Louisa Grosseau and Wm. Dopper. The pastors up to the present time have been: Anton Michael, ——— Weissinger, Fred Eshenfeld, Fred Schmale, and Edward Wurst. The present officers are: Conrad Borger, president; Charles Rutter, treasurer; Charles Neumeyer, clerk; Christian Harms, vice-president. The officers at the organization of the church were: Charles Jacobs, president; William Dopper, vice-president; Henry Brandt, clerk; John Boon, treasurer. The membership at present numbers about 20. Rev. Carl Lengtat is the present pastor.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, FIELDON.

This church assumed organization in Dec., 1867. The first officers were:

August Berger, president; George Arkebauer, secretary; Henry Brockmeyer, treasurer. The first minister was Rev. Charles Muentor. The society has, as yet, no house of worship of its own construction, though a movement has been under way which will probably result in the erection of a church building in the near future. They purchased the Wyne property, and have held services there up to the present time. There are now 53 members. The present officers are: H. Groppe, president; George Arkebauer, secretary; Henry Brockmeyer, treasurer. Rev. Herman Taeger is at present administering to the spiritual welfare of the congregation.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF JERSEYVILLE.

The first service ever held by the Catholics in Jerseyville, and probably in Jersey county, was at the house of Mr. William Shephard, in the fall of 1841, Rev. Father Hamilton, of the Upper Alton parish, officiating. After that time Father Carroll, of Alton, occasionally visited here and held services in various private houses, and in the court house. In 1848 or 9, Wm. Shephard, F. Bertman, William Kelley, and a few others, purchased from J. A. and J. C. Barr, a lot of ground, upon which to erect a church, but it was not until 1857 that the building of a small frame church was commenced, and in the latter part of July, 1858, although it was not completed, it was dedicated by Right Rev. H. D. Juncker, bishop of Alton. Father Margum was the first priest stationed permanently here. He began his labors in August, 1858, and remained until April, 1860, during which time he had the church plastered and

seated. He was succeeded by Father Morrill, who remained until the 1st of Feb. 1861. His successor was Father Laurent, who, during his ministry, had the comfortable and convenient parsonage built, and secured ground for the Catholic cemetery. Father Laurent remained until Feb. 1865, when Father Hovin was appointed in his stead, and was succeeded by Father Sullivan, in Dec. 1860, who remained pastor until 1868. During Father Sullivan's ministry the foundation of the new church was commenced, as the old frame church, which had been used for the past ten years, was found too small, and was removed to another part of the city, where it was used by the society for church purposes and a day school. The corner stone of the stately and commodious edifice was laid in the month of May, 1868, with appropriate ceremonies, by Bishop Juncker, of Alton diocese. The building was pushed very rapidly forward, and was dedicated on the 4th day of July, 1871. The structure was planned by William Embley, of Jerseyville, who is one of the most successful architects in this region, and will stand as a monument to his skill and ability for many years. The main body of the church is 55x110 feet in dimensions, and is built in the early English style. The body of the edifice is built of brick, 800,000 being required in its construction. The stone trimmings are from the celebrated Grafton quarries. The extreme height of the tower from the pavement is 140 feet, and it occupies the center of the main front, and in the lower are stairs leading to the gallery and choir. In the rear of the main audience room stands the high

altar, in a semi-circular chancel, on either side of which, and facing each of the side aisles, are the small altars. Between the high altar and the small ones, and in the chancel, are the doors leading to the sacristy where the confessionals are placed. The church has sittings on the main floor for 800 persons, and 250 in the gallery. The roof is constructed of wood, and is self-supporting, vaulted in the center and level ceilings on each side, and is divided into bays by ornamental arches springing from elaborate brackets. The vault is groined with moulded ribs from each bracket and the intersections covered with ornamental bosses. The height of the ceiling in the center of the nave is 43 feet, and over the aisles, 25 feet high. The interior of the doors and windows have moulded labels over them, terminated by ornamental drops.

Masons from Alton did the brick work, Nichol T. Smith, Jr., the carpenter work, and Coddington & Erwin the plastering, all of which is done in the best, workmanlike manner, and when entirely completed cost about \$25,000. The edifice is situated on South State street, on as commanding and elevated a position as St. Paul's church, on Broadway, in New York, and can be seen for miles around. Rev. Father Harty succeeded Father Sullivan in December, 1868. Since he has had charge of the society, the German Catholics withdrew and formed a separate church, but the congregation has not decreased any from the original number, owing to the new members received into the church. The church is entirely out of debt.

Previous to 1839, Thomas Carroll,

Mrs. Mary A. Cummings, and the Carrolls who resided at Otter Creek, were the only Catholics in this county. The number was increased that year by Wm. Shephard, James Flannigan and William Kelley, the latter being the first person ever married in the county by a priest, which occurred in 1839, Father Hamilton officiating. Up to 1840 there was neither a church nor a priest between Alton and Terre Haute, Ind., and a Catholic was not heard of at Carlinville, Hillsboro, Bunker Hill, Vandalia, Paris, Charleston, and other points where they now have large churches and flourishing societies. Before many years another diocese will have to be formed.

The Rev. James Harty was born in Waterford county, Ireland, in December, 1836. He received his classical education at Mount Mellery, and went through his theological course at All Hallows' College, in the city of Dublin. He emigrated to this country in October, 1862, and was ordained in the city of Alton, Ill., Dec. 4, 1863. His first pastoral labors were in the Alton cathedral, where he remained until Aug. 15, 1868, when he came to Jerseyville, where he still remains. His labors as pastor of St. Francis' church, have been arduous, and valuable to his charge. The erection of their fine church edifice is the result of the pastor's energy and the munificent donations of its membership. Father Harty is a gentleman of literary culture, and is among the well-read theologians of the church to which he is attached.

ST. MICHAEL CATHOLIC CHURCH, ELSAH TP.

The edifice of this denomination is

situated on a high nob, on the southeast quarter of section 14. It is a frame structure 30x60 feet in dimensions, and was erected in 1877, at a cost of \$2,000, being furnished at an additional cost of about \$300. In addition to one acre of ground used as a church lot, there is a cemetery of two acres located near the church. The dedicatory services of the church occurred in March, 1878, and were conducted by Father Peters, of Alton. Rev. Father A. Marks is the present pastor of the church.

CATHOLIC CHURCH AT GRAFTON.

The first services of the Catholic church were held at the house of Sarah Dempsey, by Father Manyan, in 1857. The next priest was Father Carroll, who held services in the school house. Following Father Carroll was Bishop Juncker, who held meetings in the Methodist church building. Then came Father Sullivan and Father Laurant, successively, who secured a room over the store of John Slaten, in which to hold services. The next priest was Rev. Father Harty, of Jerseyville, who held meetings in the school house and private residences of the place. The first priest to be stationed here was Father Burke, who conducted services in the Quarry hall until the present church building was erected in 1871, and continued here about 14 months. He was succeeded by Father McGonin, who remained but four months, giving way to Father Chinsick, who was succeeded eight months later by Fathers Rhine, Dateman and Rosenmiller, the latter remaining some five or six years, and was the last regular priest of the church. Services are now held once a

month by Father Marks, of Jerseyville. The church building is constructed of stone, 45x65 feet in ground area, and is well furnished throughout.

GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, JERSEYVILLE.

On the 11th day of June, 1883, the Very Rev. Father Janssen, vicar-general of the diocese of Alton, Ill., called a meeting of the German Catholics, of Jerseyville and vicinity, in that city, for the purpose of organizing a congregation of that denomination and nationality. Many attended and a subscription list was initiated for the express purpose of raising funds to erect a church edifice. In the meantime the Second Presbyterian church building, on the corner of Spruce and Washington streets, was offered for sale, and at a second meeting, held a few weeks later, it was decided that it was more advisable to buy the building instead of erecting a new one. In the autumn of 1883, this was carried into execution, and the purchase made of the trustees of the Presbyterian church for \$2,150. On obtaining possession, the building underwent a large amount of alteration, and was decorated within in excellent taste, under the personal direction and supervision of the Very Rev. Father Janssen, and upon Thanksgiving day of that same year, the church was dedicated by the Right Rev. P. J. Baltes, bishop of Alton, and the first mass celebrated. The same day the congregation was organized with Rev. F. A. Marks, as pastor, Henry

Scheffer and Charles Schneider, trustees. In this building they continued to worship until the destruction of the structure by fire, on the night of Sept. 19, 1884. The loss by this was not less than \$5,000, including decorations, furniture, etc. Scarcely were the ashes cold, before a new subscription list opened, which was liberally responded to by the whole community. In the spring of 1885, the debris of the burnt building was cleared away and work commenced on the erection of the new building. This is of brick, 65x39 feet in ground area, built in the Gothic style, and is an ornament to the city. The cost of the edifice is not far from \$6,500. The congregation consists of about 150 people, all under the ministrations of Rev. Father Marks.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, ENGLISH TOWNSHIP.

The first services of this congregation were held at the residence of Mr. Heitzig. The first priest remembered to have presided over the spiritual welfare of the flock was Father Temmel. The earliest baptism was that of a child named William Sauer. The present trustees are Stephen Funke and Joseph Kallal. There are about 30 families connected with the church. The church edifice is a neat, substantial building, which is located near the west line of the northeast quarter of Sec. 30. Father Frank J. Reinhart is the present pastor. He resides near the church.

CHAPTER XIV.

NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

While unworthy man may at any and all times thrust themselves into office, in this free land, still it cannot but be acknowledged that the great body of the office-holders of the country, especially the elective ones, are truly representative men—men of positive force and character. They are of the number of those that do much to build up and strengthen a town, a county or a state. In this chapter it has been the endeavor, so far as possible, to give slight sketches of all who have served the county of Jersey in the nation, state or county. That some of these are imperfect is known, but it should not be laid to the historian. Some that are mentioned have passed away from this mundane sphere, leaving no record from which a sketch could be written, while others have removed from this to other localities, and their present whereabouts is generally unknown.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The county of Jersey has been among the few counties of the state that have had the honor of furnishing a senator to represent the great state of Illinois in the senate chamber of the United States. Samuel McRoberts, the United States senator from Illinois, dying on the 22d of March, 1843, Governor Ford appointed James Semple to fill the vacancy. This gentleman assumed the

duties of the office, and discharged them to the uttermost satisfaction of everybody, serving from 1843 to 1847. A man, in every sense of the word, he made his mark upon the period of his existence and only gave way before the rising genius of one of the greatest statesmen of the age, Stephen A. Douglas, who succeeded him.

GEN. JAMES SEMPLE.

General James Semple, deceased, a native of Greene county, Ky., was born January 5, 1798. He was the oldest son of Dr. John W. and Luey (Robertson) Semple. Dr. Semple was a lineal descendant of the ancient Scottish family of that name, which was connected with leading events in the history of that kingdom for many generations. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the schools of Greenboro, Ky. After leaving school and when about 22 years old, he went to Chariton, Mo. Residing there only about one year, he returned to Louisville, Ky., commenced the study of law, and, in due time, was admitted to the bar. In 1828 Gen. Semple settled at Edwardsville, Ill., where he began the practice of his profession, and soon became a leading member of the Madison county bar. Gen. Semple took a prominent part in the Black Hawk war, first as colonel of an Illinois regiment,

and afterwards as a general officer. On his return he was elected to the legislature, from Madison county, on the democratic ticket. Being twice re-elected, he was, for four years, speaker of the house of representatives. On the 5th of June, 1833, he was married to Mrs. Mary S. Mizner, daughter of Dr. Cairns, of Monroe county, Ill. Mrs. Semple's father was a member of the first constitutional convention of Illinois, and held other prominent positions. The issue of this marriage was three daughters and one son. Two daughters, Mrs. L. V. S. Ames and Mrs. Ashley D. Scott, of St. Louis, Mo., and one son, Eugene Semple, of Vancouver, Washington territory, still (1885) survive. In 1837 Gen. Semple, who had previously been attorney-general of the state, was appointed by President Van Buren charge d'affairs of the U. S. at Bogota, which position he filled with credit until 1842, when he resigned and returned to his adopted state. In the fall of 1842 he was elected one of the justices of the supreme court of Illinois, and soon afterwards was appointed to the U. S. Senate by Gov. Ford, to fill a vacancy in that body caused by the death of Senator McRoberts. Being afterward elected by the legislature to fill the unexpired term, Gen. Semple took a prominent part in national affairs, being the first to introduce a resolution in favor of the abrogation of our treaty with Great Britain, in regard to the joint occupancy of Oregon. This question was then one of paramount importance, and Gen. Semple always maintained that our claim to 54° 40' north latitude, was clear, and that we ought to insist upon it, even at the cost of

war. At the close of his senatorial term, Gen. Semple retired from politics entirely, and devoted himself to his private affairs. Some years afterward he became, by a combination of circumstances, the most available candidate for governor of the state, and the democratic nomination was tendered him, but, to the regret of his friends, he refused to emerge from his retirement. The leading characteristic of Gen. Semple, and the secret of his continuous popularity, was his conscientious devotion to the duties of every position in life in which he found himself. He demeaned himself in office with Jeffersonian simplicity, and had faith in the continued existence of the Republic. He died at his country residence, Trevue, near Elsah, Illinois, on the 20th day of Dec., 1866, and was buried in Bellfontaine cemetery, near St. Louis, Mo. Lucy V. Semple, second daughter of Gen. Semple, who inherited much of the talent and energy of her distinguished father, remains in Jersey county, as the representative of the Semple family. She was married in 1860 to Edgar Ames, Esq., one of the most prominent and wealthy merchants of St. Louis. By the death of her husband, in 1867, she was left with the care of four children and a vast estate. By providence and foresight she has acquitted herself with credit in both these responsible positions. In pursuance of the plans of her husband and in the fulfillment of the wishes of her father, she has built an imposing residence on the bluffs overlooking the village of Elsah and the Mississippi river, on the old estate of Trevue. Here she resides during most of each

year, and while dispensing the hospitalities of "Notch Cliff," contributes largely to the material prosperity of the village and surrounding country.

CONGRESSIONAL.

When the county of Jersey was cut off from that of Greene and organized as a separate county, the State of Illinois constituted but three congressional districts, and Jersey county, a part of the third district, was represented in the 26th congress, from 1839 to 1841, by John T. Stuart, a resident of Springfield. He was re-elected to the 27th congress, and served until March 4, 1843. This gentleman was born in Fayette county, Ky., Nov. 10, 1807. He was educated at Danville college, Kentucky, graduating in 1826, and studied law under Judge Breck. In 1828 he came to Springfield and entered upon the practice of law. It was in his office that Abraham Lincoln studied for the bar. In 1838 he ran against Stephen A. Douglas for congress, and beat him, and in 1841 was re-elected, as above stated. During his congressional career, he, during the session of 1841-3, secured an appropriation for the harbor at Chicago.

By the apportionment act of March 1, 1843, the state of Illinois was divided into seven districts, and, in re-districting, the county of Jersey was placed in the fifth congressional district. The first election held under this act was in August, 1843, and Stephen A. Douglas, of Quincy, was elected. The district was composed of the counties of Greene, Jersey, Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Marquette, Brown, Schuyler, Fulton, Peoria and Macoupin. Douglas represented this district in the 28th congress, from

1843 to 1845; was re-elected to the 29th congress, but resigned before the expiration of his second term.

Stephen A. Douglas, one of the greatest statesmen of his time, and, in fact, of all time, was born in the town of Brandon, Vermont, on the 23d of April, 1813. His father was a physician, and died early in life, leaving his widow and son in almost indigent circumstances. Stephen had but few opportunities for schooling, much of the living of his mother and himself depending upon the labor of his hands. He devoted this time of his life to learning the cabinet maker's trade, and spent some years at the business. His mother finally married again, and young Stephen, in 1831, accompanied her and his step-father to Canandaigua, N. Y. There he attended an academy and remained until the year 1833, when he came to Illinois, and taught school at Winchester, near the county seat of Scott county. This was a subscription school. Mr. Douglas employed his time evenings and holidays in the study of law, and, in 1834, he removed to Jacksonville, where he was admitted to the bar, and during the same year was elected attorney general of the state, though only 22 years of age. He soon resigned that office to accept a seat in the legislature. On the expiration of his term in that body, he settled down to the practice of law in Jacksonville, where he remained until 1837, when he removed to Springfield, having been appointed register of the land office by President Van Buren. In 1839, he resigned this office, and the year following was made secretary of the state. In 1841, he was appointed by the legisla-

ture judge of the supreme court, and he reorganized the circuit court, serving as circuit judge. The circumstances under which he entered upon the duties of this office were sufficient to thoroughly try the force and scope of his abilities. The circuit was large—the previous incumbent of the office had left the docket loaded with unfinished cases; but he was more than equal to the task. He cleaned out the docket with that dispatch and ability which distinguished his subsequent course; and so profound was the impression which he made upon the people, that, in the first congressional election, which occurred after he was established in his character as a judge, he received the nomination for member of congress, and was elected thereto. Through the distinguished abilities which he displayed as a statesman, he received the appellation of "Little Giant," and became the recognized leader of a great political party. In 1860, he received the nomination for the presidency, but owing to a division in the party, he was beaten by Abraham Lincoln, his competitor for the United States senate two years previous. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, and the subsequent withdrawal of the southern states from the Union, and the war following, Mr. Douglas took strong Union grounds, and declared henceforth there could be but two parties in the country, patriots and traitors. In a few days thereafter, he was taken sick and died on the 3d of June, 1861, sincerely mourned by the whole nation.

On the resignation of Mr. Douglas, William A. Richardson, of Rushville, succeeded him in the 29th congress, and was re-elected from this district to the

30th, 31st and 32d congress. Mr. Richardson was a native of Fayette county, Kentucky, born Jan. 16, 1811. His parents were James L. and Mary (Edmondson) Richardson. His father dying when William was but five years of age, his mother, in obedience with the dying request of the father, gave her son the advantages of a most excellent education. He entered Center College, at Danville, Ky., but afterwards was transferred to Transylvania University, at Lexington, that state. He entered the law office of Allan & Simpson, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1831. He then came to Illinois, locating at Shelbyville. In 1832, he was a volunteer in the Black Hawk war, and on returning from the front, removed to Rushville, Schuyler county, where he resided until May, 1849, when he removed to Quincy. In 1836, he was elected to the general assembly from Schuyler county, and from that time acted a prominent part in the state and nation. He was elected to the state senate in 1838; was one of the electors on the Polk and Dallas presidential ticket of 1844; was a captain in the 1st Ill. Reg., under Colonel J. J. Hardin, during the Mexican war; was a member of congress, as above stated; in 1856, ran for the office of governor, but was defeated by a small majority; was appointed governor of Nebraska, in 1858, and served in that capacity, leaving a splendid record; was elected United States senator, in 1863, and served two years. He died at Quincy, Dec. 27, 1875, from paralysis.

By the act of August 22, 1852, the state was again redistricted, this time into nine districts, the counties of Mor-

gan, Scott, Sangamon, Macoupin, Greene, Montgomery, Christian, Shelby, Cass, Menard and Jersey were united in the 6th district. Richard Yates, was elected at the first election under this act in Nov. 1852, to the 33d congress. Richard Yates, the well known "war governor" was a native of Kentucky, born in Warsaw, in that state, in the year 1818. He came to Illinois in 1831, and read law in the office of Col. J. J. Hardin. He served two terms in congress, was governor of the state during the civil war, and United States senator, being elected to the latter office in 1865. He died in St. Louis.

In the 34th congress from 1855 to 1857, the district was represented by Thomas L. Harris, of Petersburg, Menard county, who was re-elected to the 35th congress, and died while in office, Nov. 24, 1859, and was succeeded by Charles D. Hodges, of Carrollton, Greene county. A sketch of this gentleman appears in the history of that county, in this volume.

In the 36th congress the district was represented by John A. McClernand, of Springfield, who was re-elected to the 37th congress, but resigned his seat Dec. 12, 1861, to take a commission in the army, where he made a record that is the pride of the state.

On the resignation of John A. McClernand, he was succeeded by A. L. Knapp, of Jerseyville, who occupied a place in the 37th congress up to March 4, 1863.

Anthony L. Knapp was born in Middletown, Delaware county, N. Y., June 14, 1828. When 11 years of age he removed with his father to Illinois, and studying law was admitted to practice at the bar in 1849, locating in Jersey-

ville. In 1858, Mr. Knapp became a candidate for state senator, accompanying Stephen A. Douglas in that ever memorable campaign with Abraham Lincoln. In the fall of 1861 he was elected to the 37th congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John A. McClernand. He served through the 37th and 38th congresses with distinguished ability. Some of his speeches while a member of the house were so favorably received that they were used as campaign documents in 1864. A single sentence from his speech on the policy and objects of the war, delivered on June 5, 1862, is herewith given: "For long years the constitution has served as a bright light to guide and direct the efforts of men, everywhere striving for the blessings of a free, popular government, while to each of us it has proved a shield and protection. Formed in our weakness, its blessings have encompassed us in our strength. We have seen it expand by its own force over nearly twice as many states as at first received its care, and with not more solicitude does the parental heart entwine itself in loving folds around each new pledge of their affections, than has this instrument sought the welfare of its youngest born." On retiring from congress, Mr. Knapp commenced the practice of law at Chicago in 1865, where he remained two years and then removed to Springfield, this state, where he formed a law partnership with James C. Robinson, which lasted until dissolved by the death of Mr. Knapp, Monday, May 23, 1881. Mr. Knapp was married in Chicago to Henrietta Smith, by whom he had one child—Toney W.

By the census of 1860, it was found that the population of Illinois had so increased as to be entitled to 14 congressmen, and under the apportionment act of April 24, 1861, the state was divided into thirteen districts. The first election held under this act was in November, 1862. By an error in the apportionment the number of representatives was fixed at 13, though the state was entitled to 14, so the error was corrected by electing one member from the state at large. Jersey by that apportionment became a part of the 10th district, and had associated with it the counties of Bond, Morgan, Scott, Calhoun, Greene, Macoupin, Montgomery, Christian and Shelby. This district was represented in the national house of representatives of the 38th congress by Anthony L. Knapp, of Jerseyville, who was duly elected to fill that position at the election mentioned above.

In the 39th congress, which convened for the first time March 4, 1865, the 10th district was represented by Anthony Thornton, of Shelbyville, one of the most prominent members of the legal fraternity in the state.

The 40th congress, during the two years succeeding March 4, 1867, contained, as the representative of the people of this district, Albert G. Burr, a citizen of Carrollton, Greene county. He was re-elected to the 41st congress, and served until March 4, 1871. A sketch of this gentleman is given in the history of Greene county.

In the 41st congress, which convened at Washington, March 4, 1871, this, the 10th district, was represented by E. Y. Rice, of Hillsborough, Montgomery county.

E. Y. Rice was a native of Logan county, Ky., son of Francis and Mary (Gooch) Rice, born Feb. 8, 1820. His father, a North Carolinian, was a pioneer Methodist preacher in Macoupin county, where he settled in 1835, and where he died in 1837. Edward remained upon a farm until 20 years of age, but receiving the foundation of a good education. In 1840 he entered Shurtleff College, where he remained until 1842, but did not graduate. The next year he entered the office of John M. Palmer, then in Carlinville, with whom he studied law, and in 1844 was admitted to the bar. In 1845, he settled in Hillsborough, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, where he has remained ever since. He occupied several offices previous to his election to congress, holding, among others, the office of circuit judge of the 18th judicial district, for 14 years. Since his retirement from the congressional halls, he has pursued the practice of his profession. He was married to Mrs. Susan R. Condy, nee Allen, by whom he had three children.

Under the apportionment act of July 2, 1872, made on the basis of the census of 1870, the state of Illinois was divided into 19 districts, and the counties of Adams, Brown, Pike, Calhoun, Greene and Jersey were combined into the 11th district. The first election was held in November, 1872, when Robert M. Knapp, of Jerseyville, was elected representative from the district, and took his place March 4, 1873, in the 43d congress. He served one term, at this time.

Hon. Robert M. Knapp was born in the city of New York, April 21, 1831. His father, Dr. Augustus R. Knapp,

was an eminent physician of Jersey county, Ill. While Robert was a child, his father removed to Savannah, Ga., and from thence to New Jersey, and finally, in 1839, to Illinois, and the following year to this county. In Illinois he was prominent in his profession and in local politics. In 1847 he was a member of the constitutional convention. Robert, after securing such instruction as was given in the common schools of Illinois at that time, became a student in the Kentucky State Military Institute, near Frankfort, in 1849; but becoming affected by the then prevailing gold fever, went overland to California, and remained two years successfully operating in the gold mines. He subsequently studied law, and in 1855 commenced practice in Jerseyville. On Dec. 26, 1855, he married Fannie A. Green, who was born in Haverstraw, Rockland county, N. Y., March 15, 1837. She is a daughter of Capt. Stephen S. and Letitia (Quick) Green, deceased, who were natives of Westchester county, N. Y. Captain Green ran a line of boats from New York to Sing Sing several years. In 1839 he came to Macoupin county and bought a large tract of land, upon which he placed numerous tenants. An incident which may be mentioned in his farm life is that he purchased the first McCormick reaper ever sold. As a result of the marriage there are three children—Katie L., born Sept. 26, 1856; Susie Green, born Aug. 16, 1858; Hattie Bagley, born Nov. 17, 1864. Mr. Knapp was a democrat in politics. In 1867 he was elected to the Illinois general assembly, but declined to be a candidate for a second term. In 1871 he was elected mayor of Jersey-

ville, and re-elected in 1872. In 1876, he was again elected to fill that office. He was elected to the 43d congress in 1872, and was re-nominated for the same position by the Roodhouse convention in 1874, but, for the sake of harmony, declined. In 1876 he was again re-nominated and elected. He departed this life June 24, 1879, a few minutes before six o'clock, A. M. Mr. Knapp was a Knight Templar, and was buried with Masonic honors. The bar of the county passed resolutions of respect and condolence with the widow and relatives of the deceased.

In the 44th congress, which was first convened in March 1875, this district was duly represented by Scott Wike, of Pittsfield, Pike county, who served one term of two years.

Mr. Wike was succeeded in the 45th national assembly by Robert M. Knapp whom he had followed. This gentleman served one term of two years at this time.

James W. Singleton, a resident of Quincy, was the accredited representative of this district in the 46th congress, which was organized in March, 1879, and served two years, and was elected to the 47th congress, where he distinguished himself greatly to the credit of himself and his friends.

By the apportionment act based upon the census of 1880, the state of Illinois was divided into twenty districts, and the counties of Cass, Brown, Adams, Pike, Scott, Greene, Jersey and Calhoun were grouped together into the 12th district. In the fall of 1882, James Milton Riggs, a highly respected and talented citizen of Winchester, Scott county, was elected to fill the position of member of

congress from this district, and occupied a prominent place in the house of the 48th congress. He was re-elected in 1884, and is the present representative in the 49th congress.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

When the county of Jersey was organized in 1839, it was a part of a legislative district, then without a number, composed of this county and Greene, and was represented in the senate of the 12th general assembly by John Allen, and in the house by Revell W. English. This general assembly convened in Springfield on the 23d of Nov., 1840, and adjourned Dec. 5, 1840. A second session met Dec. 7, 1840, and continued until March 1, 1841.

The 13th general assembly convened at Springfield, Dec. 5, 1842, and adjourned March 4, 1843. In the senate this district was represented by Alfred W. Caverly, and Samuel T. Kendall was the delegate to the house of representatives.

The 14th general assembly convened at the city of Springfield, Dec. 2, 1844, and adjourned March 3, 1845. The district composed of Macoupin and Jersey counties was represented in the senate by John Harris, while James Harriott was the representative of Jersey county in the lower house.

The 15th general assembly met at Springfield, Dec. 7, 1846, and adjourned March 1, 1847. John Harris continued to serve this district in the senate. In the house Thomas Cummings, an early settler in this county, served the people of this district to their satisfaction.

Before another general assembly had met the constitution of 1848 was adopted,

and under it a new apportionment of the state was made, and Jersey county, together with those of Macoupin, Greene and Callhoun, were made the 13th senatorial district and the counties of Jersey and Greene, the 22d representative district.

The 16th general assembly convened at Springfield, Jan. 1, 1849, and adjourned Feb. 12, 1849; a second session met Oct. 22, 1849, and continued until Nov. 7, 1849. This district was represented in the senate by Franklin Witt, a resident of Greene county, and in the house, first by Isaac Darneille and John D. Fry, but the former of these dying and the latter resigning, they were succeeded by Joel Cory and Thomas Carlin. The latter gentleman was a resident of Greene county, and is noticed in that connection.

Isaac Darneille came to this county during 1828 or 29, entering land in what is now English township. He is said to have been one of the most social men ever in the county. He is reported to have been much more interested in riding around the country chatting with his neighbors, than attending to the duties of husbandry. He was a relative of Isaac Darneille, of Kaskaskia, the second lawyer in the state of Illinois, and like him had a penchant for legal matters, although no lawyer. He was often on hand to manage for his friends causes before a justice of the peace, and would, if necessary, follow the cases to a higher court, and stand as chief adviser to the attorney. In fact he never missed an opportunity of attending court, and was frequently found outside the court house, expounding the law to groups of listeners. He removed to Jerseyville,

but after living there for a few months was stricken down with the cholera in 1849.

Hon. Joel Cory, one of the pioneers of Jersey county, was born in New Jersey, August 26, 1805. He followed farming in his native state, and was there married to Sarah Cross, a sister of Hugh N. Cross. In 1834 he left New Jersey with his family, consisting of a wife and four children, and moved in wagons to Illinois. He at once entered land, two and a half miles south of the site of the present city of Jerseyville, where he improved a farm of 400 acres, upon which he resided until his death which occurred Feb. 26, 1872. Mrs. Cory died in 1884. Six of their children survived them in life. They are—Mary, now the wife of D. R. Stelle; Levi D., John, Joel, Sarah, wife of Robert Newton, and Walter, all of whom reside in Jersey county. Mr. Cory represented his district in the state legislature one term, and often served the people in minor offices. He was a democrat politically. He gave close attention to his farm and was successful financially. He was for many years, a prominent and consistent member of the Baptist church.

The 17th general assembly met at Springfield, Jan. 6, 1851, and adjourned Feb. 17, 1851; a second session convened June 7, 1852, and adjourned June 23, 1852. The 13th senatorial district was represented by John M. Palmer, then a resident of Macoupin county, afterwards governor of the state. Jersey and Greene counties, then constituting the 22d district, were served in the house of representatives by Charles D. Hodges, of Greene, and J. C. Winters, of Jersey.

John M. Palmer was afterward a general in the Union army, during the civil war, and governor of the state of Illinois, and is now engaged in the practice of law at Springfield.

The 18th general assembly convened for its first session, Jan. 3, 1853, and continued until Feb. 14, of the same year; a second session met Feb. 9, 1854, and adjourned March 4, 1854. John M. Palmer still represented the 13th district in the senate, and Charles D. Hodges and Giles H. Turner, in the house. The latter gentleman was a resident of Jersey county.

The 19th general assembly convened at the state capital, Jan. 1, 1855, and remained in session until Feb. 15th following. The act of apportionment of Feb. 27, 1854, having placed the counties of Greene, Macoupin and Jersey in the 14th senatorial district, it was still represented in the senate by that distinguished jurist, John M. Palmer. By the same act, Jersey and Calhoun counties were erected into the 22d representative district, and was served by Lafayette McCrillis, of Jersey.

On the 5th of January, 1857, the 20th general assembly of the state of Illinois, met at Springfield, and continued in session until Feb. 19, 1857. Linus E. Worcester, of Greene, was the senator, and Wright Casey, of Jersey, the representative.

The 21st general assembly convened at Springfield, Jan. 3, 1859, and adjourned Feb. 24, 1859. Anthony L. Knapp, of Jersey, was in the senate from this, the 14th district, and F. P. Rush, of Calhoun, was the representative in the lower house from the 22d district.

The first session of the 22d general assembly met at Springfield, Jan. 7, 1861, and adjourned the 22d of February; a second session was held from April 23, 1861, until the 3d of the month of May. In the senate Anthony L. Knapp still represented this district. In the house John N. English was the delegate from this district and filled the place with credit and honor to himself and to his constituents.

Hon. John Nelson English stands conspicuous in the history of Jersey county, not only as an early pioneer, but also as a citizen who for half a century has taken an active part in the public welfare of his fellowmen. Mr. English is a native of Henry Co., Ky., born on the 31st day of March, 1810. He is the eldest son of Thomas and Alla (Cooper) English, of French and German ancestry, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Pennsylvania, and the daughter of Jonathan Cooper, who served in the war of 1812. They were married in Kentucky, whence they removed in 1820 to Washington county, Ill., where they resided till 1825, when they settled in Jersey county and here continued to carry on farming till the death of Mr. English, which occurred Oct. 14, 1836; Mrs. English having died July 13, 1833. John N. received his education in the common schools of Washington and Jersey counties, dividing his time between study and farm-work. At the opening of the Black Hawk war, in 1831, he enlisted in a company of mounted volunteers, commanded by Captain Carlin, afterward governor of Illinois, and started on a march to Rock Island, where a treaty with the Indians was soon made. Returning home in

1832, he enlisted in Capt. Patterson's company, and participated in the battles of Wisconsin and Bad Axe, receiving an honorable discharge from the service when peace was declared. The soldiers who were thus engaged received about \$1 per day, and congress afterward ceded to each, 80 acres of land. After his return home, Mr. English was employed by D. A. Spaulding in surveying the lands around Lake Michigan, and in 1834, entering land in Jersey county, engaged in farming. Upon the organization of the county he was elected sheriff, and was re-elected at the expiration of his first term. At the close of his service in this capacity, in company with Messrs. Magee and Terry, he erected a steam saw and grist mill, five miles out of Jerseyville, the location now being in English township, which he conducted about two years, and then engaged in steamboating with the rank of mate; after following this vocation two seasons he purchased a farm in what is known as "Rich Woods," now English township, where he settled in the fall of 1847 and continued to reside until the fall of 1867, when he removed to Jerseyville, his present home. His attention has been almost unremittingly given to agriculture and stock-raising, and by an industrious and upright course, he has accumulated a liberal competence. Politically, Mr. English is a staunch democrat, and he has been a delegate to nearly all the conventions of that party since he began to mingle in political affairs. He has taken a high stand, and has exerted a wide influence and his fellow-citizens have shown their appreciation of his worth by honoring him with many positions of trust. In the fall of 1860 he

was elected to the state legislature from Jersey and Calhoun counties, and there rendered efficient service, being of that class of legislators who were in favor of coercing the Southern states. At the expiration of his first term he was re-elected with a larger majority, and filled the position with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. Mr. English then lived a private life till the fall of 1875, when he was again nominated as a candidate for the legislature, and was elected by a good majority and served three consecutive terms. Mr. English has been twice married. On the 17th day of Dec., 1840, to Elizabeth Belt, daughter of H. N. Belt, of Jersey county. She died, after a lingering illness, on the 5th of January, 1872. Of four children, three survive her in life—Lloyd, present supervisor of English township; John N., Jr., present township clerk, both farmers in English township, and R. B., a lawyer at Hardin, Calhoun county. In Oct., 1873, Mr. English married Catherine C. Selby, nee DeLong, she being the widow of John Selby, of Jersey county. Mr. English, or Col. English, as he is familiarly known, resides in the west part of Jerseyville city, where he has a pleasant home, supplied with all the accessories of the best social life. He owns 80 acres of land, for which he gave \$16,000, 40 acres of the land lying within the city limits of Jerseyville. At the present writing he is 75 years of age, but enjoys good health and life. Every day he is seen up-town, and is always surrounded with friends who enjoy his conversation. He is always ready to appreciate a good story or joke, and rejoices in the prosperity of his fellow-men. Mr. English is a

man remarkably well preserved for one of his age. He stands just six feet, and is straight, well built, and from all appearances bids fair to enjoy yet many years of life. He weighs 195 pounds, is not a fleshy person but, is built from the "ground up," and presents a very commanding appearance.

The twenty-third general assembly of Illinois convened at Springfield, Jan. 5, 1863, and adjourned Feb. 14, 1863, until June 2, 1863. On the latter date it again met, in pursuance to the adjournment, and was, on the 10th of June, prorogued by the governor until Dec. 31, 1864, on which day it convened and adjourned. By the act of apportionment of Jan. 31, 1861, the county of Jersey was, together with Calhoun, Greene, Scott and Pike, made into the 6th senatorial district, and the counties of Jersey and Calhoun still kept together under their old number, as the 22d representative district. Linus E. Worcester, of Greene, represented this district in the senate, and John N. English in the house.

On Jan. 2, 1865, the 24th general assembly met in regular session, at Springfield, and adjourned the 16th of February following. The 6th district was still represented by Linus E. Worcester, and in the house of representatives by John McDonald, a resident of Hardin, Calhoun county.

The 25th general assembly held three sessions, the first commencing Jan. 7, 1867, which adjourned Feb. 28; the second convened June 11, and adjourned June 13; and the third commenced June 14, and adjourned June 28, 1867. In the senate William Shephard, of Jerseyville, represented the district, and in

the house Robert M. Knapp, afterwards the member of congress from this district, was the representative. Mr. Shephard was largely identified with the growth and development of the city of Jerseyville, and is mentioned, at length, in that connection.

The 26th general assembly, which convened at Springfield, the 4th of Jan., 1869, contained as the representatives of this district William Shephard, of Jerseyville, in the senate, and Thomas B. Fuller, of Hardin, Calhoun county, in the house. This assembly adjourned April 20, 1869.

The first regular session of the 27th general assembly began on the 4th of Jan., 1871, and on the 17th of April following it was adjourned until Nov. 15, 1871. A special session commenced May 4, 1871, and lasted until June 22, and a second special session met Oct. 13, and adjourned Oct. 24. It again met in regular adjourned session Nov. 15, 1871, and on the 9th of April, 1872, adjourned sine die. This was the first assembly under the constitution of 1870. This instrument made the senate to consist of 50 senators, and the house of 175 representatives. Jersey county, associated with those of Calhoun, Greene, Scott and Pike, made up the 6th senatorial district, and was at first represented by William Shephard and J. M. Bush, but the former gentleman having resigned, was succeeded by William H. Allen. In the house, the minority representation system having been adopted in the constitution, by which three members from each district were entitled to seats, the county of Jersey, under the title of the 38th district, was represented by George W.

Herdman and Robert A. King, both citizens of the city of Jerseyville. G. W. Herdman is the present circuit judge of this judicial circuit, and is spoken of, at length, in connection with the history of that court.

Robert A. King was born in St. Louis county, Mo., July 5, 1830. He was the eldest of a family of six children of George Y. and Mary (Dougherty) King. The parents resided upon a farm until 1835, when they removed to Washington, Franklin Co., Mo., where they lived until overtaken by death. Robert A. worked on the farm until his 17th year, attending school during the winter. In 1846 he went to Cape Girardeau county, Mo., and studied privately with Rev. A. Munson for two years. He afterwards studied law with his uncle, Judge Andrew King. He served two years as deputy in the county and circuit clerk's office, at St. Charles, and two years as deputy sheriff. He obtained his license to practice law in 1853, and the year following returned to Washington and opened an office. Here he entered the political field and filled several positions. He was married May 24, 1859, to Jennie L. Bibb, and by this union they had one child—James B. King. His wife died Jan. 11, 1861, and one month later the child died. On the 22d of May, 1864, he was again married to Miriam Munson, by whom he had three children—Louis M., Robert A. and Arthur S. Robert A., Jr., died Feb. 26, 1875. In 1865 Mr. King came to Jerseyville, and entered into a law partnership with E. A. Pinero, to which firm George W. Herdman was admitted later. In the summer of 1867 Mr. King retired from the firm on ac-

count of ill-health. In 1869 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention. In 1870, he became a member of the general assembly, and in 1872 was appointed probate judge, and the year following was elected to the same office. After the expiration of his term of office in 1883, he went to Los Angeles, Cal., where he is now living.

The 28th general assembly convened at Springfield Jan. 8, 1873; adjourned May 6, 1873, until Jan. 4, 1874; and met in adjourned session on the latter date and continued until March 31, 1874, when it adjourned, sine die. The senatorial districts had been changed according to the act of March 1, 1872, previous to the meeting of this assembly, and Macoupin and Jersey counties were associated together as the 40th senatorial district, and was represented by Beatty T. Burke, of Carlinville, Macoupin county. In the house the district was ably represented by William McAdams, of Jersey, and Jonathan Plowman and Archibald Virden, of Macoupin county.

Hon. William McAdams, Jr., was born in Butler county, Ohio, Dec. the 28th, 1839, and is the eldest of a family of seven children of William and Eliza McAdams. The subject of this sketch received his early education principally under the tuition of Professor Nathaniel P. Firman, an eminent educator of Ohio, by which he attained a thorough knowledge of the English branches. He was passionately fond of the study, and practiced investigation of the science of geology, and in the state geological reports of Illinois frequent mention is made of his name, in connection with the many important discoveries that he

has made in that profound science. Previous to becoming a resident of Illinois, he was engaged in teaching for three or four winters in Ohio, but his principal occupation has been that of farming. In the spring of 1865 he was married to Anna Curtis, of Jersey county. They have had six children. In early life he became a member of the democratic party, to which he has since strictly adhered. He was elected a member of the Historical Society of Illinois, several years ago, and his attainments in the scientific field have won him many golden opinions. He is now president of the State Natural History Society of Illinois. In 1878 he became a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and has since read many scientific papers before this body. At the Ann Arbor meeting of this association he was elected to be a Fellow and placed on the committee for the nomination of officers. He employs much of his time in scientific work for the government. In the fall of 1872 he was elected a member of the legislature of Illinois and was a prominent member of that body two sessions.

In Springfield, on the 6th of January, 1875, the 29th general assembly of the state assembled, and remained in session until the 15th of April following, when it adjourned, sine die. Beatty T. Burke, of Carlinville, was the senator from this district. In the house, the interest of this and the adjoining county of Macoupin, constituting the 40th district, was in the hands of Samuel G. Gilbert, of Carlinville, Oliver P. Powel, of Jerseyville, and Henry F. Martin, of Brighton.

O. P. Powel was born in Tennessee,

March 17, 1819, and came to this county during the year 1848. He was twice county judge, his first term being from 1857 to 1861, his second from 1865 to 1869. He was married in his native state; Oct. 27, 1846, to Sarah E. Russell, a daughter of Joseph Russell. He is a democrat in politics and a Presbyterian in religion. He is still a resident and large land owner in the county.

The 30th general assembly met in regular session at Springfield, Jan. 3, 1877, and adjourned the 24th of May, the same year. George W. Herdman, of Jerseyville, was in the senate, and the district was represented in the house by Richard Rowett, of Carlinville, Hampton W. Wall, of Staunton, and John N. English, of Jerseyville.

The 31st general assembly convened at the state capital, Jan. 8, 1879, and continued in session until May 31. Geo. W. Herdman was again in the senate, and in the house were the three following gentlemen as representatives of the 40th district: Hampton W. Wall, of Staunton, and John N. English and George E. Warren, of Jerseyville.

Hon. George E. Warren was born at Worthington, Franklin county, Ohio, on the 16th day of August, 1817. His father, Thomas Warren, by profession a physician, a native of New Hampshire, was lineally descended from the Puritans. In about 1810 he removed to Bristol, Rhode Island, and there united in marriage with Martha, daughter of Charles DeWolf, a prosperous merchant and ship-owner of that port; in fact, he was part owner of the noted privateer "Yankee," that figured in the war of 1812. In 1814 Dr. Warren moved to Ohio, and there resided until the spring

of 1818, when they returned to Bristol and there remained till 1835. His wife having died in 1829, in 1835, the family, then consisting of a daughter and two sons, of whom Judge Warren is the only survivor, again moved west and settled at Alton, Ill. Dr. Warren entered considerable land within the limits of Jersey county and resided here at the time of his death, which occurred in 1853, at the residence of his son, Judge Warren. He was a gentleman of rather extensive literary culture. Geo. E. Warren received an education, partly collegiate, having entered Brown University, at Providence, R. I., at 14 years of age, and remaining till the middle of his senior year. After his removal to Illinois he commenced reading law in the office of Woodson & Hodges, of Carrollton, Ill., and also assisted M. O. Bledsoe, clerk of both the circuit and county commissioners' courts. His health having become seriously impaired by close application, in the spring of 1837 he made a visit to his former home and friends in Rhode Island, for the purpose of recuperating, and there, the following August, he was married to Harriet S., daughter of S. S. Allen, Esq., collector of the port of Bristol. He soon thereafter returned to the West, and in the spring of 1838 settled at Alton, Ill., where he completed his law studies and was admitted to practice in the Illinois courts, in 1839. Owing to the financial depression then prevalent in Alton, and other causes, that place offered but little inducement to the aspiring young lawyer, and his father having purchased for him a large farm near Jerseyville, with money bequeathed by his grandfather, Charles

DeWolf, he removed thither in the spring of 1840, and engaged in farming. If he did not acquire wealth at his new pursuit, he gained a vigorous constitution and a practical knowledge of hard work. In politics Judge Warren was a whig till the declension of that party. He then cast his fortunes with the republicans, and is still ardently attached to their principles. In 1841 he was elected justice of the peace, without solicitation on his part, and he thereafter continued in that capacity till 1849, when, under the state constitution of 1848, he was elected the first county judge of Jersey county. He performed the duties of that office to the satisfaction of the people for eight years. In Jan., 1862, he resumed the practice of law in connection with his son-in-law, William H. Pogue, which business relation existed until the election of Mr. Pogue to the office of county judge in the fall of 1883. In 1875 Judge Warren was elected mayor of the city of Jerseyville, as the anti-license candidate, and thus became the first republican mayor of the city. In the fall of 1878 he was elected to represent his district in the legislature. The district was then composed of Jersey and Macoupin counties, both democratic. Judge Warren served one term in the legislature. He has frequently been a delegate to state conventions. Thus it can be seen that the life of Judge Warren has been one of moderate success. He never aimed at the acquirement of immense wealth or political notoriety, but sought and found satisfaction in a quiet home life, finding his chief happiness in his home circle, the society of genial friends, and the pursuit of knowledge. He has always

been a firm believer in the christian religion, owing in the first place to the early training of a pious mother, and in maturer years, to an intelligent apprehension of the truth of that religion taught in the bible. At the age of 16 he united with the Protestant Episcopal church, of which his mother was a member. He retained his predilection for that society for some years, but there being no congregation of that denomination in Jerseyville, in company with his wife he united, in March, 1852, with the First Presbyterian church, of which he has been an elder since Jan. 4, 1866. Judge Warren is blessed with a devoted and intelligent wife, and their union has been blessed with nine children. The eldest, a son, died at the age of four years. Mattie D. became the wife of Dr. George S. Miles. Mary A. became the wife of Judge W. H. Pogue. Charles D. is a farmer. Harriet S. became the wife of Henry C. Lovel, who is a clerk in the United States treasury department at Washington. Mark A. is a merchant. George is a clerk in the store of his brother. Anna became the wife of Robert S. Powel, a farmer, and Frank is at home. Judge Warren is the oldest Odd Fellow in Jerseyville, as he became a member of Jerseyville Lodge No. 53, I. O. O. F., in 1849.

The 32d general assembly convened at Springfield, in Jan., 1881, and the district was represented in the senate by C. A. Walker, of Carlinville, Macoupin county, and in the house by John N. English, of Jersey, and Archelaus N. Yancey and Balfour Cowen, of Macoupin county.

In 1882, a new apportionment of the state was made, and the counties of

Scott, Greene and Jersey were placed together in the 37th senatorial district. The 33d general assembly, which met in Springfield, in Jan., 1883, contained as the representative of this new district Frank M. Bridges, of Carrollton, in the senate, and W. E. Carlin, of Jersey, and George W. Murray and John H. Coats, of Scott county, in the house. This assembly adjourned June 18, 1883.

Major Walter E. Carlin, one of the prominent representative men of Jersey county, was born at Carrollton, Greene county, Ill., April 11, 1844. His father was William Carlin, a farmer and prominent man of Greene county, being county clerk at one period, and holding the office of circuit clerk at the time of his death in 1850. He was a brother of Hon. Thomas Carlin, once governor of Illinois. William Carlin married Mary Goode, a native of Virginia, who is still living. Walter E. was educated in the common schools of Carrollton, at the school of the Christian Brothers, in St. Louis, and the University of Wisconsin. Aug. the 17th, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, of the 38th Illinois Infantry. He was promoted to second lieutenant, then to first lieutenant, and finally to captain, but on account of his age, being under 19, he declined to accept the last commission. He served for awhile on the staff of General Jefferson C. Davis, and later on the staff of his brother, General William P. Carlin, a graduate of West Point. He was highly commended by General Davis for his gallantry in the battles preceding that of Chickamauga, and in that bloody contest he had two horses shot under him. He served three years, and at the close of the war

was appointed second lieutenant in the regular army, but declined. In the spring of 1878 he assisted in organizing the 15th battalion Illinois National Guards, and was elected major, which position he held five years, being commissioned by Gov. Cullom. On his return from the army he served two years as deputy circuit clerk of Greene county, under his brother, Thomas J. Carlin. In August, 1866, he engaged in banking with his brother-in-law, John Long, at Carrollton, the firm being Long & Co., and continued till 1870. He then went to Mount Vernon and there established a bank, becoming a member of Carlin, Cross & Co. In 1872 he came to Jerseyville and engaged in the same business. In 1876 he organized the First National Bank of Jerseyville, of which he acted as cashier till 1880, when he resigned that position, but continued vice-president of the bank till the fall of 1881. In 1880 he engaged in grain buying, having charge of the Jerseyville elevator, of which he was a three-fourths owner. He disposed of that interest in 1881, to E. O. Stannard, of St. Louis. In September, of the same year, he became associated with M. E. Bagley in the banking business, the firm being Carlin & Bagley. This partnership continued till March, 1885, when he sold his interest to Mr. Bagley. Major Carlin is, politically, a democrat. He represented his district in the state legislature one term, and in 1884 was re-nominated, without opposition, but later, at the state convention, he received the nomination for state auditor, and thus declined the nomination for representative. He is at present chairman of the board of super-

visors of Jersey county, a position which he has occupied for seven consecutive years, and has usually been elected without opposition. He is now serving his third term as representative from the Grand Encampment of Illinois to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. In April, 1868, he was married to Mary Cross, daughter of Hugh N. Cross. She died in March, 1880, leaving two daughters, Mary Eugenia and Alma W. In June 1883, he was married to Lina Darneille, daughter of James M. Darneille, of Chatham, Sangamon county, Ill. Major Carlin is connected with the Presbyterian church of Jerseyville.

The 34th general assembly met at Springfield, the state capital, Jan. 7, 1885, and adjourned after a long and stormy session. F. M. Bridges, the senator from this district, dying in the latter part of March, Robert H. Davis, a grain dealer of Carrollton, was elected April 11, 1885, to fill the vacancy, and took his seat. In the house the 37th district was represented by Henry C. Massey and Theo. S. Chapman, both of Jersey, and Byron McEvers, of Scott.

Theodore S. Chapman, present representative from this district in the state legislature, is a citizen of this county, and a prominently rising character in the political field of the future. He is a native of Berkshire county, Mass., born March 31, 1849. His parents, Theodore and Julia E. (Wadsworth) Chapman, were formerly from the same county and state. When the subject of this sketch was seven years old his father died, and two years later his mother was married to a missionary and went to India. Theodore had two

sisters, Anna and Julia; the former accompanied her mother to India, and there died; the latter was married to Prof. J. A. Edgar, who was the founder of the Swedish department of Morgan Park Theological Seminary, of Chicago. When Theodore was nine years old he went to Rockford, Ill., and lived with a farmer named M. H. Johnson for three years. Then, his mother having returned to this country and located in Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y., he went there and attended the city schools for two years. This course of instruction was subsequently supplemented by three years attendance at Madison University. The same thoroughness which characterized his actions of later years, there prevailed, and by studious application he obtained a very fair education. He then went to La Porte county, Ind., and engaged in teaching two years; thence to Rockford, Ill., and remained four months; thence to St. Louis. Not being satisfied or contented in Missouri, he returned to Illinois, and soon afterward located at Jerseyville. Here he engaged in teaching one winter, and afterwards had charge of the Otterville school two years. Meanwhile, as he had opportunity, he studied law, and in 1874 was admitted to the bar, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. Politically he adheres to the republican party. In 1876 he was a candidate for state's attorney, and although defeated, received a vote much beyond the strength of his party, a deserved compliment to a worthy man. In 1884 he was elected to the state legislature, where he faithfully worked for the best interests of his constituents, and was

instrumental in effecting various legislation of much interest and importance to the people. His ability was early recognized in that body, and he was a member, not only of the temporary steering committee, but of the permanent. Among the acts traceable to his influence and effort, was an amendment to the bill concerning "guardian and ward," a law of much importance and of great benefit, as follows: "On any accounting and final settlement of guardian, he shall exhibit and file his account as such guardian setting forth specifically, in separate items, on what account expenditures were made by him, and all sums received and paid out since his last accounting, and all money on hand, and an itemized account of all notes, bonds, accounts, and evidences of indebtedness, composing the personal estate of his ward, and said guardian shall produce and exhibit to the court the notes, bonds, accounts, and evidences of indebtedness so itemized, and held by him, and it is hereby made the duty of the court to inspect the assets so exhibited. Which accounts shall be accompanied by proper vouchers and signed by him, and verified by his affidavit." The very loose and unsatisfactory manner heretofore pursued by persons thus in charge of important interests will, by this law, meet a wholesome check, and be the means of saving hundreds of dollars to those to whom it properly belongs. Mr. Chapman is what might be called a self-made man. His position has been secured solely by his own endeavor. He commenced the practice of law here under what would ordinarily be considered unfavorable circumstances, renting an office without

the partnership or influence of any, he has steadily and with commendable energy, built up a practice and made a reputation. He has a good business in both probate and chancery courts, and is a lawyer of acknowledged honesty and ability. He was married Dec. 31, 1875, to Sarah A. Landon, daughter of William D. and Alvira Landon. They have four children—Harry, Theodore, Paul and Truman.

Henry C. Massey is a native of St. Charles county, Mo., born Nov. 19, 1828, and is the son of Woodberry and Wana (Coonts) Massey. His father resided in St. Charles county for a short time after his marriage, and about 1830 crossed the river into this county, at Grafton, where he entered some land. Not long after, he removed to the forks of Otter creek, where he carried on a store. He afterwards went to the Dubuque lead mines, where he was subsequently murdered. His murder was amply avenged by his brother and sister, Henry L., and Louise. After this tragic event, Mrs. Massey, with her young family, returned to St. Charles, Mo., but in 1837, came again to this county. Henry C. was reared principally in Jersey county, and in early life was thrown on his own resources. Nov. 25, 1854, he was united in marriage with Catherine Fitzgerald.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Since the organization of Jersey county there have been three conventions to draft state constitutions, and in each of them Jersey county was represented.

The first of these was convened at Springfield, upon the 7th day of June, 1847, and contained 162 delegates from

various parts of the state. They labored on the matter for which they were called together until the 31st of Aug., 1847, when they adjourned. William Bosbyshell and A. R. Knapp were the delegates from the counties of Jersey and Calhoun. This constitution was submitted to the people, and at the election held March 6, 1848, they ratified it; and it went into force April 1 of that year, hence is called the constitution of 1848.

Dr. A. R. Knapp was a native of Connecticut, and at an early age moved to Delaware county, N. Y. He was a man of fine scholarly attainments. He was married to Catherine Wyckoff, and they had a family of five children. He removed to Illinois in 1839, first locating at Kane, where he engaged in the practice of his profession of medicine. In 1844 he removed to Jerseyville. Few physicians of this portion of the state had a more extensive practice. In 1849, having contracted the gold fever; he went to California, and came back with a fair share of money. He was always prominently identified with the democratic party, and was an intimate friend and admirer of Stephen A. Douglas. His death occurred July 13, 1862. Two of his sons, prominent attorneys of this county, represented this district in congress.

The second constitutional convention came together at the city of Springfield, on the 7th of January, 1862, at which there were 75 delegates present, and among them William H. Allen, the representative of Jersey county. This convention remained in session until March 24, 1862. This constitution was submitted to the people at an election held

June 17, 1862, but not meeting the views of the qualified electors, was rejected by them.

William Henry Allen, a native of New Bedford, Bristol county, Mass., was born on the 12th of October, 1814, and is the son of William H. and Ruth (Parker) Allen. His father was of Quaker descent, and held to the faith of that sect until his marriage. His mother was a direct descendant of Miles Standish, and both were of Saxon origin and Puritan stock. During his early life William enjoyed superior educational advantages, attending the schools of his native place until 17 years of age, when he entered Harvard University. His habits were of a social character. Being of a practical turn of mind, he had little sympathy with abstruse questions, but had a great fondness for literary work, and a desire and natural taste for the study of medicine and surgery. After graduating from college, however, in 1835, following the advice of a relative, he decided to devote himself to business rather than to professional life, as a more speedy way to success, a choice, the wisdom of which is seen in the reward that has crowned his work. He removed to Illinois in 1840, and in the following year, settled at Grafton, Jersey county, his present home. He at first engaged in the real estate business, and such other employment as might prove lucrative, and after a few years, having accumulated sufficient capital, engaged in merchandising, and at the same time dealt in grain and produce. In 1854 he erected a flouring mill at Grafton, which he conducted until 1868, when he was succeeded in the business by his son. In 1869 he

began the banking business, and has continued in it up to the present time, 1885. In all his business career he manifested an integrity and a spirit of generous and fair dealing that have won for him the highest respect of all who have been brought under his influence. In his religious views he is identified with no church, although he has the greatest respect for all. His early training was shaped by the teachings of Dr. Channing, Dr. Dewey, and other eminent Unitarians, and he was naturally led to sympathize with that faith, but he is now wholly independent in his opinions, and gives to all that enjoyment of personal views which he asks for himself. In politics he was formerly a whig, but upon the dissolution of that party became a democrat, casting his first vote for James Buchanan. Although he has never aspired to political honors he has had several important public trusts imposed upon him. In 1860 he was elected to the constitutional convention; served as county associate judge from 1865 to 1869 inclusive and in 1871 was chosen state senator from the 6th district, comprising Pike, Calhoun, Greene and Jersey counties. In 1873 he was elected a member of the county board. In all these various offices he acquitted himself with credit, but at the termination of each was happy to return to the peace and quiet of his home. Mr. Allen was married, in 1840, to Martha Maria Mason a native of Illinois, and only child of James Mason, well known in the early history of the state. They have six children—Rosalie, wife of Dr. E. L. Harriott, of Jacksonville; Irene A., wife of Edward A. Pinero, an attorney

of Tecumseh, Neb.; James M., Harry C., William H., Jr., and Ruth M., wife of E. C. Stelle, near Jerseyville, Ill. James is engaged in the flouring business. Mr. Allen is one of the leading men of the state; as a man of the strictest integrity and impartial judgment; he is looked to as the arbiter of all controversies in his community. He has given special attention to self-culture, and is a man of high social attainments, and does not fail to impress all whom he meets with the genuineness of his true manhood. Liberal and charitable, his hand is ever open to the needy, while his sympathies are broad enough to gather in their embrace all men. He now looks back upon a life well spent, crowded with happy recollections and cheered with warm friendships, and sees in all only the preparation for that existence beyond, whose hopes cheer and strengthen his declining years.

December 13, 1869, the third constitutional convention convened in the city of Springfield, at which there were 85 delegates. It remained in session until May 13, 1870. They labored long and faithfully, and the production of their conjoint efforts was submitted to the people July 2, 1870, and was by them ratified, going into effect Aug. 8, 1870. The 22d legislative district of the state, embracing the counties of Jersey and Calhoun, was represented by Robert A. King. This gentleman has been already mentioned as a member of the general assembly.

PROBATE JUSTICES.

Under the constitution of the state of Illinois, adopted in 1818, and in force when the county of Jersey was organ-

ized, in 1839, all matters of probate were entrusted to an officer of the above title. Joseph G. Scott was the first to occupy the office, having entered upon the duties thereof at the time of the organization of the county, in the fall of 1839, and remained in the same until 1847, being re-elected continuously, thus being the only one in the county to fill the position.

Joseph G. Scott, a native of Somerset county, N. J., born Aug. 12, 1809, was the son of Col. Joseph W. Scott, an eminent and brilliant lawyer of that state. Joseph G. received his education, first in the grammar school of Queen's College, and lastly at Rutgers' College, entering the sophomore class, and graduating three years later, being the valedictorian of his class. After leaving college he studied law with his father three years, and one year with Elias Van Arsdale, of Newark, N. J., after which he was admitted to the bar. He practiced at New Brunswick three years. In the spring of 1835, he started west, landing in Jerseyville on the 5th of July, of that year. He soon afterward entered a farm about three miles south of the town. He was married in 1839 to Eliza Duryee.

COUNTY JUDGES.

On the adoption of the constitution of 1848, all matters of probate, as well as the government of the county, were vested in the county court, presided over by the county judge. The first to fill the position was Hon. George E. Warren, who was elected in 1849, and opened the court, for the first time, on the 3d day of December, of that year. The court consisted of three justices—

the county judge, G. E. Warren, and Jacob Lurton and James McKinney, associate justices. Judge Warren was re-elected to this honorable office in 1853, holding the same for eight years, consecutively. During this time, besides the above named associate justices, the following filled the same offices: Jasper M. Terry, Charles H. Bowman and J. Murray Bacon.

Jacob Lurton is among the first settlers of this section of country, having come here in 1817, with his father, from Kentucky. He is now living on Sec. 32, T. 7, R. 11, or the township called Mississippi. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born near Louisville, Sept. 16, 1805. In the spring of 1817 the family, consisting of seven children, four boys and three girls, bid farewell to their old home, and started from Louisville on a keel boat, landing subsequently at the city of St. Louis. Jacob Lurton, Sr., the father of the subject of this sketch, was a physician, and a minister of the M. E. church, and realizing the importance of an education, determined that Jacob should have a good opportunity, and to this end kept him engaged in study until he graduated from the high school at Louisville. The profession of medicine was chosen as his future avocation, and to become familiar with the many details, he was kept in an "apothecary shop" for four winters, attending school during summers. The effort to make a doctor out of the young man only partially succeeded, and he never became a "full-fledged" physician. Almost constant application to the books of his father and his father's partner, and making collections for them, gave him an insight to that particular branch

of the business, and he became disgusted with the whole matter, and made a farmer of himself. Upon their arrival here they settled on Piasa creek, on a farm through which subsequently ran the division line separating the counties of Jersey and Madison. In addition to the family they brought five negroes, a mother and four children, who were indentured and set free at the age of 25 and 27. Thus, in 1817, commenced the life here of Jacob Lurton. He has witnessed the development of this county, and has had no small share in its transformation from a scene of natural wildness to its present condition. He was for eight years a judge of the county court of this county, and for 12 years a justice of the peace in Mississippi township, and was the first postmaster in this township, which office he held 14 years. He was a captain of the militia at the time of the Black Hawk war, the place of rendezvous being Carrollton. They were held as a reserve for 35 days, when the adjutant-general called on them and told them to disband, and to be ready, at a moment's warning, with five days' provisions for self and horse. He went home and has never been called upon, and has never been discharged nor received any compensation. His sword and outfit cost \$25, and the sword is in good preservation to this day, and is in possession of his son, N. M. Lurton. He still has his commission, and for many years was known as Capt. Lurton. He is a man of integrity and ability, and performed the duties pertaining to these and other offices conscientiously and well. He was deservedly popular, and was the leading man in the community where he lived. His advice was sought

and asked on all matters of every description. At every marriage he officiated, and by him were tied the nuptial knots, uniting the hearts and destinies of many a happy couple. For all these and kindred services he never made a charge, and after so many years, there being no absolute necessity longer, and wishing to be free, he resigned all offices and announced his intention, having done his part, of remaining out of office, and notwithstanding the wishes of the people he has since steadfastly pursued that course. He was married March 20, 1829, to Margaret McDow, a daughter of John and Margaret (Gillham) McDow. There were born by this union eight children—N. M., born Jan. 9, 1830; John C., born April 6, 1831; Julia A., born Nov. 17, 1832; Mary J., born Feb. 26, 1834, and who died February 27, 1876; Sarah M., born March 4, 1836; Jacob P., born July 17, 1838, and died Nov. 8, 1868; Elizabeth C., born Nov. 28, 1842; Olivia M., born Jan. 6, 1850. Jacob P. was a lieutenant in Co. H, 97th Ill. Inf., and died of disease contracted in the army. Mr. Lurton is a remarkable man. He is now 80 years of age and has never been intoxicated, never played a game of cards, never took a part in a dance, never sued but one man, never was sued, never bet higher than a gill of butter-milk, and has always led an upright, honest life. Mrs. Lurton is now (1885) 76 years old, and in good health, and together they are passing down the decline of life, with a feeling of peace and happiness known only to those whose lives have been well spent. They must soon go to their reward. May the Lord grant an abundant entrance to his heavenly kingdom.

James McKinney was a native of Virginia, born May 24, 1806. He was the eldest son of Abiram and Mary McKinney, who emigrated to Illinois and settled in Madison county, in 1818, where they remained two years, when they removed to this county, locating on the Illinois bottom, but afterwards moved to section 24, English township. Here young McKinney was reared. James McKinney and Mary Ann Crain, a native of Tennessee, were united in marriage June 8, 1826. They had a family of 13 children. Mr. McKinney died Sept. 17, 1867.

Jasper M. Terry, deceased, was born in Hardin county, Ky., Jan. 5, 1811. He is the fifth child of Jasper and Sarah Terry, the former a native of Botetourt county, Va., and the latter of Peekskill, N. Y. Jasper Terry, Sr., was married in 1797, and in the fall of 1800, emigrated to Kentucky, where he resided until the fall of 1828. At that date he came to Illinois and settled in the present limits of Jersey county, on the northeast quarter of Sec. 24, T. 7, R. 12. In 1849, he sold his farm here and after a visit to Texas, returned to Greene county, where he died, in Nov., 1850, at the residence of his eldest daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. John Stephens. His wife died at the same place about one year later. They had a family of nine sons and three daughters. Jasper M. Terry obtained his early education in the common schools of Hardin county. He came to Illinois with his father's family, and was married Sept. 20, 1833, to Mary Ann Wagner, daughter of John and Mary Wagner, of Greene county, Ill. By this union there were born nine sons and

two daughters, three of whom died in infancy. Those who reached maturity are Rev. John W., of Carlinville, Ill.; William H. and Anslam, in Montgomery county, Ill.; Albert O., living near Janesville, Ill.; Henry Clay, near Pana, Ill.; Mary E., wife of E. D. Howard, of Montgomery county, Ill.; Thomas J., Theodore F. and Annie Frances, residing with their parents. Mr. Terry settled, soon after his marriage, on the northwest quarter of Sec. 24, T. 7, R. 12, where he resided until his death, Oct. 21, 1876. He made farming the business of his life, and was successful. He began life without financial capital, but he was possessed of those elements of mind which are more valuable, and the proper use of which insure success to their possessor. These qualities are good common sense, unerring judgment to plan, and energy to execute, with order and method. He gave to his children the advantage of a liberal education, as well as financial aid to facilitate their life labors. He settled four of his sons on 1,000 acres of land in Montgomery county, Ill. Politically, Mr. Terry was an 'old line whig.' He was a great admirer of Henry Clay, after whom one of his sons was christened. Although he never sought official position, he served several years as acting justice of the peace. He was elected associate judge of the county court of Jersey county, which position he filled seven years with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituency.

Judge Warren was succeeded as county judge by Hon. O. P. Powel, in Dec., 1857, and opened court with R. R. Eley and William Williams as associate justices. These gentlemen held these

positions for four years, with honor and credit to themselves, and to the benefit of the county.

Richard L. Lowe, was the next occupant of the office of county judge, having been elected to that exalted position in Nov., 1861, and opened the the county court in the following December, with Jacob Lurton and Larkin Richardson as associate justices. These gentlemen served a term of four years, until 1865. Jacob Lurton has been noted at length elsewhere. Larkin Richardson came to this county in 1834, from the American Bottom. He remained here some time, holding several unimportant offices and went to Texas, but in a few years returned to this county where he lived several years, but finally removed to Texas where he settled. A sketch of Judge Lowe is given in connection with the history of the township of Jersey, of which he is still a resident.

O. P. Powel again filled this position commencing in the fall of 1865, and filled it for four years. W. H. Allen and Phineas Eldredge were associate justices at the same time, and assisted in the government of the county.

Phineas Eldredge was the son of Anthony and Susanna (Vance) Eldredge, and was born in Philadelphia, Penn., March 14, 1822. He served an apprenticeship of three years at ship building, and three more at sail making in his native city. His father was a sea captain, at this time, in the merchant service, and Phineas sometimes accompanied him on his voyages. The man with whom Phineas was learning his trade, having a contract to get out live oak timber, he sent Phineas, who

had studied naval architecture, to superintend the operations in Florida, and he did so well that when he returned, although his apprenticeship was not out, he was "given his time," as the saying is—or, made a full journeyman. He now entered upon a sea-faring life, having accepted the position of second mate on a trading vessel. He made a trip to South America, and then, for three years was first officer. He then went to New Orleans, and in 1843 was made senior warden of the city prison, and, with the prisoners, built the house of refuge in that city. He remained there until 1846, when the Mexican war broke out, when, having a steamship, largely owned by his father, he entered the transport service, but being caught in the Gulf by a norther, after battling with the storm for five days, the vessel was lost, and they lost their all. He then returned to New Orleans, and was deputy superintendent of the city gas works, where he remained two years, when his father made him an offer of a tract of land (his present farm) if he would come and live on it, which he accepted. The Eldredges were sea-faring men for five generations, and Phineas Eldredge's ancestors had settled on Cape Cod, coming from Wales at an early day. On his mother's side his ancestors were German, and her grandfather served on the staff of General Washington. In 1848 Phineas came to Illinois and settled on the farm where he now lives, on section 11, Piassa township. At one time he and his father owned some 1,600 acres of land, 800 acres of it in a body. He was elected associate justice of the county court in 1865, and a study of the official

actions of the court in this volume will show that he did efficient work. He was the projector of the poorhouse, also. This was his last official act. He was married in Sept., 1843, in Philadelphia, to Elizabeth Wharf. Their children have been—Susanna, wife of James Burke; Anthony, clerk in the Anchor line; Elizabeth, wife of Colonel John Breenholt; Harry, pilot on the City of Natchez; and five deceased. Mr. Eldredge is a member of Hibbard Lodge, No. 249, A. F. and A. M., at Brighton. On his farm he has two and one-half acres of fish pond, and, sailor-like, he has a sail-boat thereon.

J. M. Hurd was duly elected to the office of county judge in the fall of 1869, and entering upon the duties of the office with Caleb Noble and G. W. Gorin as associate justices carried on the business of the county for the ensuing three years, when he resigned.

J. M. Hurd was the second son of Ezra and Polly (Hamilton) Hurd, and was born in Georgetown, Madison county, N. Y., March 1, 1809. He was educated in the common schools of Georgetown, becoming proficient in several branches, especially surveying. At the age of 14 he commenced helping his father in the saw-mill, of which he was placed in charge. At the age of 17 he spent the fall and winter learning the cloth-dressing trade. He continued in the old home until 1830, when, being 21 years of age, he turned his steps westward and came to Illinois, and met his uncle, Dr. Silas Hamilton, in Monroe county, and with whom he came to Jersey county on the 3d of July, of the same year, and located in what is now Otter Creek township. In September he re-

turned to his New York home, where he spent the winter. In the spring of 1831 he, together with his father's family, came to Illinois by the water route, landing at Eminence, from whence they proceeded by a hired team and wagon. His father died that fall. J. M. built a log cabin on the site of the present village of Otterville, but spent the most of his time in surveying until 1837. In 1833 he was elected constable, and two years later justice of the peace. He was married January 26, 1836, to Lydia Noble, by whom he had eight children. From 1839 to 1847 he was the postmaster of Otterville. In the fall of the latter year was made probate judge of the county. After serving his term he personally managed his farm until 1852, when he was elected sheriff, when he removed to Jerseyville, where he resided until 1873, when he removed to Nebraska, where he died. He was from 1844 to 1859 in the mercantile business with C. M. Hamilton and Marcus E. Bagley, selling out in the latter year. In November, 1869, he was elected county judge, as above.

Caleb Noble was born in Adams county, Miss., July 28, 1817, and is the son of Henry and Mary (Swayze) Noble. The father, wishing to move to a more northern climate, started for Illinois, and landed at Grafton on the 3d of April, 1833. He settled on a farm which he purchased on section 10, in Otter Creek township, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and where he died in July, 1852. His son Caleb, when a boy, attended the schools of his native state.

Robert A. King was the last county judge at the head of the administrative department of the county government.

In the fall of 1872, he was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Hurd, and assumed his official functions at the December term of court, with Caleb Noble and William A. Scott as associate justices. Under the new constitution of 1870 the powers of the county judge were much curtailed, most of his business being restricted by that instrument "to all matters of probate; settlement of estates of deceased persons; appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlement of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices; and in proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments, etc." Under this document, in November, 1873, Judge King was duly elected to fill the office of county judge, and filled it most ably until 1882, when his term expired, he having been re-elected in 1877.

Hon. W. H. Pogue, the present incumbent of the office of county judge, was elected at the November election of 1882, and has made one of the best officials of this character that the county has had for many years.

Hon. William H. Pogue, is a native of Philadelphia, Penn., born on the 23d of Dec., 1835, and a son of Joseph and Jane Knox (nee Cooper) Pogue, the former, a native of Ireland, who immigrated to America about 1812; and the latter a native of Philadelphia, and daughter of Hugh Cooper, an old merchant of that city. His father was for 33 years, an active business man of Philadelphia, while his mother was a noted Sunday school worker; she and her sister, over 50 years ago, having established a Sunday school where there is now an old and flourishing

church. It was owing largely to her influence that the subject of this sketch became interested in Sunday school work, he having held the positions of secretary of the Illinois State Sabbath school convention, president of the Jersey county Sabbath school convention, and superintendent of a mission school in his own town. William received his early education in a private school in Philadelphia, under the instruction of Samuel Crawford, a noted teacher of his day, but, later, removed with his father's family to Camden, N. J., and there attended school until the death of his father, which occurred in 1848. He completed his studies at the Pennington Male Seminary, receiving an ordinary English education with a limited knowledge of Latin and German. After closing his studies, being still young, he was placed in the store of James R. Webb, of Philadelphia, but after a short time took a position in the store of Horatio Litzenberg, of Lower Merion. He afterwards went to live with Perry Litzenberg, of West Philadelphia. In Feb., 1854, he removed to Illinois, where his father had invested large sums of money, in landed property. He first settled at Alton, and in January of the following year, began the study of law in the office of Hon. Edward Keating, of that place. He soon became private secretary of Mr. Keating, who was attorney-general of what is now the Chicago and Alton railroad, and acquired a knowledge of business that has proved invaluable to him in his life-work. After the death of his employer, which occurred in 1857, Mr. Pogue began practicing his profession, being then about 20 years of age. In

Sept., 1858, he was elected city attorney of Alton, and on the organization of Alton city court he became ex-officio the states attorney, thereof, and in the following spring, by appointment of Judge Henry W. Billings, he became master in chancery of the Alton city court, a position to which he was re-appointed in April, 1861. In Jan., 1862, he removed to Jerseyville and formed a partnership with Hon. George E. Warren, his father-in-law, and began practice under the firm name of Warren & Pogue. The business of this firm rapidly increased and soon became one of the largest in the county. In 1872, he was appointed by Governor Palmer, state's attorney, for the first judicial district of Illinois, in place of Hon. Wm. Brown, who had resigned, and was also appointed state's attorney of Jersey county, by Judge J. M. Hurd, county judge, under the new law conferring criminal jurisdiction upon county courts in Illinois. In the fall of 1882 he was elected county judge, which office he has since held. In Dec., 1860, he was married to Mary A. Warren, of Jersey county. They are the parents of four children—Harry W., Edmund D. W., Hattie and George Dudley. Judge Pogue is a member of the board of education, and was its president for two years. In politics he is a democrat.

COUNTY CLERK.

This office is one of the most important in the government of the county. In early days it was officially known as the clerk of the county commissioners' court. The first regular incumbent of this office was Richard Graham, who was duly elected at the first election

after the separation of the county from that of Greene, Mr. Graham not qualifying at the first meeting of the county commissioners' court, R. L. Hill was appointed to fill the office, pro tem., but two weeks thereafter, on the 28th of Oct. 1839, Mr. Graham filed his bond, and assumed the duties of the office. He held this place for four years.

George W. Lowder was the successor of Mr. Graham in the office, serving the people from 1843 to 1857, or 14 years, being re-elected at every successive election by an appreciative constituency.

In the fall of 1857, Andrew Jackson became the successor of Mr. Lowder in the office of county clerk, and retained the same for 12 years.

At the regular election in Nov., 1869, Thomas J. Selby was duly elected to the office of county clerk, and entering upon the functions devolving on that officer, soon won for himself a place in the regards of the people, and was re-elected his own successor in 1873, and served the people, in this capacity, for eight years.

Thomas J. Selby was born in Delaware county, O., Dec. 4, 1840, and is the son of G. H. Selby, a native of Virginia, of English descent. His mother was of Dutch origin, but a native of New Jersey. Both his parents have been called to their last account. The father was a stone cutter by trade and removed to Illinois in June, 1849, and settled in Crawford county, and in 1860 the family came to Jersey county. There were four children in the family—I. N. a member of the 97th Ill. Inf., died while in the service, in Jan., 1862; Mrs. Frances Dixon, who died in 1883; Mrs. Allan, a teacher in Jerseyville;

and Thomas J. The latter gentleman was united in marriage with Amanda Richardson, March 30, 1862, and they have been blessed with five children, one daughter and four sons, all living. Mr. Selby followed teaching from the age of 16 until 1864, when he was elected to the office of sheriff of Jersey county, and served as such one term of two years. In 1866, he purchased the Jersey county *Democrat* and run it until 1870, when he sold out to Wheelock & Burr. He was elected county clerk as above stated. He also served three terms as mayor of Jerseyville. Mr. Selby was admitted to the bar in 1869, but did not commence the practice of law in Jerseyville until 1876, in connection with E. A. Pinero. In 1879, he removed to Nebraska, where he engaged in the practice of law. He made some unfortunate investments in sheep-raising, which financially embarrassed him for the time. He is now a practicing attorney at Hardin, Calhoun county. He has always been prominently identified with the democratic party.

James Eads, the present county clerk of Jersey county, was first elected to this office, in Nov., 1877, and has served continuously ever since.

James Eads, who is now serving his second term as county clerk, was born in St. Louis, Mo., April 25, 1846, he being the older of the two sons of James A. and Caltha (Burke) Eads. When he was three years of age, the family removed to Jersey county, Ill., and since that time, the subject of our sketch has been a resident of the same. He was educated in the common schools, and at an early age assisted his father, who was a merchant at Fieldon. When he was

only 16 years of age, he quit the school-room on account of his father's poor health, and took charge of the store and continued in business with his father until 1873. From 1868 to 1873, he dealt in grain. In 1873 he removed to Jerseyville, and served as chief deputy in the office of county clerk, T. J. Selby, and in Dec., 1877, succeeded Mr. Selby, and was re-elected in 1882. Mr. Eads is a democrat in politics, as was his father before him. He is a Mason, belonging to blue lodge, chapter and commandery; a member of the subordinate lodge and encampment of the I. O. O. F.; a member of the K. P. society, and the K. of H. He was married on the 2d day of April, 1874, to Virginia E. Crosby, daughter of George W. Crosby, and two children have been born to them—James B. and Emma F. Mr. Eads, besides attending to the duties of his offices, also, in connection with his brother, deals in real estate, and loans money. He is a gentleman who is easily approached, always attending to the duties of his office, and ever ready to be of service to his fellowman.

William Eads, younger son of James A., and Caltha A. (Burke) Eads, was born in Richwood township, Jersey county, Ill., Dec. 14, 1850. In early life, he attended school during the winter seasons, and the remainder of the year, assisted his father in the store. The winter of 1869 he spent in attending school in Jacksonville. In the fall of 1871, he went to Calhoun county, and, in partnership with E. P. Lowe, engaged in general mercantile business at Batchtown, the firm being, Eads, Lowe & Co. In the fall of the following year he returned to Fieldon, and assisted his

father in business, until the death of the latter, which occurred in Jan., 1874. He then continued the business with his brother, for two years, under the firm styled "Eads & Bro." William then, in Jan., 1876, having sold out his former business, came to Jerseyville, and clerked in the office of county clerk T. J. Selby, until Feb., 1877. At that date he went to Kane, Greene county, where, with his brother, he established a dry goods business. Five months later, they sold out, and William returned to Jerseyville, again entering the employ of T. J. Selby, whom he served till Dec., 1877. Since that time he has served as deputy county clerk, under his brother. Mr. Eads was married in Montgomery county, Ill., to Elizabeth J. Thomas, second daughter of Samuel and Mary E. Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Eads have three children—Caltha T., Mary D. and Lenna B. Mr. Eads is a democrat in politics, and a member of Fieldon lodge, No. 592, of A. F. & A. M., also of the Jerseyville chapter, No. 140, of R. A. M.

CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The first to occupy this onerous office was Robert L. Hill, who was duly appointed by Judge Thomas, at the organization of the county, in 1839, and being successively elected his own successor, served until 1849, a service of 10 years. Robert L. Hill was a native of Todd county, Ky., and was born during the year 1797. He was reared and educated in the place of his nativity, where he was also married to Maria Tonstall. They were the parents of six children—Martin L., Mary A. C., M. Ellen, Juliet A., Robert T., and Oscar. But three of

these are now living—Mary, in Nebraska; Ellen, in Kentucky; and Oscar, in Jerseyville. Mr. Hill removed to what was then Jersey county from Kentucky, and on the organization of the county was made circuit clerk, as above stated. His death occurred in 1863, while a resident of Jerseyville.

In the latter part of 1849 Mr. Hill was succeeded by Thomas L. McGill, who also remained in this official capacity for a number of years, serving for 11 years, or until the fall of 1860. Mr. McGill came to Jersey county about the year 1840, from St. Louis, Mo., and settled in what is now Piasa township. He has, since the expiration of his term of office, died.

Marcus E. Bagley was the next incumbent of the office of clerk of the circuit court, being elected thereto in 1860, and served for twenty years. Marcus Bagley was born August 18, 1828, in Greene county, N. Y., and is the son of Thomas and Mary Bagley. In the fall of 1850 he came to Jerseyville, and soon engaged in mercantile pursuits in company with A. W. Howe, in which he remained several years. February 16, 1860, he was married to Mrs. Hattie M. Harriman, nee Page. In the fall of 1860 he was elected, as above. He was the first mayor of Jerseyville and master in chancery many years. He is now engaged in the banking business.

At the regular election of November, 1880, Jesse I. McGready, the present clerk of the circuit court of Jersey county, was duly elected to that office, by a majority of 390, and the following 1st of January he entered upon the duties of the office, and still serves the county in that capacity.

Jesse I. McGready was born in Washington, Mo., Jan. 10, 1847. He is a son of John and Isabella (McIlvaine) McGready, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter, of Kentucky. John McGready settled in Missouri when a young man, and engaged in farming and lead mining. He resided in that state until his death. Jesse I. McGready is the youngest of eight children, only three of whom are now living. His early life was spent on the farm. At the age of sixteen years he entered McKendree College, at Lebanon, Ill., where he attended one year. He then learned the art of printing, first working in the office of the *St. Louis Republican*, and afterwards at Carlinville, from whence, in 1870, he came to Jerseyville. Here he became associated with J. A. J. Birdsall, formerly of the *Macoupin Times*, and purchased the *Jersey County Democrat*. In 1871 Mr. McGready became sole proprietor, and continued editor and proprietor until 1880. At that date he was elected circuit clerk, and in 1884 re-elected to the same office, in which he is now serving his second term. He was elected mayor of Jerseyville in 1879, and served four terms. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., both subordinate lodge and encampment; also of the K. P. society. Mr. McGready is a faithful and efficient officer, and his continued re-election to places of public trust is abundant testimony of the respect and esteem with which he is regarded by his fellow citizens.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

At the first election held after the organization of the county, among the first officers elected was John R. Black,

who entered, at once, upon the duties of his office, and served for four years.

Col. John R. Black was a native of Lancaster county, Penn., was born April 19, 1797, and was the son of James and Mary A. Black, who were of Irish descent. John R. attended school in Tennessee, his parents having removed to that state when he was but six years of age. In 1815 John R. came to Illinois, locating upon the American Bottom, but five years later came to Jersey county, settling in what is now Mississippi township. He was married here, April 23, 1833, to Malinda Darneille, and they had four children. He was a volunteer during the war of 1812-15, and also of the Black Hawk war. He died in 1880.

In 1843, C. Easell was inducted into this very responsible office, having been elected at the regular election of that year. He served four years.

Solomon Calhoun was the next incumbent of this office, being elected to the same in the fall of 1847, and served until December, 1857.

Solomon Calhoun was born in Lyman, Grafton county, N. H., Nov. the 25th, 1795, and was married to Rhoda Walker. In 1823 he moved to Bridgeport, Addison county, Vt., and from thence to Illinois in 1833, and settled on a farm near Jerseyville, where he continued to reside till his death, Dec. the 25th, 1869. His wife survived him 13 years. There were five children.—James W. resides at Jerseyville. Hannah W. married William Post; she died in May, 1884. Caleb C. died at the age of 37 years. Adrastus resides in Jersey county. Benjamin F. resides on the homestead. Mr. Calhoun was a devoted member of

the Masonic order, being made a Mason at Bath, N. H., when 21 years of age. He was a charter member of Jerseyville Lodge, No. 394, A. F. & A. M. He was strictly honorable in all his dealings and had a large circle of admiring friends. Politically he was a whig and afterwards a republican. He was one of the first county commissioners, and for 16 years assessor of Jersey county.

John F. Smith was the next incumbent of this office, having been elected to the same in the fall of 1857, and in December entered upon his official duties. He was re-elected in 1859, thus serving at this time four years as county treasurer.

John F. Smith was a native of South Carolina, born April 7, 1811. He came to Jersey county in 1848 or '49, and entered upon the business of cultivating a farm which he acquired. He was married to Sarah McGuire, previous to his coming here, and three of the four children by this marriage are still living—Mary, Martha and James Knox. He died Feb. 25, 1877; his widow still survives, living in St. Louis. He was elected and served as treasurer as above stated. Mr. Smith was a leading member of the M. E. church.

John E. Van Pelt, now a prominent citizen of Cook county, succeeded Mr. Smith as treasurer, being first elected in 1861, and again in 1863, serving the people for four years in the office.

John F. Smith, having, when in office, pleased the people, was again elected to this position in 1865, was re-elected in 1867, and again in 1869, serving this time six years, with credit to himself and honor to the people of the county.

James M. Young, was the next to fill

the office of treasurer. His election took place in 1871, and, proving his worth and adaption to the office, he was re-elected in 1873, serving the full four years.

James M. Young, a prominent citizen of Jersey county, was born in Rutherford county, N. C., Dec. 16, 1828. He was the eldest of the seven children of Martin and Deborah Young, who were of French and German descent. In 1835 Martin Young removed with his family to McDonough county, Ill., locating on a farm near Blandinsville, where they remained till 1845. They then moved to the state of Georgia. After the war broke out, Mr. Young moved his family to Jersey county. He died at the residence of his son, James M., in the fall of 1865, and the following spring his widow and children returned to Georgia. James M. Young attended the common schools of McDonough county, and at the age of 16 went to Wisconsin and worked in the lead mines about four years. On Nov. 13, 1848, he came to Jersey county, and, for a few years, followed boating and rafting on the Illinois river. Oct. 15, 1851, Mr. Young was married to Lucretia Nott, daughter of S. B. Nott, of Jersey county. They have had seven children, five of whom are now living. For a few years after his marriage, Mr. Young followed farming in this county. He served as justice of the peace two years, and also two years as constable of Richwoods township. He was appointed postmaster at Fieldon, September 18, 1868, and held that office three years, being constable at the same time. In the fall of 1871 he was elected assessor and treasurer of Jersey county, and in

the spring of 1872 removed to Jerseyville. In 1873 he was re-elected to the same office, thus serving four years. In the fall of 1876 he was elected sheriff, and re-elected in the year 1878, and served as such for four years. In 1880 he rented the National hotel, and run the same two years. In June, 1883, he removed to southern Kansas, there acting as agent for a patent machine for the manufacture of fencing. He returned to Jerseyville in February, 1885, shortly before the death of his wife, who for some time had been in feeble health. She died Feb. 12, 1885. Mr. Young is a member of the A. F. and A. M., also of the subordinate encampment of I. O. O. F. and the Knights of Pythias. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Young are—Luella, wife of C. A. Sullard, of Kansas City, Mo.; Hattie, wife of Fred Armstrong, of Jerseyville; Luther, who is a printer by trade and resides in Springfield, Mo.; Susan and Antonia, who reside with their father, in Jerseyville.

At the regular November election of 1875, John P. Stout was elected to the office of treasurer, and he entering upon the duties of the same, continued in the office two years.

Thomas O'Donnell, in 1877, was elected to the office of county treasurer, and filling that office to the satisfaction of the people, was re-elected in 1879. He did not enter upon the duties of the office, however, as he was cut off by death, Thanksgiving day, 1879.

On the death of Mr. O'Donnell an election was held on the 20th of Jan., 1880, which resulted in the election of John A. Shephard, who was re-elected in 1882, and is the present county treas-

urer of Jersey. Mr. Shephard is mentioned at length in the history of Jerseyville, in connection with the banking interests.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

Under the earlier constitutions, the office of recorder was a separate one from that of circuit clerk. At the organization of the county George H. Jackson, Sr., was chosen to fill the office for the first time in Jersey county. He entered upon the office in the fall of 1839, and continued therein four years.

George Hunter Jackson, deceased, formerly one of Jerseyville's most useful and highly esteemed citizens, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 15, 1813. His father, Andrew Jackson, was also a native of Philadelphia, and one of its honored citizens. He was appointed, by President Washington, an officer in the custom house of that city, where he remained till 1837. In 1838, he came to Jersey county, and died here in 1850. Mary (Servoss) Jackson, mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in New Jersey, and was the grand daughter of Samuel Fleming, the founder of Flemington, in that state. George H. received the rudiments of his education in the common schools of Philadelphia, and subsequently completed a course at the American Scientific and Military Academy, of Middleton, Conn. He moved to Illinois in 1833, and located on land adjacent to the present site of Jerseyville. Here he engaged in farming, which occupation he followed the greater portion of the time until his death, which took place May 20, 1881. In Oct., 1839, upon the organization of the county, he was elected recorder, in which capacity he continued four

years. In 1866, he was appointed postmaster of Jerseyville, and held that office two years. Soon after the incorporation of the city of Jerseyville, in 1867, he was elected city clerk, and was re-elected to the same office, in 1874. During the latter years of his life, he devoted his spare time to investigating and making abstracts of the land titles of Jersey county, compiling a work of incalculable value to the people of the county, as much vagueness and uncertainty had previously characterized the boundaries and titles to large portions of the land of that county. For this work Mr. Jackson was eminently qualified, by reason of his early settlement, long residence and large experience. Politically, he was an Andrew Jackson democrat, believing in the greatest good to the greatest number. He was a firm believer in the doctrines of Christianity, as taught by the "sermon on the mount," and a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married in March, 1837, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Brown, who came to the territory of Illinois in 1802, and entered a considerable tract of land in Greene county. He accumulated much wealth and was, in later years, one of the influential men of Jersey county, where he died April 24, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson reared 10 children, nine of whom are now living—Charles, who is an engineer and resides in Springfield; Emily, wife of J. S. Daniels; John, who resides in Kingman county, Kas., engaged in the real estate business; Mary, living at home; Katie, wife of W. W. Douglas, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Lizzie, Fannie and George H., at home. Mrs. Jackson lives in Jerseyville.

Thomas L. McGill, was the next incumbent of the office, having been elected to the same in August, 1843, and held the same until the adoption of the constitution of 1848, caused the blending of the offices of clerk of the circuit court and recorder into one, under the name and title of the former. Mr. McGill for many years held the position of county clerk, and has been already noticed in that connection.

SHERIFFS.

The first to occupy the office of sheriff of Jersey county was John N. English, who was elected in 1839, and served in this capacity until the fall of 1842, when he stepped down and out. This eminent gentleman has been already noticed under the caption of members of the general assembly, in this chapter.

Perley Silloway succeeded Mr. English as sheriff, in the latter part of the year 1842, and was re-elected in 1844, thus serving four years.

Jonathan Plowman was the next incumbent of the office, having been elected in 1846, re-elected in 1848, serving four years. Mr. Plowman afterwards removed to Macoupin county, and represented this district in the general assembly, under which head may be found a mention of him.

Murray Cheney was duly elected to the office of sheriff, at the general election in the fall of 1850, and served the people of Jersey county in this capacity for two years.

Captain Murray Cheney was born in Addison county, Vt., Feb. 28, 1809. He was reared in his native state, where he remained until he arrived at the age of 24 years. He then started for Illinois,

making the journey by canal to the city of Buffalo, thence to Pittsburg, and via the river to Illinois. This was during the long to be remembered "cholera year," and some of his fellow passengers sickened and died while on the passage down the Ohio river. Mr. Cheney was intending to remain on the boat until it reached St. Louis, but on account of the cholera landed at Shawneetown, and proceeded on foot to Alton, thence to Jersey county. He had no objective point in view, but had simply started in search of a favorable location in Illinois. On arriving at the site of the present city of Jerseyville, he located land and remained here one year, after which he returned to Vermont, where he was married to Caroline Pickett, who was born in Addison county. Her parents had just removed to Chatauqua county, N. Y., and in that county Mr. Cheney remained for a short time. In 1836 he again came to Jersey county, making the journey with wagons. Mr. Cheney continued to reside in Jersey county till 1856, and during that period, held numerous offices, among which were those of constable, deputy sheriff and sheriff. At an early day he organized a militia company, of which he was elected captain. Their arms were the old flint-lock muskets, and were furnished by the state. The "training days" are well remembered by the older inhabitants, and the "muster" was an event looked for as anxiously as the fair of the present day. It constituted, for many years, the amusement of the people, and was a semi-holiday. Capt. Cheney was elected major of the regiment to which his company belonged. He moved to

Sangamon county in 1856. He, at that time, owned land near Virden, in Macoupin county, where he followed farming for a time, after which he removed to the village of Virden, where he still resides, having retired from active business. Mr. and Mrs. Cheney reared a family of eight children—Prentiss D.; Gilead P., who resides at Denver, Col.; Byron M., living in Scott county, Ill.; Mary, wife of George W. Cox, of Virden; Charles H., living in Burlington, Ia.; Martha S., wife of Oliver S. Greene, of Jacksonville, Ill.; John G., living in Christian county, and William, who lives upon his father's farm in Sangamon county. Mr. Cheney was formerly a whig in politics, but now votes with the republican party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In 1852 Jay M. Hurd was elected and entered upon the duties of this office. He remained in it a term of two years. Mr. Hurd having served, also, in the office of county judge, he is mentioned in connection with that office.

In 1854, ex-sheriff Jonathan Plowman was again elected to this office, and transacted the business of the same for one term. He was succeeded in 1856 by Benjamin Wedding, who, also, occupied the office for two years.

Benjamin Wedding, son of James H. and Nancy Wedding, was born April 14, 1826, in Scioto county, Ohio. He came with the family to what is now Jersey county in 1834, and here spent his early life and obtained his education. At the age of 20 years, he began teaching school, which occupation he followed during the winter seasons for 10 years, farming during the summers. In 1856 he was elected sheriff of Jersey

county by the whig party and removed to Jerseyville. He served one term. He joined the republican party at its organization and has consequently since been on the minority side of politics in this county. In 1864 he was appointed revenue collector for Jersey and Calhoun counties, which office he held four years. He was justice of the peace eight years, and mayor of Jerseyville one year. He has carried on a real estate and loan business. Aug. 9, 1847, Mr. Wedding was married to Tabitha Johnson, then of Jersey county, but a native of Scioto county, Ohio. Twelve children were born to them, five of whom died in infancy. Those now living are—Barkley, James, Arabella, wife of R. H. Maltimore, Thomas, Phil, Harry and Heber.

Charles H. Bowman was first elected to the office of sheriff of Jersey county in the fall of 1858, and occupied the same this term.

Charles H. Bowman was born in Troy, N. Y., March 12, 1822, and was the third of a family of the six children of Elisha and Eunice Bowman. The elder Mr. Bowman with his family came to Jersey county, in 1836, landing here Sept. 27, of that year. He soon after settled upon a farm in Fidelity township. Charles H. was educated in his native city, and came to this county with his parents and engaged in farming until 1858, when he was elected sheriff as above. He held the office several terms and died, while in this position, in Jan., 1873.

W. H. Cummings was the next occupant of the office, entering upon its duties in Dec., 1860, and continuing there in two years.

Mr. Cummings was succeeded by Charles H. Bowman, in 1862. The latter gentleman served two years, or until Dec., 1864.

T. J. Selby, in 1864, was duly elected to the office of sheriff of the county, and filled it for one term. Mr. Selby having occupied the position of county clerk for many years, he has been noticed in that connection in this chapter.

Again in 1866, Charles H. Bowman was induced to enter the office of sheriff, and again served one term. He was followed by James Henry Belt, who was elected at the regular election of 1868, and entering upon the duties of the office he filled it for two years.

James H. Belt was born Feb. 22, 1837, in Jersey county, and was the son of Horatio N. and Mary Jane Belt. He received his education in the common schools of this county, and when but about 16 years of age he became a member of the firm of Belt Bros. & Co. When about 25 years of age he was united in marriage with Helen M. Bramlett. In the fall of 1868 he was elected sheriff as above mentioned.

Charles H. Bowman was again elected to this position in 1870, and re-elected in 1872, but dying while an incumbent of the office. At the fall election of 1873, his son, Stephen H. Bowman, was elected by the people to fill the vacancy, until the expiration of the term, which he did very acceptably.

In 1874 Augustus H. Barrett entered the office of sheriff, and filled it for one term.

James M. Young was duly elected to the office of sheriff of Jersey county in 1876, and filling it to the satisfaction of

the people, was re-elected in 1878, serving, in all, four years. Mr. Young having occupied the office of county treasurer, a sketch of him is given in connection with that office.

H. C. Massey served the people of this county as sheriff for two years, from Dec., 1880. Mr. Massey is one of the present members of the general assembly and is noticed under that caption.

C. S. Frost, the present sheriff of Jersey county, was first elected to the office in 1882, and has filled the same to the credit of himself and honor of his friends, ever since.

SURVEYORS.

The following is believed to be a complete list of those who have filled the office of surveyor of the county of Jersey. On account of the early records of the county being incomplete in some respects, an omission may occur, but it should not be laid to the historian, as every endeavor has been made to make it cover all the ground: James A. Potts, 1843-47; Job Collins, 1847-49;

James A. Potts, 1849-53; Lewis S. McNeil, 1853-57; H. M. Chase, 1857-59; Josiah H. White, 1859-61; George I. Foster, 1861-71; W. L. West, 1871-75; George I. Foster, 1875-79; and D. J. Murphy, elected in 1879, and the present incumbent.

CORONERS.

The following is a complete list of the various gentlemen who have filled the office of coroner of Jersey county, from the date of its organization to the present time, together with the dates of their service: N. R. Lurton was first elected, in 1839, and served one year; Aaron Rue, 1840-42; John Britton, 1842-46; George Hoffman, 1846-48; William Loy, 1848-54; Benjamin Wedding, 1854-56; Felix Virney, 1856-58; Lewis Johnson, 1858-62; James L. Beirne, 1862-64; F. W. Besterfeldt, 1864-66; Lewis Johnson, 1866-68; Sidney Noble, 1868-70; E. L. Harriott, 1870-74; Wesley Park, 1874-76; John S. Williams, 1876-83; Caleb DuHadway, 1880-84; and E. L. H. Barry, the present incumbent of the office, was elected in Nov., 1884.

CHAPTER XV.

EDUCATIONAL.

Schools, of some sort, were established many years ago; but the eye of history has furnished no lens sufficiently powerful to enable us to determine when or where the first one was located. It appears like a fixed star, which is lost in the nebulae of mythology, and obscured

from our vision in the vista of distance. Schools of astronomy were in operation in Babylon over 3,300 years B. C. An academy of scribes and philosophers was an existing institution in China a thousand years later. Schools of architecture, astronomy and magic were in

operation in the time of Moses, among the Egyptians, and he was educated therein. Schools of philosophy flourished in Judea 2,000 years B. C. The schools of Greece date back to the siege of Troy. The first Roman school was a military academy, established 667 years B. C. How these schools were conducted, we have but little means of knowing. In many countries they were state institutions for the benefit of the royal court. The magic wise men, soothsayers and prophets of those ancient countries were not ignoramuses, especially gifted, as many suppose, but were educated men—learned in the knowledge of their age—so as to fit them for royal counsellors. Most of these schools were kept secret from the masses, and as much mystery and wonder were thrown around their inmates as possible. These were seats of the oracles, and court prophets, without whose sanction kings rarely commenced or prosecuted any great enterprise. In the more republican nations, teachers gathered their students in groves, market places, temples, porches, or by the sea, and taught them by conversational lectures. Book were unknown. The art of printing slumbered in the then distant future. Even letters had not been born out of hieroglyphic characters. Education was confined to the royal retinue. The masses were ignorant, and purposely kept so, in order to insure subordination. It was realized many years ago that ignorance only would demand and submit to despotism.

After the discoveries of Galileo, education made rapid strides toward popularization. He, being repudiated and

persecuted by the royal authorities, became the people's educator; and the progressive ideas by him promulgated, caused America and the Pacific isles to be discovered and settled—brought forth the art of printing, unfolded the protestant religion, and infused a general spirit of research throughout Europe. After this the graded system began to be introduced into academies and colleges; but the common schools received but little benefit therefrom until within the last half century, when Prussia took the lead in the enterprise. A committee appointed by the crown reported that "it was advisable to educate all classes, for the encouragement of piety and religion, in order to lessen the police force of the nation." Public schools were accordingly established for all classes. The common people flocked in, and it became necessary to erect new and more commodious buildings, and to provide an increased number of teachers. To meet this demand the graded system was adopted. It was found that where one teacher had but one grade of pupils, he could give instruction to about twice the usual number—be more thorough, and advance them much faster than by the ungraded method.

The pioneer school houses of Jersey county, as was common in all new countries, were built of logs, and in some cases yet stand rough cradles of learning that many distinguished men recall in the glamour that memory throws around their boyhood's days, as their only alma mater. These days are past and gone, and now, on every hill-top, the white frame school house rears itself, inviting the reluctant youth to follow the road to knowledge.

COMMISSIONERS OF SCHOOL LANDS.

When the county of Jersey was organized, in 1839, the office of superintendent of schools had not been, as yet, created. The only officer connected with the schools, under the constitution of 1818, was the commissioner of the school lands, who had charge of the funds arising from the sale of the sixteenth sections, donated in each congressional township for educational purposes. This officer was appointed by the county commissioners' court, who were empowered to fix the compensation of the same. Many of these men in all the early communities were unfit for the position, and upon the records of Jersey county is spread the following unique preamble and resolution, which is here given with names and dates left out, as it is not necessary for historic accuracy that they should be given; suffice it to say, that it is at a term of court in the early "forties:"

"Whereas, an order was made at the June term, 18—, declaring the office of school commissioner and agent for the inhabitants of Jersey county, vacant by the removal of ——— for neglect of duty and incompetency; and whereas, the court was not aware of the existence of the law passed last winter, making said offices elective by the people, on the first Monday in August next; and, whereas, in consequence of the existence of said law, the court could not get a suitable and competent person to accept the appointment of said office for so short a time; therefore it is

"Ordered, that said order is hereby rescinded, and said ——— is to all intents and purposes re-instated in and to said office, for the reason above

mentioned. But, be it known, that nothing has occurred to change or alter the minds of this court relative to the causes of removal."

The first to occupy this office was Joseph Crabb, who was appointed by the county commissioners' court Oct. 14, 1839, and held it for about a year. He was succeeded by George Pegues. By some change in the law this was altered from an appointive to an elective one, and this gentleman was elected, but resigned it September of that same year, and James Harriott was appointed in his place. In 1843 he was re-elected without any opposition, and again in 1845 and 1847, holding the office for eight years.

Rev. B. B. Hamilton was the next to fill the office, being elected thereto in the fall of 1847, but only served one year. Mr. Hamilton is a resident and present postmaster of the town of White Hall, Greene county, in the annals of which town may be found his sketch.

In the fall of 1848 Hiram Bridges was elected to fill this office, and held it for nine years, being re-elected in 1855.

Henry H. Howard, a prominent attorney of the county, was elected to this office in 1857 and acceptably filled it for two years.

In 1858 the law governing school matters was radically changed, among the improvements being the abolishment of the office of school commissioner, and the establishment of the office of

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

This officer was required to examine applicants for teachers' certificates, and to issue said certificates to such as were qualified; to visit and inspect the schools

in the county, periodically; to examine the plans for any new school buildings and modify the same when necessary; to hold meetings of the presidents of school districts, and make a report to the state superintendent.

W. J. Herdman was the first to fill this new position, being elected thereto in the fall of 1859, and held the same for nine years, being elected his own successor several times.

C. H. Knapp, was the next incumbent of the office, being elected at the regular election of 1867, and served the people in that capacity for six years.

W. H. Lynn was elected to the office of county superintendent of schools of Jersey county in the fall of 1873, and was re-elected in 1875, serving four years.

William H. Lynn was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1836, his parents being Samuel and Frances W. (Wilson) Lynn. His early life was spent in Kentucky, where he received an academic education. In 1857, he, with his parents came to Illinois, and served as a clerk one year in Carrollton. He then gave his attention to teaching, and was afterwards elected county superintendent of schools, and served as such four years. Politically, he is a democrat.

Lott Pennington, the present incumbent of the office, was first elected in 1877, and has filled it ever since, being elected regularly his own successor, on the expiration of his term of office.

Lott Pennington, county superintendent of schools, is a native of New Jersey, born July 22, 1842. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (Richards) Pennington, the former, a native of New Jersey, the latter born in Wales, but brought

to this country in infancy. James Pennington was a farmer, and Lott was reared to agricultural pursuits. In 1857 he came to Illinois, and stopped first at Bunker Hill. He came soon after, to Jerseyville. In 1860, he entered Mount Morris Seminary, and continued a student there, three years. He then followed teaching during the winter, and farming during the summer seasons, in the vicinity of Jerseyville. In the fall of 1877, he was elected county superintendent, and was re-elected in 1882. He is well qualified for this responsible position, and his popularity is well attested by his re-election to the same. In Nov., 1863, Mr. Pennington was married to Rebecca Rue, a daughter of George S. and Ellen Rue. They have six children—George, Herbert, Birdie, Jesse, Frank and Edith.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPEMENT.

In the pioneer days in Jersey county, in common with all new countries, good schools were like "angels' visits—few and far between;" and it was considered very fortunate, indeed, if any opportunity was offered for obtaining even the rudiments of a common school education. Some of the scattered settlements could not afford to employ a teacher, and were therefore compelled to do without, or send their children across the prairie or through the timber to some more fortunate settlement, where a school was in operation. Many instances are mentioned where children have been sent a distance of from three to six miles, walking the entire way morning and evening of each day, that they might avail themselves of the chance of acquiring knowledge, and thus fitting themselves for life's duties.

How different now! In every township there are several schools in successful operation; competent teachers are employed, many of whom have spent years in fitting themselves for their vocation, and every convenience afforded for the education of the rising generation. In those early days a log cabin or shanty, probably 10x12 feet in size, was erected on some of the old settlers' land. Frequently these huts had but one window, a small doorway cut through the logs at the most convenient place, while the furniture consisted of slab seats for the scholars and a three-legged stool and a hazel or hickory rod for the teacher. As for books, but few were needed—the less the better, as the teacher could get along the more readily.

The school statistics of the county are a profitable study, and many items here presented will show more conclusively and accurately the standing of the county in this respect.

From the last report of the county superintendent, Lott Pennington, for the year ending June 30, 1884, a number of items have been compiled, which will best show, in tabulated form, the present condition of educational matter in Jersey county.

Number of males in the county between the ages of 6 and 21.....	2,662
Number of females.....	2,391
Number of districts in the county.....	61
Number of graded schools.....	8
Number of ungraded schools.....	64
Number of male teachers employed....	42
Number of female teachers employed...	56
Number of males enrolled in graded schools.....	736
Number of females.....	642
Number of males enrolled in ungraded schools.....	1,394
Number of females.....	1,255

Whole number enrolled.....	4,027
Number of brick school houses.....	7
Number of frame school houses.....	62
Number of school houses built during the year.....	3
Number of districts having libraries....	3
Number of volumes in same.....	260
Average monthly wages paid male teachers.....	\$ 53.78
Average for female teachers.....	42.25
Amount of district tax levy for schools.....	33,296.38
Estimated value of school property	132,985.00
Estimated value of school libraries	334.65
Estimated value of school apparatus	1,826.00
Number of first grade teachers' certificates issued.....	15
Number of second grade.....	48
Number teachers' certificates to males	29
Number to females.....	34
Number of male applicants rejected...	3
Number of female applicants rejected..	5
First grade certificates renewed during the year.....	6
Second grade certificates.....	10

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

As to the financial condition in school matters, below is presented the account of the various township treasurers with the school districts, for the year ending June 30, 1884.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1882.....	\$45,664.98
From distribution of trustees.....	6,724.92
Special district taxes received.....	33,743.88
From loans paid in.....	372.47
Tuition fees.....	528.75
From sale of school property.....	41.00
From district bonds for building....	1,295.00
From treasurers of other townships	1,143.03
Fees of transferred pupils.....	62.72
Total.....	\$89,576.75

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid to male teachers in graded schools.....	\$ 4,979.10
Amount paid to male teachers in ungraded schools.....	8,074.92
Amount paid to female teachers in graded schools.....	5,231.25

Amount paid female teachers in un-graded schools.....	8,468.00	Amount paid clerks of dist. boards.....	120.10
Paid for new school houses, built or purchased.....	2,216.34	Amount of interest paid on district bonds.....	443.15
Paid for school house sites and grounds.....	88.50	Amount paid of principal of district bonds.....	400.00
Paid for repairs and improvements.....	1,509.96	Paid tuition of pupils transferred... ..	94.18
Paid for school furniture.....	1,719.79	Amount paid treasurers of other township.....	1,218.00
Paid for fuel and incidental expenses.....	4,260.54	Total.....	\$20,252.09

CHAPTER XI.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The institution of slavery was always a source of trouble between the free and slave-holding states. The latter were always troubled with the thought that the former would encroach upon their rights, and nothing could be done to shake this belief. Compromise measures from time to time were adopted to settle the vexed question of slavery, but the fears of the slave-holders were only allayed for a short time. Threats of secession were often made by the slave-holding states, but as soon as measures of a conciliatory character were passed, no attempt was made to carry their threats into execution. Finally came the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the adoption of a measure known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. This bill opened certain territory to slavery, which, under the former act, was forever to be free. About the time of the passage of this act, the whig party was in a state of dissolution, and the great body of that party, together with certain democrats who were opposed to the

Kansas-Nebraska bill united, thus, forming a new party to which was given the name of republican, having for its object the prevention of the further extension of slavery. The people of the south imagined they saw in this new party not only an effort to prevent the extension of slavery, but one that would eventually be used to destroy slavery in those states in which it already existed.

In 1860, four presidential tickets were in the field. Abraham Lincoln was the candidate of the republicans, Stephen A. Douglas, of the national democrats, John C. Breckenridge of the pro-slavery interests, and John Bell of the union. The union party was composed principally of those who had previously affiliated with the American or know-nothing party. Early in the campaign there were threats of secession and disunion in case of the election of Abraham Lincoln, but the people were so accustomed to southern bravado that little heed was given to the bluster.

On the 20th of December, 1860, South

Carolina, by a convention of delegates, declared "that the union now existing between South Carolina and the other states of North America is dissolved, and that the state of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the earth as a free, sovereign and independent state, with full power to levy war and conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do."

On the 24th Gov. Pickins issued a proclamation declaring that "South Carolina is, and has the right to be, a free and independent state, and as such has a right to levy war, conclude peace, and do all acts whatever that rightfully appertain to a free and independent state."

On the 26th Maj. Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie and occupied Fort Sumter. Two days previously he wrote the secretary of war, follows:

"When I inform you that my garrison consists of only 60 effective men, and that we are in very indifferent works, the walls of which are only 14 feet high, and that we have within 160 yards of our walls sand hills which command our works, and which afford admirable sites for batteries and the finest coverts for sharp-shooters; and that besides this there are numerous houses, some of them within pistol shot, and you will at once see that if attacked in force, headed by any one but a simpleton, there is scarcely a possibility of our being able to hold out long enough for our friends to come to our succor."

His appeals for reinforcements were seconded by Gen. Scott, but unheeded by President Buchanan and entirely ignored by Secretary of War Floyd.

On the 28th South Carolina troops occupied Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and hoisted the palmetto flag on the ramparts. On the 29th John B. Floyd resigned his place in Buchanan's cabinet, charging that the president in refusing to remove Maj. Anderson from Charleston harbor, designed to plunge the country into civil war, and added: "I cannot consent to be the agent of such a calamity." On the same day the South Carolina commissioners presented their official credentials at Washington, which, on the next day, were declined.

On the 2d day of January, 1861, Georgia declared for secession, and Georgia troops took possession of the United States arsenal in Augusta and Forts Pulaski and Jackson.

Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina, seized the forts at Beaufort and Wilmington and the arsenal at Fayetteville. On the evening of the 4th the Alabama and Mississippi delegations in congress telegraphed the conventions of their respective states to secede, telling them that there was no prospect of a satisfactory adjustment.

On the 7th the convention of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee met in secession conclave. Secretary Thompson resigned his seat in the cabinet on the 9th, on the ground that, contrary to promises, troops had been sent to Major Anderson. On the same day, the *Star of the West*, carrying supplies and reinforcements to Major Anderson, with her flag at her mast-head, was fired into from Morris Island, and obeying instructions turned homeward, leaving Fort Sumter and its gallant little band of heroes to the mercy of the rebels and traitors. On the same day, also, the

ordinance of secession passed the Mississippi convention. Florida adopted an ordinance of secession on the 10th, and Alabama on the 11th. On the latter day the rebels seized the arsenal at Baton Rouge, and Forts St. Philip and Jackson, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and Fort Pike at the entrance of Lake Pontchartrain. Pensacola navy yard and Fort Barrancas were surrendered to rebel troops by Colonel Armstrong on the 13th. Lieutenant Slemmer, who had drawn his command from Fort McRae to Fort Pickens, defied Armstrong's orders and announced his intention to "hold the fort" at all hazards. The Georgia convention adopted an ordinance of secession on the 19th. On the following day Lieutenant Slemmer was besieged by a thousand "allied troops" at Fort Pickens. Louisiana adopted an ordinance of secession on the 25th. On the 1st of February the rebels seized the United States mint and custom house at New Orleans. The peace convention assembled at Washington on the 4th, but adjourned without doing anything to quiet the disturbed elements. On the 9th a provisional constitution was adopted at Montgomery, Alabama, it being the constitution of the United States "re-constructed" to suit their purpose. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was chosen president, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, vice-president, of the "Confederate States of North America." Jefferson Davis was inaugurated on the 18th, and on the 25th it was learned that General Twiggs, commanding the department of Texas, had basely betrayed his trust, and had surrendered all the military posts, am-

munition and arms to the Texas authorities.

Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated March the 4th, 1861, in front of the capitol, the ceremonies being witnessed by a vast concourse of people. Before taking the oath, Mr. Lincoln pronounced in a clear, ringing voice his inaugural address, to hear which there was an almost painful solicitude; to read which the whole American people and civilized world awaited with irrepressible interest. With that address and the administration of the oath of office, the people were assured. All doubt, if any had previously existed, was removed. In the hands of Abraham Lincoln, the people's president, and himself of the people, the government was safe.

Traitors were still busy plotting and planning. Troops were mustering in all the seceded states. On Friday, April 12, the surrender of Fort Sumter, with its garrison of 60 effective men, was demanded, and bravely refused by the gallant Robert Anderson, the heroic commander. Fire was at once opened on the almost helpless garrison by the rebel forces, numbering several thousands. Resistance for any length of time was useless, and, at last, out of ammunition, and seared and scorched by flames from their burning quarters, the little band of heroic men were compelled to give up, and the national colors were hauled down and by traitor hands were trailed in the dust, the dirt and the mire not defiling them half as much as the Judas touch of ar-rant rebels. On Sunday morning, the 14th, the news of the surrender was received in all the principal cities of the Union. That was all, but that was

enough. A day later, when the news was confirmed and spread throughout the country, the patriotic people of the North were aroused from their dreams of the future—from undertakings half completed—and made to realize that, behind that mob, there was a dark, deep and well-organized purpose to destroy the government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black. Their dreams of the future—their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy—were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment.

"Draw forth your million blades as one;
Complete the battle now begun;
God fights with ye, and over head
Floats the dear banner of your dead.
They, and the glories of the past,
The future, dawning dim and vast,
And all the holiest hopes of man
Are beaming triumphant in your van;

"Slow to resolve, be swift to do;
Teach ye the False how fights the True;
How buckled Perfidy shall feel
In her black heart the Patriot's steel;
How sure the bolt that Justice wings;
How weak the arm a traitor brings;
How mighty they who steadfast stand
For freedom's flag and freedom's land."

On Monday, April 15, President Lincoln issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have for sometime past, and are now, opposed and the execution thereof obstructed, in the states of South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals; now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution and the laws

have thought to call forth, and hereby do call forth the militia of the several states of the Union, to the number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this subject will be immediately communicated to the state authorities through the war department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and to aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity and existence of our National Union and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long endured. I deem it proper to say that the first services assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union, and in every event the utmost care will be observed consistently with the object aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the powers in me vested by the constitution, convene both the houses of congress. The senators and representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, on the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-fifth.

By the president,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, secretary of state.

The last word of this proclamation had scarcely been taken from the elec-

trie wire before the call was filled. Men and money were counted out by hundreds and thousands. The people who loved their whole country could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsated through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school house—every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes, in defense of the government's honor and unity. Party lines were for a time ignored. Bitter words, spoken in moments of political heat, were forgotten and forgiven, and joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier statesman: "By the great eternal, the union must and shall be preserved!"

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the rebellion. Nor were ten times that number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it seemed as if there were not men enough in all the free states to crush out the rebellion. But to every call for either men or money, there was a willing and ready response. The gauntlet thrown down by plotters of the south was accepted; not, however, in the spirit which insolence meets insolence, but with a firm, determined spirit of patriotism and love of country. The duty of the president was plain under the constitution and laws, and, above and beyond all, the people, from whom all political power is derived, demanded the suppression of the rebellion, and stood ready to sustain the authority of their representative and executive officers to the utmost extremity.

Settled as Jersey county was by many from the southern states, it is in no wise

derogatory to her that in the breasts of many of her citizens beat hearts in sympathy with the cause of the southern confederacy, and that a feeling of ill-will should prevail against the radical abolitionists. But to their honor be it spoken, that many of these, who looked upon the movement of the south as having just grounds, with a noble patriotism, sank all sectional and political feelings in their devotion to the cause of the Union and the "star gemmed flag" of their country. Many of the citizens of the county of Jersey, and among them many of the most influential and respected ones, used every honorable means to defeat the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency, deeming it to be the best interests of the country. But others worked equally hard to elevate the favorite son of Illinois to the executive seat, although a no less distinguished citizen of Illinois was one of his opponents. The vote, in November 1860, best shows the number of those who favored the election of Lincoln and who favored his opponents: for Lincoln, 910 votes; for Douglas, 1,291; for Breckenbridge, 11; and for Bell, 105. In the minds of all it seemed impossible that the south would secede, and that this glorious republic would be disrupted, thinking that when the excitement of the political campaign had passed away, peace and prosperity would continue. But when the sad news of Anderson's surrender was made known throughout the land, no greater indignation, at the outrage to our flag, was betrayed anywhere than in Jersey county. Political rancor was hushed, partisan feeling was swept away, and pure patriotism animated the

whole people. Nobly did the people of the county respond to the calls for men in the foregoing proclamation, and at each succeeding call.

All throughout the long years that the dark cloud of war covered our country, the enlistment of men, the forming of new companies, the constant stir and excitement was kept up, and men, young, middle-aged and old, pressed to the front. Many brave and gallant sons of Jersey county represented her in the ranks of "blue-coated national defenders," men who stood in the red front of lurid battle, and always took a prominent part. Numbers of them laid down their lives upon the altar of their country, and their bones enrich the soil of nearly every southern state. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande, from Albemarle sound to the Rocky mountains, have their drums beat, and the ground re-echoed to their tread, and no more heroic soldiers led the van in many a stricken field than did the representatives from this section of the state.

While they were away upon the tented field, the patriotic men and women at home were not idle. Although impossible to get the county to do anything in an official way for the relief of soldiers' families, many, as private citizens, thought it not only a duty but a blessed privilege to render all the aid in their power. During the entire four years of war, we think but little actual suffering was experienced by any at home on account of the absence of their natural protectors, who were serving their country. Fairs and festivals were held for the purpose of obtaining sanitary supplies for those in the field, and

soldiers' aid societies were continually investigating and relieving the wants of the needy at home.

ROSTER.

The following is a complete roster of the citizens of Jersey county, who, in that trying hour of a nation's need, left wife, children and comfortable homes, and, shouldering the musket, went to the front in discharge of the patriot's duty. These are compiled from the adjutant general's report, and other official and authentic sources. If there are any inaccuracies of spelling, or omissions, the historians hope that they will be pardoned, as the rolls have been followed as nearly as possible, and none has a higher appreciation of the "boys in blue," than the writers of these annals:

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Bickner, G. W.	Camp, Christopher,
Elliott, William R.	James, George,
Becker, J. H.	Phillips, H. W.
	James, William.

NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Harris, Charles.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Yates, George.

COMPANY I.

Hamilton, Alexander.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Captains:

Littlefield, M. S.	Moore, John D.
First Lieutenants:	
Scott, William H.	Simmons, T. H.
	Stafford, I. B.

Sergeants:

Mendenhall, A. W.	Patton, William H.
Davis, J. A.	Stafford, I. B.
	Leonard, T. H.

Corporals:

Drew, J. M.,	Aullabaugh, R. R.,
Eberman, J. A.,	Catt, William,
Smith, J. W.,	Umphreys, J. H.,
Pinckard, G. R.,	Stafford, Brook.

Musicians:

Adams, George,	Smutz, D. P.
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Privates:

Arkebauer, George,	Austin, James,
Beck, J. D.,	Bright, Mahlon,
Brockus, J. L.,	Ballard, Ludwig,
Berry, W. W.,	Craig, Lionel,
Davis, Jackson,	Davidson, E. G.,
Elliott, W. J.,	Estes, A. J.,
Free, M. W.,	Freeman, J. G.,
Greene, O. S.,	Hoag, W. A.,
Hoag, Franklin,	Hull, M. J.,
Halloran, John,	Johnessee, John,
James, Alonzo,	Keys, John,
Leonard, S. B.,	Leigh, Joseph,
Milliken, T. S.,	Monk, John,
Miller, Newton,	Moore William,
Moore, John D.,	Price, T. A.,
Parker, J. V.,	Roland, Alexander,
Rowdan, Isaac,	Rowdan, James,
Rudolph, Charles,	Richards, A. P.,
Slaten, W. W.,	Stover, David,
Smith, S. C., Sr.	Smith, S. C., Jr.,
Strode, T. H.,	Taylor, G. W.,
Vinson, G. W.,	Ware, Nathaniel,
Brower, Eliphalet,	Brewer, Emory,
Brewer, Edward,	Bigelow, G. L.,
Grosjean, Nicholas,	Gosling, David,
Gill, Jacob,	Heberick, Herman,
Jennegan, W. C.,	Jennings, J. Q.,
Lane, J. W.,	Loran, Matthew,
Leonard, J. L.,	Matt, Asbury,
McBain, Franklin,	Murry, Patrick,
McGuire, J. R.,	Moore, James,
Moore, Wyatt,	Miner, C. F.,
North, James,	Price, S. S.,
Pitt, W. E.,	Roady, Moses,
Richards, L. P.,	Randle, W. P.,
Roody, W. D.,	Smith, John,
Short, T. S.,	Tracy, Patrick,

Barnes, J. R.

COMPANY D.

Lancord, J. L.,	McGuire, J. R.
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COMPANY E.

DellaCella, Stephen,	McDonald, Barney.
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FOURTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

The regiment known as the 14th Ill. Vol. Inf. was organized for 30 days under what is known as the "Ten Regiment bill," and was mustered into the state service at Jacksonville, where it rendezvoused, on the 4th of May, 1861. On the 25th of the same month it was mustered into the service of the United States, for three years, by Capt. Pitcher, of the regular army.

The regiment remained at Camp Duncan, Jacksonville, Ill., until the latter part of June, 1861, under instruction in drill and other duties contingent upon the life of a soldier, but upon the date above they proceeded to Quincy, Ill., and upon the 5th of July were transferred to Missouri. The officers at this time were as follows: Colonel, John M. Palmer; lieutenant-colonel, Amory K. Johnson; major, Jonathan Morris; and adjutant, Robert P. McKnight. It did some guard duty in Missouri, in connection with the 16th Ill. Inf. On the 16th of July the regiment marched with other troops, under the command of Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, to Honeyville, Mo., in pursuit of the column under Gen. Martin E. Green, and arrived in that town on the 1st of September, dispersing the forces of the enemy, capturing James Green, lately a United States senator, a strong fomenter of secession and rebellion. The regiment then proceeded to Rolla, where it remained but a short time, moving to Jefferson City, where it joined with the forces under Gen. John C. Fremont, in his memorable campaign to Springfield, Mo., after Gen. Price. On the conclusion of the campaign the 14th returned and wintered at Otterville, Mo.

In the month of Feb., 1862, the regiment was ordered to join the forces under Gen. Grant, at Donelson, but arrived at that place one day too late to participate in the engagement of that place. Here it was brigaded with the 15th and 46th Ill. and 25th Ind. Inf. Regts., and under the name of the 2d Brig., assigned to the 4th Div., under the command of Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, of this state. In the meantime Col. Palmer, having been promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and Lieu't-Col. Amory K. Johnson, having been made colonel of the 28th Ill. Inf., Maj. Cyrus Hall, of the 7th Ill. Cav. was appointed colonel of the 14th.

From Fort Donelson the regiment proceeded to Fort Henry, where it embarked and was transported by steamboats up the Tennessee river to Pittsburg Landing. Here, early on the morning of the 6th of April the regiment was called into line and marched half a mile to the front, where it met the enemy driving General Prentiss. It was assigned a position on the left of the line, in Peach Orchard. The enemy immediately attacked it, but were repulsed; and it held its position from 8 o'clock A. M. until 3 P. M., only then retiring under orders from General S. A. Hurlbut, commanding the old fighting 4th division. On the morning of the 7th it held a position on the right of the line, and was hotly engaged until the battle closed and the victory won. During those two long, trying, bloody days the regiment behaved nobly, and was never broken or driven back by the enemy, though often most heavily pressed, although this was the first time that the regiment had been under fire.

They sustained a loss of nearly one-half of the command present, and their colors, which came out of the conflict with forty-two bullet holes through them, fully attest the fierceness of the combat and the gallantry of the men in that memorable struggle. All the historians of this fearfully contested field highly compliment this noble band of heroes, who that day distinguished themselves at a most terrible sacrifice. In the grand charge on the 7th, which was the consummation of that splendid victory wrested from the arms of defeat, the 14th Illinois was in the advance, and was led by Col. Hall. In the official report of Gen. Veach, commander of the brigade, he used the following words in speaking of this favorite body of men: "Col. Hall, of the 14th Illinois, led with his regiment that gallant charge on Monday evening, which drove the enemy beyond our lines and closed the struggle of that memorable day."

The regiment, also, took an active part in the siege of Corinth, during the month of May, 1862, and after the evacuation of that place by Gen. Bragg, they went to Memphis, thence to Bolivar.

On the 4th of Oct., 1862, the gallant 4th division, under Gen. Hurlbut, was ordered to proceed to Corinth, as a forlorn hope, to relieve the beleagured garrison of that place, but the gallant Rosecrans, before Corinth was reached, had already severely punished the enemy, and the forlorn hope met the enemy at the village of Metamora, on the river Hatchie. After eight hours hard fighting a glorious victory was gained, in which the 14th Ill. sustained most nobly the reputation gained at Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing.

The regiment constituted a part of the right wing of Grant's army in the march into northern Mississippi, through Holly Springs, to Yacona Pataffa, under the immediate command of General McPherson. General VanDorn, of the confederate army, having captured Holly Springs with its large amount of army stores, and General W. T. Sherman being unable to effect a dislodgment of the enemy from Vicksburg, Grant's army was compelled to retreat, and Jan. 18, 1863, the 14th Ill. Reg. went into winter quarters at Lafayette, Tenn.

Early in the spring of 1863, the regiment was ordered to the lines in front of Vicksburg, and took part in the siege of that stronghold until its fall, July 4, 1863. After this, the command took its part in the expedition to Jackson, Miss., remaining there until the evacuation of that city. In August, of that year, it proceeded to Natchez, and formed part of the force which marched across the swamps of northeastern Louisiana, to Harrisonburg, on the Ouachita river, and captured Fort Beauregard, where, the spring previous, the ram, Queen of the West, had been sunk. It also took part in the famous Meridian campaign, under General Sherman and on its return from that expedition, the regiment, or a large part of it, veteranized, although its time would have expired in a short period. After a short veteran furlough in the beloved northland, they returned to the field, refreshed, and anxious for the fray.

General W. T. Sherman, with a force numbering a little less than 100,000 men of all arms, with 254 guns, in the spring of 1864, started on his ever me-

morable campaign, to penetrate the heart of the confederacy, draw off the attention of a large portion of the forces of the south, so that they could not reinforce the hard pressed army of Virginia. The country to be traversed was almost chaotic in its upheaval. Rugged mountains, deep, narrow ravines, thick primitive woods, crossed by narrow, ill-made roads, succeed each other for 40 miles; then intervenes a like distance of comparatively open country, only to be succeeded by another rugged, difficult region of mountains and passes which reaches nearly to the Chattahoochee river, across which, eight miles distant, lay the important city of Atlanta. The gallant band of heroes called the 14th Ill. Inf., still under the command of Colonel Hall participated in all of the movements and engagements that led up to the siege of Atlanta, and honorably acquitted themselves in every place they were called upon to act the part of men.

While before Atlanta the 14th and 15th Ill., ever together since the autumn of 1862, sharers of each others' sorrows and joys, weary marches and honorably earned laurels, were consolidated into the "14th and 15th Ill. Vet. Bat.," and it was detailed to guard the railroad communications at or near Aekworth, Ga., a most important and dangerous duty, as it was the only route by which the supplies for Sherman's army could be brought, and upon the preservation of which depended the subsistence and ammunition to this immense host. In the month of Oct., 1864, when the confederate General Hood made his demonstration against the rear of Sherman's army, a large number of the battalion

were killed, and a large part of the balance captured and sent to Andersonville prison pen. Those who escaped capture were mounted, and accompanying Sherman on the ever memorable march to the sea, acted as scouts, and were continually in the advance, and were the first to drive the confederate pickets into Savannah, Ga. During the long and dreary march through South and North Carolina, this battallion was on duty day and night, being constantly in the presence of the enemy, and gained great notoriety as skillful scouts and skirmishers. They were the first to enter the town of Cheraw, S. C., and later, the town of Fayetteville, N. C., and took part in the battle of Bentonville.

At Goldsborough, N. C., the battalion organization was discontinued in the spring of 1865, a sufficient number of organized recruits, of the one year men, having arrived by way of New York and Morehead City, N. C., to fill up the two regiments, Colonel Hall being again assigned to the command of his old regiment, the 14th. After the capitulation of Johnston, the regiment marched to Washington, D. C., where it participated in the well remembered review. It afterwards was transported by rail and steamboat to Louisville, Ky., thence by river to Fort Leavenworth, Kans. From this place they marched to Fort Kearney, Neb., and from thence back. It was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 16, 1865, and arrived at Springfield, Ill., where the men received their discharge. The aggregate number of men who belonged to this favorite regiment was 1,980, and only 480 were mustered out.

During its four years and four months of arduous service, this regiment marched 4,490 miles, traveled by rail 2,330 miles, and by river 4,490 miles, making in all a grand total 11,670 miles.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Pegues, John,	Hughes, T. E.,
Bean, T. J.,	Rhoads, Samuel,
Roberts, T. E.,	Rhoads, E. E.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Edsall, W. H.,	McPherson, Angus,
Butler, W. A.,	Crissup, James F.,
Moore, John,	Sackett, William,
Wadlington, W. D.,	Jones, S. E.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Second Lieutenant:

Brook, J. W.

First Sergeant:

Miller, A. L.

Privates:

Balcomb, William,	Brigg, J. S.,
Bell, W. D.,	Green, W. L.,
Hartley, Nes.,	Hark, William,
Kenady, J. K. P.,	Lewis, Charles,
Muney, William,	Mott, Frank,
Mill, John,	Shedler, John,
Trimble, William,	Ult, George,
Bell, J. W.,	Boyles, Lafayette,
Braydon, G. W.,	Davis, J. H.,
Howard, W. H.,	Hartley, R. P.,
Johnson, A. J.,	Kennedy, John,
Larabee, Vinton,	McIntyre, Henry,
Paugh, Edward,	Reynolds, B. F.,
Towreville, Frank,	Ward, John,
Ward, B. F.,	White, J. T.,

White, Herman.

COMPANY F.

Sergeant:

Fisher, D. D.

Corporal:

Whitney, Charles.

Privates:

Daudridge, C. F.,	Darlington, J. W.,
Hyndman, John,	Miller, J. W.,
Martin, J. C.,	Martin, J. P.,

Nelson, W. C.,	Philbrick, N. B.,
Ryal, Alfred,	Shield, Anthony,
Smith, A. A.,	Talley, J. R.,
Wood, W. R.,	Harrington, Francis,
Talley, W. F.,	Talley, A. T.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized with only seven companies, at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., Aug. 10, 1861, and ordered to Jacksonville, as a part of the brigade of Gen. John A. McClelland. The officers of the regiment were as follows: Colonel, Napoleon Buford; lieutenant-colonel, Fazillo A. Harrington; major, Hall Wilson; and Henry A. Rust, adjutant. On the 1st of Sept., 1861, the regiment proceeded under orders to Cairo, where three additional companies were added to their strength, and all moved on to the scene of hostilities, and first smelt powder at Belmont, on the 7th of Nov., 1861, where it bore a prominent part and suffered heavily. On the evacuation of Columbus, Ky., the 27th was sent there to duty as garrison. On the 14th of March, 1862, in company with the 42d Ill., 18th Wis. and parts of the 2d Ill. light Art. and 2d Ill. Cav., it formed what was called the Mississippi flotilla, and started down the Mississippi river and remained during the siege of Island No. 10, the 27th being the first federal force to land upon the island, after its capture. After crossing the river, the regiment was moved to Ft. Pillow, but was recalled and ordered to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and was engaged in the siege of Corinth, and battle of Farmington, May 9, 1862, and followed in pursuit of the enemy to Booneville. It then retraced its steps to Corinth, where it remained some time. In July, 1862,

the regiment received orders to proceed to Iuka, and soon after was distributed along the line of the Memphis & Charleston railroad, where it remained until the early part of September, when it crossed the Tennessee river, at Decatur, Alabama, under the command of Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer, and pushing on made a rapid and forced march to Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived September 12, and where it remained during the time it was cut off from communication with the north. The 27th was also with the advance from Nashville, and particularly distinguished itself at the battle of Stone River. On the 24th of June, 1863, it moved with the army against Shelbyville and Tullahoma, and thence to Bridgeport, Ala. On the 2d of September, the corps crossed the Tennessee river, and moved down toward Rome, Ga., below Chattanooga, and returned in time to take part in the pursuit of Bragg. For some time Gen. Rosecrans had been gathering a large body of men at Nashville, and had, by threatening his line of communication, caused Gen. Braxton Bragg to evacuate Chattanooga, on the 8th of Sept. Gen. Rosecrans, under the impression that Bragg's forces in retreat were demoralized, pushed on in his rear, but the confederate commander, who was an able one, receiving heavy reinforcements, turned and met his pursuer. This he did with so much suddenness and ferocity, that the union forces narrowly escaped being cut up in detail, as they were scattered along the line forty miles in length. Gen. Rosecrans, who was on hand, rapidly concentrated his forces, and the two armies met at Chickamauga creek.

The first day's engagement, although a hot one, was indecisive and on the second day, the 20th of Sept. 1863, the day had hardly dawned ere the roar of artillery, and the sharp rattle of musketry awoke the slumbering echoes of the "River of Death," the Indian name of the creek bearing that interpretation. All the forenoon the battle raged with unparalleled fury, but about noon the federal line was broken for a few moments by the passing of troops to the left, then hard pressed. General Longstreet of the confederate army, seized the opportunity, and, hurling the necessary forces on the weakened center, soon swept it and the right wing from the field. The demoralized fugitives, in their headlong flight, carried off Gen. Rosecrans with them. All now depended upon General Thomas, who had command of the left wing, which yet stood steadfast. All through that long afternoon the entire confederate army surged around that band of heroes, a body of brave men commanded by as brave a commander, who, by the firmness of their front, earned for General Thomas the proud sobriquet of the "rock of Chickamauga." The 27th suffered severely during the fight, and with the balance of the army fell back to Chattanooga, where it remained during the investment of that place, for Bragg, following the retreating forces, occupied the surrounding hills threatening the city and the garrison with starvation.

Grant was now appointed to supercede General Rosecrans and hastened to Chattanooga, but being afraid that General Thomas, who had command after Rosecrans left, would surrender before

re-enforcements, could reach him, telegraphed him to hold fast. The old Roman's reply was, "I will stay till I starve." On Grant's arrival things began to wear a different aspect. A corps from the army of the Potomac 23,000 strong, under General Joseph Hooker came, and General W. T. Sherman, hastened by forced marches from Iuka, 200 miles away, and communications were again restored. On the 24th of November the 27th was ordered on duty and helped fight the ever-memorable battle of Lookout Mountain. Gen. Hooker was ordered to charge the enemy but to stop on the high ground, but the men, carried away by the ardor of the attack, swept on, over the crest, driving the enemy before them. The next morning Hooker advanced on the south of Missionary Ridge. Sherman had been the whole time pounding away on the northern flank, and Grant perceiving that the rebel line in front of him was being weakened to repel these attacks on the flank, saw that the critical moment had arrived and launched Thomas' corps on its center.

"The signals for the attack had been arranged," says B. F. Taylor, in his account of the battle, "six cannon shots fired at intervals of two seconds. The moment arrived. Strong and steady the order rang out: 'No. 1, fire! No. 2, fire! No. 3, fire!' It seemed to me like the tolling of the clock of destiny. And when at 'No. 6, fire!' the roar throbbed out with the flash, you should have seen the dead line, that had been lying behind the works all day, come to resurrection in the twinkling of an eye, and leap like a blade from its scabbard."

The orders were to take the rifle-pits

at the foot of Missionary ridge, then halt and reform; but the men forgot them all, and carrying the works at the base, swept up the ascent. Grant caught the grand inspiration, and ordered a grand charge along the whole front. Up they went, without firing a shot, over rocks, trees, and stumps, surmounted the crest, captured the guns and turned them upon the enemy, now fully routed and in disorderly retreat. Although the 27th held its accustomed place in these battles, it lost only a few men.

From Mission ridge the Reg. was called on to make a forced march to the relief of Knoxville, then closely pressed by the confederate forces under Gen. Longstreet, but by the time it reached the beleaguered city the enemy had been repulsed. It then returned to Loudon, Tenn., arriving there Jan. 25, 1864, and going into camp, remained until April 18, when orders were received that caused it to remove to Cleveland, Tenn. While at this place Gen. Sherman was collecting his forces and organizing his army for the descent upon Atlanta and the subsequent march to the sea, and the 27th Ill. was ordered to join the invading force, which it did. At Rocky Face ridge, May 9, Resaca, May 14, Calhoun, May the 16th, Adairsville, May the 17th, Dallas, May the 26th to June 4, Pine Top mountain, June 10 to 14, Mud creek, June 18, and Kenesaw, this gallant regiment performed prodigies of valor and wrung from a defeated enemy the highest encomiums.

At the battle of Peach Tree creek, July 20, the 27th was in line, and to quote the words of Greely in his history of the war: "These soldiers stood as still as though bullet proof."

The regiment was relieved from duty at the front, Aug. 25, 1864, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for muster out, but was detained for a couple of days at Nashville, Tenn., on the way home, on account of apprehensions felt in that city, of an attack by the cavalry column under Gen. Wheeler. It then proceeded to the capital of Illinois, where it was mustered out, Sept. 25, 1864.

During the term of service it had the following casualties: killed or died of wounds, 102; died of disease, 80; number of wounded, 328; discharged and resigned, 209; transferred, 39. The veterans and recruits of the 27th were consolidated with the 9th Ill. Inf., on their comrades leaving for home.

THIRTY FIELD INFANTRY.

COMPANY L.

Strickland, Benjamin.

THIRTY SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Corporal:

Hannah, J. E.

Privates:

Hardy, Henry, Pickett, William,
Strapps, Fields.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Bailey, J. C.	Beck, H. W.,
Curtis, Leander,	Humiston, Linus,
Kennedy, J. K. P.,	Lucas, J. W.,
Land, J. H.,	McGee, J. A.,
Malott, J. S.,	Murphy, Robert,
O'Donnell, Jeremiah,	Sisson, H. H.,
Stringham, M. E.,	Terry, H. C.,
Wilson, J. L.,	Whitaker, James.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Marks, Rufus.

COMPANY K.

O'Brien, Patrick.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Andrews, Joel. Arbogast, John.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Second Lieutenant:

Lucas, Joseph.

Sergeant:

Lucas, Joseph.

Corporal:

Spangle, Henry.

Private:

Egan, John,

Gibbs, William.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Luba, Jacob,

Perry, Alonzo,

Macumber, Alonzo,

Tuller, Isaac.

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Assistant Surgeon.

Knapp, George H.

COMPANY A.

Copeland, Alfred,

McCoy, W. H.,

Roberts, John,

Shaw, J. M.,

Manning, J. M.,

Walpole, J. S.

COMPANY B.

Kemper, Levi.

COMPANY C.

Captains:

Ihrle, Warren,

Hesser, J. T.

First Lieutenants:

Hesser, J. T.,

Parker, M. S.,

Judd, J. W.

Second Lieutenants:

Hesser, J. T.,

Parker, M. S.,

Judd, J. W.,

Nevius, Henry,

Cooley, John.

Privates:

Allen, R. M.,

Briggs, G. L.,

Bell, Henry,

Beale, J. B.,

Bates, W. P.,

Bates, J. W.,

Cook, W. H.,

Cyter, J. H.,

Campbell, J. H.,

Cooley, John,

Chadwell, T. H.,

Case, James,

Chism, R. P.,

Crain, J. B.,

Carson, John,

Collip, Frederick,

Conner, Bark,

Davis, Amos,

Dodson, F. M.,

Dehner, Jacob,

Dallis, T. N.,

Edington, William,

Enule, John,

Elmore, William,

Embley, Edgar,

Faulkner, John R.,

Finicye, W. B.,

Ferguson, G. B.,

Francis, John,

Forbes, J. B.,

Gaul, William,

Goff, J. S.,

Gallagher, E. C.,

Grather, W. M.,

Handling, Orange,

Judd, J. W.,

Linnel, William,

Loney, J. P.,

Nott, M. H.,

Martin, Leonard,

Myrick, O. T.,

Mack, Patrick,

McQuidy, J. D.,

Nevius, Henry,

Ohler, Coleman,

Post, W. F.,

Perry, Commodore,

Piggott, J. T.,

Reed, J. H.,

Slover, Samuel,

Smith, Joseph,

Stone, J. B.,

Todrany, William,

Vinson, I. N.,

Welch, J. D.,

Yuard, Hugh

Cope, Alexander,

Dodson, Theodore,

Hesser, Joseph,

Milford, H. F.,

Pritchall, B. H.,

Slaten, H. L.

COMPANY D.

Captain:

Reddish, J. H.

First Lieutenants:

Reddish, J. H.,

Stillwell, Leander.

Second Lieutenants:

Reddish, W. M.,

Wallace, E. W.,

Stillwell, Leander,

Oberdeik, C. H.

Privates:

Austin, B. F.,

Albert, F. J.,

Allenden, A. P.,

Bethall, L. W.,

Bethell, Tillman,

Barton, J. A.,

Brewer, Lemuel,

Bingham, R. C.,

Bartlett, I. W.,

Burris, Ammon,

Burnham, F. S.,

Corbin, M. B.,

Carroll, J. M.,

Dabbs, Emanuel,

Ellifritty, James,

Ellifritty, Isaac,

Eldridge, John,

Fillay, A. B.,

Gates, T. M.,

Gates, F. M.,

Green, E. H.,

Donell, William,

Gunter, W. M.,	Holliday, Hiram,
Harris, A. J.,	Harvill, J. W.,
Harvill, B. F.,	Hall, Edward,
Hutchinson, J. G.,	Hill, F. M.,
Jobson, John,	Karr, C. J.,
Karr, Hugh,	King, William,
Robinson, J. E.,	Leavitt, Samuel,
Lippert, Henry,	Lee, William,
Miller, J. P.,	Miller, W. J.,
Minor, Henry,	Medford, Jackson,
Murphy, Braxton,	McQuiddy, James,
Montgomery, Ezekiel,	Oberdeike, C. H.,
Richey, John,	Sapp, James,
Scott, James,	Smith, Samuel,
Schooley, James,	Schultz, Albert,
Stillwell, Leander,	Timmons, Jasper,
Smith, W. C.,	Timmons, Ephraim,
Wallace, E. W.,	Worthey, William,
Burns, Jonathan,	Burgess, W. B. Sr.,
Burgess, W. B., Jr.	Banfield, John,
Banfield, William,	Barrows, Ackron,
Chapman, L. N.,	Duggan, John,
Dougherty, James,	Fowler, William S.,
Gilbert, David,	Goss, A. J.,
Golden, Michael,	Hill, J. J.,
Hull, Q. A.,	Inards, Silas,
Powel, Joel,	Rowden, Daniel,
	Ralston, S. D.

COMPANY G.

Second Lieutenant:

Powell, John.

Privates :

Barber, W. A.,	Blake, G. F.,
Fickell, F. M.,	Kelch, Charles,
Powell, John,	Johnessee, S. M.,
Quigley, W. L.,	Sturman, L. R.,
Scroggins, G. L.,	Turpin, G. W.,
Lofton, J. H.,	Powell, John,
Stephenson, Leroy,	Turpin, J. W.,
Briscoe, Aaron,	Grimm, John,
Grasley, Simon,	Jones, N. H.,
Lofton, John,	Roundtree, S. R.,
	Withrow, William.

COMPANY H.

Campbell, Alexander,	Falkner, Joseph,
Gratts, G. F.,	Lyons, Robert,
Pruitt, Aaron,	Richey, S. M.,
Turnpaw, G. W.,	Talbert, William,
Blakely, Charles,	Hollen, Joseph.

COMPANY K.

Shepley, William,	Bratton, William,
Litural, Isaac,	Grimm, Napoleon.

For a history of the 61st Illinois Inft. Reg., see history of Greene county, in this volume, where it is given in full, having been raised and organized at Carrollton, that county, in 1862.

SIXTY SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

McClure, Samuel,	Pollock, John.
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SIXTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Sutton, L. M.,	Asher, W. R.,
Brown, William,	Cundiff, J. L.,
Frisby, George,	Marshall, Charles,
Nicodemus, John,	Smith, Charles,
Beebe, William,	Lovely, R. A.,
Lynum, S. W.,	Marshall, D. E.,
Marshall, W. H.,	Parker, Joel,
Peter, G. B.,	Peter, W. M.,
St. Clair, J. W.,	Tally, H. D.

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Hall, W. L.

NINETY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Bell, J. B.,	Rieher, Samuel.
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COMPANY H.

Second Lieutenants:

McNeil, L. C.,	Martin, W. L.
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Sergeants:

Scott, H. B.,	Carr, Robert.
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Corporals:

Monk, John,	Doyle, Michael,
White, John,	Pembroke, T. C.,
Fitzpatrick, Patrick,	McCullum, Henry.

Musician:

Powers, Thomas.

Wagoner:

Blackwell, Thomas.

Privates:

Brooks, Frank,	Burnines, Jasper,
Curry, Jeremiah,	Cummings, John,
Crocker, Frank,	Draper, George,
Dowdy, Martin,	Fitzpatrick, Michael,
Fuller, William,	Guilor, Michael,
Hughes, Peter,	Haig, Thomas.

Hughes, J. D.,	Jackson, G. H.,
Lucker, Randolph,	Monk, Henry.
Monk, William,	Monk, G. W.,
Perry, Charles,	Perry, Oliver,
Reid, William,	Richer, Samuel,
Smith, Aaron,	Tucker, Ephraim,
Watson, Charles,	Woods, Martin,
Woods, William,	Williams, James,
Williams, William,	Berlien, John,
Crissip, James,	Hama, T. J.,
Kramer, August,	Murphy, John,
	Mason, E. B.

COMPANY I.

Carney, Edward,	Davis, C. M.,
Edwards, George,	Grosjean, Francis,
Hall, George,	Osborn, N. S.,

Pope, Richard,

COMPANY K.

Second Lieutenants:

Orem, S. B., Fisher, John,

Sergeants:

Orem, S. B., Francis, James,

Palmer, L. H., Barnhart, H. J.,

Lowe, E. D.,

Corporals:

Ruland, Charles, Fisher, John,

Massey, S. L., Barby, Joel,

Miller, C. J., Slaten, J. P.,

Wagoner:

Noble, George L.,

Privates:

Ballard, Lovin, Bull, H. C.,

Bingham, A. W., Bush, C. A.,

Burnine, Jasper, Chaput, J. A.,

Cockrell, Jesse, Curtis, J. T.,

Clark, A. J., Caslick, John,

Carroll, M. B., Carsen, A. C.,

Connor, L. M., Clark, T. H.,

Dyke, O. E., Ennis, James,

Foibush, T. M., Giberson, H. H.

Giberson, W. H., Giberson, R. S.

Giberson, Isaac, Globe, John,

Harris, H. B., Hasselton, Amos,

Hartman, Franklin, Hufin, John,

Hamaker, J. F., Kelly, J. A.,

Loney, David, Lassiter, Lafayette,

Macoy Elliott, McRang, James,

Milford, A. J., Myers, Henry,

Mayfold, J. H., Nutt, R. A.

Ogden, F. F., Ogden, J. H.,

Pait, John,	Palmer, Thomas,
Proe, John,	Rowe, Z. P.,
Sands, J. P.,	Selby, I. N.,
Schultz, Levi,	Snyder, J. A.,
Snyder, J. W.,	Tallis, L. F.,
Van Horne, James,	Wilson, W. S.,
Williams, D. S.,	Williams, B. F.,
Williams, Nelson,	Walty, Jacob,
Wade, Wiley,	White, J. W.,
Wiser, C. F.,	White, J. G.,
Whitlock, J. W.,	Worthy, Osborn,
Court, J. K. P.,	VanPelt, R. W.,
English, Philip,	Garrick, Harrison,
McBride, Thomas,	Stephens, William.

UNASSIGNED.

Brown, Andrew,	Clark, Alec,
Davenport, John,	Hunter, James,
McConrock, W.,	White, G. W.

NINETY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

The 97th Ill. Inf. Reg., was organized at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., in Sept., 1862, and was mustered into the service of the United States on the 16th of that month, with the following regimental staff: Friend S. Rutherford, colonel; Lewis D. Martin, lieutenant-colonel; Stephen W. Horton, major; Victor Vifquain, adjutant; G. C. Cockereel, quartermaster; Samuel Willard, surgeon, and W. M. Baker, chaplain.

On the 3d of October it started for Cincinnati, O., and from there it marched to Nicholasville, Ky., where it went into camp, and remained drilling and doing guard and police duty, until Nov. 10, when it was assigned to the division under the command of Gen. A. J. Smith, and moved to Louisville, arriving in that city, on the 15th. On the 17th in embarked on transports, and started for Memphis, Tenn., and on arrival, went into camp, Nov. 26. Here it was assigned to the 2d brigade, 10th division, 13th army corps, under the command of Maj.-Gen. John A. McClernand. This

force left Memphis, Dec. 20, and landed near Walnut Hill, on the Yazoo river and occupied a position on the extreme left during the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, but fortunately were not brought into the assaulting column. This was an impotent and fruitless attack on the most superb fortifications of the south. The sluggish waters of the bayou covered the entire rebel front, behind which rose the lofty bluffs of the Yazoo. Here the labor of thousands of slaves had been devoted to the complete fortifications of the line for months, until it was perfectly impregnable to the simple assault, yet General Sherman dared the awful hazard of the battle, and hurled column after column of infantry upon them in simple, useless slaughter. In obedience to orders, the men plunged into the bayou, where both banks were covered by tangled abatis, and where the bayou presents a quicksand bed 300 feet wide, containing water fifteen feet wide and three feet deep. The rebel rifle pits beyond were filled with sharpshooters, whose every bullet drew blood; his gunners had the range of the ford, such as it was, and poured grape and canister into their dauntless but rapidly decimated ranks. Toiling like heroes, they essayed to stem the storm until an order was received to fall back. It was raining all the time, and stung by the consciousness that they had fruitlessly thrown away many valuable lives, they retired sullenly from the contest. During the rainy night which followed the battle, the men of the 97th stood or lay without fire, in the swamp bordering the exccrated bayou, but next morning they were embarked and returned to Milliken's Bend. On the 10th and 11th of

Jan., 1863, they took part in the reduction of Arkansas Post, or Fort Hindman, as it is sometimes called, where they, as usual, displayed their high courage and valor.

On the 15th of Jan. the regiment moved down the river to Young's Point, where it remained until March 6, when it returned to Milliken's Bend, and on 15th of April, marched to Grand Gulf. On the 1st of May it, together with the other troops, was engaged at Port Gibson, Miss., and on the 16th, at Champion Hills, where it did good work. The regiment arrived in the rear of Vicksburg on the 19th of May, and participated in the siege of that place until its capitulation, July 4, 1863. Scarcely had the confederate colors been hauled down on this stronghold, than General Sherman started for Jackson, Miss., where Joe Johnston was securely fortified, and with his column was the 97th. It participated in all the manoeuvres that led to the downfall of that place, and then returned to Vicksburg, where it remained until Aug. 25, when it embarked for New Orleans, and went into camp at Carrollton, near that city, on their arrival at that place on the 27th. The regiment was mustered out of service July 29, 1865, at Galveston, Texas, and arrived at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., Aug. 13, 1865, where it received its discharge.

NINETY-NINTH INFANTRY.

First Assistant Surgeon,
Curtiss, John F.

COMPANY II.

Lowe, Edward,
Pennick, M. M.,
Smith, Dennis,

Pennick, Jeremiah,
Smith, John C.,
Wedding, C. H.,

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Second Lieutenant:

Chapman, S. L.

Sergeant:

Powell, Asa.

Corporal:

Miles, W. W.

Privates:

Ayers, S. A.,	Aster, Sam,
Bult, William,	Bill, M. A.,
Cassey, Daniel,	Clowers, G. R.,
Davis, S. P.,	Eveland Garrison,
Egelhoff, Philip,	Fitzgerald, J. W.,
Miles, J. D.,	Myers, W. H.,
Matthews, Elijah,	Phipps, J. M.,
Ryan, Samuel,	Spear, W. L.,
Sego, D. J.,	Spencer, A. J.,
Upton, T. J.,	Withrow, J. H.
Carll, J. D.,	Dabbs, Elias,
Davis, D. B.,	Davenport, Absalom,
Davenport, William,	Gertimer, George,
Jackson, W. L.,	Luft, John,
Osborn, W. C.,	Weman, H. L.,

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

The regiment which was known as the 122d Ill. Vol. Inf. was organized at Camp Palmer, Carlinville, in August, 1862. The officers of the regiment were as follows: Colonel, John J. Rinaker; lieutenant-colonel, James F. Drish; major, J. F. Chapman; H. G. Kaplinger, adjutant. On the 8th of Oct. the regiment moved to Columbus, Ky., and from thence to Trenton, Tenn. On Nov. the 12th, companies A, D and F moved to Humboldt, that state but upon the 18th of December, the regiment was transported to Jackson, to defend that place against Forrest. They marched in pursuit of the enemy as far as Lexington, Tenn., but returned to Jackson, December 21. In the meantime, the enemy, under General For-

rest, captured the town of Trenton, together with the sick in the hospital at that place, among whom were Major Chapman and 60 men of the 122d Illinois, on hearing which the balance of the regiment set out in pursuit of the enemy, December 27th. On the 31st, was engaged at Parker's Cross-roads, in connection with detachments of the 39th Iowa, 50th Ind. and 18th Ill. Inf. regiments, and captured seven pieces of artillery and 500 prisoners. The loss of the 122d was one officer and 22 privates killed and 56 wounded. Colonel Rinaker was severely wounded. On the 17th of Feb. 1863, the regiment moved to Corinth, and on the 15th of April from Corinth, and on the 25th was engaged at Town creek. It moved to Saulsbury, June 25th, and October 30th to Iuka, Colonel Rinaker commanding the post at each place. It did efficient service, in this line of duty, the summer of 1864, companies E, H and K defending Paducah against the assaults of General Forrest, repelling three attacks on Fort Anderson. June 26, 1864, it was transported to Memphis, Tenn., and was assigned to the 1st Brig., 3d Div., and joined to the command of Gen. A. J. Smith.

On the 14th of July was engaged at Tupelo, Mississippi, and met with the loss of Captain Josiah Burroughs and nine enlisted men killed and 23 wounded, and returned to Memphis, arriving there July 23. It was also engaged in garrison and guard duty at Holly Springs, and on the 8th of Sept. moved to Cairo, Ill., and the 12th to Jefferson barracks, St. Louis, Mo. It was a participant in the campaign in Missouri, of this year, after General Price. The

regiment embarked for Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 24, and on the 15th and 16th of Dec. was engaged in the battle of Nashville. Hood, who had swung around Sherman's advancing army, threatened Nashville, and Gen. Thomas gathered all the men within reach, for the defense of that city, to him, and among them the 122d Ill. who did valiant service upon that sanguinary field. On the 16th, the battle raged with increasing fury, until Thomas ordered a grand charge, when the confederate forces were driven out of their intrenchments in headlong flight. The union cavalry thundered upon their heels with remorseless energy, the infantry following closely behind. Almost the entire rebel army was dissolved into a rabble of demoralized fugitives, who, at last escaped across the Tennessee. The war in the west, so far as great movements were concerned, was practically at an end, but the gallant regiment whose name graces the head of this article was not through with its days of battle, for, on the 3d of April, it joined the forces before Fort Blakely and on the 9th of that month participated in the assault upon that stronghold, losing 20 killed and wounded. On the 12th it marched to Montgomery, Ala., arriving there on the 26th, where it remained until the latter part of May. June 4th, it embarked at Providence Landing, and steamed down the Alabama river to Mobile, where it was mustered out of the service, July 15.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

First Lieutenant:
Terry, John W.

Sergeants:

Beattie, N. C. White, J. J.,
Corporals:
Goodman, B. F., Hegans, Lafayette.
Musician:
Bartlett, B. E.,

Privates:

Austin, Frederick,	Barton, Charles,
Beck, S. E.,	Bartlett, W. H.,
Cadwallader, El.	Crane, Levi,
Daggott, H. P.,	Gaston, William,
Hesser, W. S.,	Howell, C. H.,
Hughes, Thomas,	Hughes, Thornton,
Johnson, A. C.,	Motherly, J. C.,
Nelson, John,	Phillips, Nelson,
Perrigs, G. W.,	Rutherford, G. W.,
Smith, L. N.,	Snivel, James,
Slaughter, J. H.,	Truman, Albert,
Vance, R. C.,	Walker, W. S.,
Brown, M. C.,	Barley, J. C.,
Beck, H. W.,	Barton, P. S.,
Cadwallader, J. R.,	Kennedy, J. K. P.,
Lucas, J. W.,	Lamb, Leroy,
McDow, J. J. H.,	Malott, J. S.,
Malone, John,	McGee, J. H.,
Murphy, Robert,	O'Donnell, Jeremiah,
Riley, John,	Sisson, H. H.,
Stringham, M. E.,	Terry, H. C.,
Whitaker, James,	Wilson, J. L.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., in Sept., 1862, with the following regimental officers: Thomas J. Sloan, of Chicago, colonel; John H. Howe, lieutenant-colonel; R. P. Pattison, major; and William E. Smith, adjutant. It was mustered into the service of the United States by Lieutenant DeCoursey, Sept. 10. On the 3d of Oct. the regiment received orders to go to the front, and leaving Camp Butler, moved to Jackson, Tenn., where it arrived on the 9th, and was assigned a place in the 3d Brig., 1st Div., 13th Army Corps. On the 14th of Nov. it

moved to Lagrange, and on the 28th drove the enemy across the Tallahatchie river and advanced to the Yacona river. The regiment was then in the 1st Brig., Col. John E. Smith; 3d Div., Brig.-Gen. John A. Logan; of the 17th Army Corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. James B. McPherson.

On the 13th of Feb., 1863, they moved down the Mississippi river to Lake Providence, and March 17 went into camp at Berry's landing. On the 18th of April the regiment moved to Milliken's Bend, and on the 25th commenced with the other troops the campaign that ended in the surrender of Vicksburg. On the 30th of April it took part in the sanguinary and hotly contested battle at Thompson's Hill, and gained imperishable laurels. In the engagement at Raymond, Jackson, and Champion Hills, May 12, 14 and 16, respectively, during the entire siege of Vicksburg, including the assault on Fort Hill, they performed a heroic part. After the surrender of that redoubtable place they rested until August 31, when they entered upon the campaign to Monroe, La., and thence to Brownsville, and was engaged in the two days' battle at the latter place, on the 16th and 17th of Oct. It went into camp at Black river Nov. 7, and on the 25th engaged in a prize drill with five other regiments, and carried off the palm. At a subsequent contest for a prize banner the 124th received the flag, inscribed, "Excelsior regiment, 3d Div., 7th Corps," from the hands of Maj.-Gen. McPherson, for excelling in soldierly appearance, discipline, and drill. On the 3d of Feb., 1864, the regiment entered upon the famous Meridian expedition, and returned to Vicksburg March 4.

It was engaged at Benton on May 7 and 10, returned to Vicksburg on the 21st, and in July, moved with General Slocum on his Jackson campaign, and was engaged in the sharp fight at Jackson Cross Roads the 5th and 7th. In October it was in the campaign to White river and Memphis. Remained at Vicksburg doing guard and provost duty until Feb. 25, 1865, when it removed to New Orleans. March 12, it embarked for Mobile, moved to Dauphin Island, and up Fish river, and commenced the siege of Spanish Fort. The regiment was the extreme left of the investing line, and, with one-half deployed as skirmishers, drove the enemy within their fortifications. The regiment was mustered out, at Chicago, Aug. 15. ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-THIRD INF.

First Assistant Surgeon:

Folger, H. A.

COMPANY H.

First Lieutenant:

Hoffman, Peter A.

Corporals:

Stoner, N. C.,

Dupuy, J. E.,

Charney, Michael.

Roady, Christian.

Privates:

Christopher, B. F.,

Davidson, C. J.,

Everman, W. A.,

Elliott, T. B.,

Howell, John,

McCumber, Jasper,

Pease, G. A.,

Rhoads, T. J.,

Tunstall, John,

Drury, C. S.,

Dodge, E. A.,

Ennis, John,

Holowell, W. T.,

McCurdy, Joseph,

Medley, J. L.,

Palmer, W. E.,

Simmonds, J. L.,

Wales, C. E.,

Wilson, J. D.

ONE HUNDRED FORTY - FOURTH INF.

COMPANY A.

Andrews, J. E.,

Craig, Solomon,

Harrington, Morris,

Tully, H. G.,

Bechtel, J. J.,

Denny, J. R., Jr.,

Ryall, Alfred,

Wagoner, J. E.

COMPANY B.

Austin, George,

Crabtree, Edward,

Fitzgerald, Robert,

Hueston, J. L.,

Hueston, S. W.,

Nelson, Andrew,

Rowden, W. W.,

Snedeker, J. S.,

Bell, Z. T.,

Doyle, Thomas,

Harris, H. B.,

Hueston, C. W.,

Jones, Samuel,

Porter, Jackson,

Rowden, J. R.,

Spangle, Perry.

COMPANY D.

Bailey, William.	Kendall, W. H.,
Reed, J. C.,	Richard, John,
Van Pelt, Clark,	Blummerfield, John,
Fredenburg, C. H.,	Guthrie, J. A.,
Proctor, T. O.,	Proctor, Benjamin,
Trager, William,	White, T. C., Burritt, T. L.

COMPANY F.

Boedy, Christian,	Buffington, Colby,
Brown, Myron,	Bonjner, A.,
Crowder, J. T.,	Crowder, W. D.,
Capp, Joseph,	Crocker, Denny,
Edington, William,	Fisher, G. S.,
Funk, J. H.,	Gilleland, T. R.,
Holmes, William,	Hart, J. F.,
Jones, W. N.,	Mott, Asbury,
Manning, John,	Murphy, M. A.,
Murphy, A. N.,	Murphy, W. H.,
Morse, C. L.,	O'Neal, James,
Pollard, Isaac,	Parks, John,
Ratcliff, G. W.,	Ryan, William,
Scroggins, Henry,	Scerie, John,
Sheff, R. J.,	Sunderland, William,
Sunderland, William S.,	Sison, L. H.,
Shields, W. F.,	Scroggins, Anderson,
Tack, C. M.,	Wilkinson, Thomas,
White, T. F.,	Weigel, Henry,
Ward, John,	Dolson, Stephen,
Fizer, Clinton,	Fizer, John,
Furlong, Martin,	House, John,
Jewett, C. A.,	Powrey, James,

COMPANY G.

Bull, C. F.,	Cope, Leonard,
Close, Samuel,	Cope, Martin,
Dandridge, Robert,	Dunsdon, J. M.,
Emery, Charles,	Ford, J. H.,
Granger, W. T.,	Gier, John,
Giles, Andrew,	Kinsella, Martin,
Lane, W. H.,	Moore, James,
Moore, W. H.,	McFain, E. A.,
Mimard, A. K.,	McFain, J. C.,
Orr, W. J.,	Proctor, J. M. G.,
Peters, Henry,	Pitt, A. F.,
Rue, W. H.,	Randle, J. P.,
Sunderland, H. L.,	Sherfey, J. J.,
Sharon, William,	Smith, John,
Sunderland, J. W.,	Slattery, John,
Shook, Blaney,	Wilson, E. E.,
Cope, Thomas,	Ford, G. A., McGee, J. W.

COMPANY H.

Captain:
Pitt, William E.

Privates:

Ayleard, T. W.,	Green, Louis,
Gier, J. H.,	Green, Almarion,
Hand, Shadrach,	Hartly, Samuel,
Litter, John,	McDow, William,
Nicholas, T. S.,	O'Neil, Michael,
O'Donnell, John,	Owen James,
Pistole, M. K.,	Piggott, G. M.,
Reed, W. A.,	Shaw, W. W.,
Smith, C. C.,	Sweeney, Thomas,
Travis, G. W.,	Tearney, John,

Vinson, J. E.,	Willis, W. A.,
Welsh, William,	Willis Isaac,
Winger, Henry,	Briggs, G. L.,
Caldwell, S. T.,	Edsall, Coe,
Gibbs, James,	Nutt, W. J.,
Pitt, A. T.,	Stillwell, John,
Sandford, Geo.,	Shaw, S. A.,
	Sunderland, J. W.

COMPANY I.

Captain:
Moore, J. D.
Second Lieutenant:
Hutchinson, W. H.
Privates:

Bidwell, L. N.,	Burlew, Noah,
Battersbey, David,	Carroll Patrick,
Crain, James,	Crabtree, J. W.,
Dobbs, G. W.,	Dowdall, W. H.,
Gray, Solomon,	Harvill, B. F.,
Jennings, Richard,	Lyles, T. W.,
Little, S.,	Lemkull, W. H.,
Simpson, J. H.,	Miller, Isaac
	Ford, S. W., Macumber, J.

ROLL OF HONOR.

George W. Bickner died Nov. 28, 1861.
H. W. Phillips was killed at Alatoona
Pass, Ga., Oct. 5, 1864.

Daniel P. Smutz, was killed at Shiloh,
Tenn.; April 6, 1862.

John Johnessee died Aug. 24, 1863.

John V. Parker died July 21, 1862.

N. Ware, killed, April 6, 1882.

Emory Brewer was killed at Shiloh,
Tenn., April 6, 1862.

Edward Brewer died Dec. 22, 1861.

Herman Heberiek was killed at
Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1861.

John Smith died Aug. 18, 1863.

William D. Wadlington died at Mound
City, Oct. 30, 1861.

William D. Bell died at home, Nov.
10, 1863, from wounds.

William L. Green died July 2, 1864.

W. Trimble died, Nov. 21, '61.

George Ult was killed at Kenesaw
Mountain, June 27, 1864.

Sergeant George W. Brayden died at
Bridgeport, Aug. 25, 1863.

Andrew J. Johnson was killed at
Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

Henry McIntire died of wounds at
Benton Barracks, April 14, 1864.

Chas. F. Daudridge was left wounded
on the battlefield of Chickamauga, Sept.
20, 1863. Benjamin Strickland was killed
at Grand Junction, Jan. 18, 1863.

William H. McCoy died at Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862.

James M. Shaw died at Little Rock, May 56, 1864.

Captain Warren Ihrle died Sept. 9, 1862.

Robert M. Allen, left wounded on the field at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

John W. Bates died at St. Louis, May 15, 1862.

John H. Cyter died at Duvall's Bluff, Sept. 2, 1863.

John Francis died at St. Louis, Mo., March 14, 1862.

Julius S. Goff died at St. Louis, Mo., March 14, 1862.

Edward C. Gallagher was killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Nelson Hegans died at Savannah, April 12, 1862, of wounds.

John Martin died at Snyder's Bluff, Miss., July 25, 1863.

Sergeant Benjamin F. Miner died at Memphis, Feb. 1, 1864.

Corporal Leonard Martin was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Joseph Smith died from wounds received at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Samuel P. Erwin died at St. Louis, Mo., May 12, 1862.

Benjamin H. Pritchall died at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., May 8, 1862.

John F. Scroggins died at Franklin, Tenn., Aug. 6, 1865.

Frank J. Albert was killed at Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862.

Benjamin F. Austin died at Pittsburg Landing, April 30, 1862.

Moses B. Corbin was killed at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862.

James M. Carroll was killed April 6, 1862, at Shiloh.

Corporal Hiram Halliday died at

Macon, Ga., Aug. 14, 1862, while a prisoner of war.

Andrew J. Harris, reported dead.

John Jobson died July 25, 1863.

Samuel Leavitt died at Mound City, Ill., May 10, 1862.

Joel P. Miller died at St. Louis, Mo.

Braxton Murphy was missing at Pittsburg Landing; Tenn., and was reported dead.

Ezekiel Montgomery died Feb. 3, 1862.

Samuel Smith died at St. Louis, Mo., April 26, 1862.

James Schooley died of wounds, April 30, 1862.

James Dougherty died at Duvall's Bluff, Miss., Sept. 22, 1864.

Daniel Rawden died while in the service.

Charles Kelch died while a prisoner of war.

William L. Quigley died at Hamburg, Tenn.

William A. Rowden died at Paducah, Ky., Feb. 8, 1865.

Leroy Stephenson died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 29, 1865.

Noah W. Jones died at Owl Creek, Tenn., June 1, 1863.

Alexander Campbell died at the hospital of the Good Samaritan, April 3, 1862.

Robert Lyons was reported dead.

Aaron Pruitt was killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Corporal George W. Turnpaw died while in the service.

William Beeby died at Piasa of wounds Sept. 4, 1864.

William M. Peter died at Newbern, N. C., April 9, 1864.

James W. St. Clair died at Louisville, Ky., July 14, 1864.

William L. Hall died at Columbus Ky., Sept. 28, 1862.

George Draper was killed accidentally, Nov. 1, 1863.

William Reid was accidentally killed Nov. 1, 1863.

Charles Watson died at home Oct. 8, 1862.

William Woods was accidentally killed Nov. 1, 1863.

John Berlien was killed at Fort Blakeley, Ala., April 9, 1865.

James Crissip died at Morganzia Bend, La., Oct. 6, 1864.

Edward Carney died at Morganzia Bend, La., Aug. 3, 1864.

Newton S. Osborn was killed accidentally, Nov. 1, 1863.

Edwin D. Lowe was killed April 9, 1865, while planting the colors on Fort Blakeley, Ala.

Christopher J. Miller died while in the service.

John P. Slaten was accidentally killed Nov. 1, 1863.

Andrew J. Clark died March 23, 1863.

Thomas H. Clark died March 15, 1863.

James Enos died Aug. 15, 1863.

Henry H. Giberson, died Feb. 15, 1863.

William H. Giberson died Jan. 23, 1863.

Lafayette Lassiter died April 6, 1863.

Elliott Macoy died Feb. 8, 1863.

James McRang died Feb. 8, 1863.

James H. Manyfold died of wounds July 28, 1863.

Isaac N. Selby died Jan. 23, 1863.

Benjamin F. Williams died Feb. 14, 1863.

Jacob Walty died March 23, 1863.

Osborn Worthy died April 3, 1863.

J. K. P. Court died Feb. 13, 1863.

R. W. VanPelt was killed at Fort Blakeley, Ala., April 9, 1865.

Andrew Brown died at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., March 10, 1864.

Sergeant Asa Powell died in Andersonville prison, Ga., Aug. 15, 1864.

Daniel Cassey died at Eastport, Miss., Jan. 26, 1865.

Garrison Eveland died at Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 5, 1862.

Philip Egelhoff died of wounds Jan. 1, 1863.

Samuel Ryan died Sept. 29, 1862.

John H. Withrow died at Trenton, Tenn., Jan. 31, 1863.

William L. Jackson died at Trenton, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1862.

Frederick Austin died at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 8, 1863.

Charles Barton died at Lake Providence, La., March 10, 1863.

William Gaston died at Vicksburg, Miss., Sept. 27, 1864.

Thornton Hughs died at Memphis, Tenn., July 14, 1863.

J. C. Motherly, died at Laclede, Mo. Sept. 15, 1863.

Nelson Phillips died of wounds, June 28, 1863.

R. C. Vance was killed at Vicksburg, June 26, 1863.

Christian Boedy died at Alton, Ills., March 27, 1865.

William Sunderland died at Plainview, Ills., Jan. 22, 1865.

Almarion Green died at Alton, Ills., July 14, 1865.

Thomas S. Nicholas died at Alton, Ills., Jan. 12, 1865.

John E. Vinson died at Fieldon, Ills., Dec. 2, 1864.

James Gibbs died at Alton, Ills., Feb. 1, 1865.

CHAPTER XVII.

ELSAH TOWNSHIP.

The above named township lies in the southern part of the county. It does not comprise a full congressional township, a considerable part being cut off by the Mississippi river, which bounds it on the south. On the east it is bounded by Madison county, with Mississippi township on the north and Quarry township on the west. The township is hilly and broken, and along the Mississippi river is found many high and picturesque bluffs, from which a fine view of the surrounding country is commanded. Among the more prominent of these is Notch Cliff, upon which is the residence of Mrs. Lucy V. S. Ames. The Piasa creek enters the eastern part of the township on Sec. 24, and in its meandering and zigzag course flows through sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, emptying into the Mississippi river on the fractional section 25. There are several other small creeks or streamlets, which furnish an abundance of water for all practical purposes.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in what is now Elsay township is generally believed to have been made by William Bates, and he was undoubtedly one of the first permanent settlers. He came to this county in 1817, and took up his location in what is now Elsay township. He erected his cabin on section 25, about a

quarter of a mile from the Piasa creek, on land which now belongs to the widow of John Locke. He was a native of South Carolina, and on coming to Illinois stopped, for a time, at the block house between Edwardsville and St. Louis, and thence to this county, as aforesaid. He was married when he came here. One of his daughters married James Redden; one married Abel Moore, whose two children were killed by the Indians at the Wood river massacre; another daughter married Josiah Askew. Bates buried three wives in this county, and he was married five times. Some persons were condoling with him on the loss of a wife, and the necessity of his thereafter living alone. Bates said, "Oh, I could easily get another, if I just had time to go out and hunt one." Bates was a very small man, and was known among the early settlers as being the most diminutive among them. He sold out his place to John Bostwick and others, about 1835, who laid out thereon the town of Randolph, and he moved away to the farm of his son-in-law, Abel Moore, about two miles northeast of Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, where he afterward died.

A man by the name of Watson effected a settlement in the eastern part of the township about the year 1818, accompanied by his son, Matthew.

None of the family are living at present and it is not known what became of these pioneers.

One of the few settlers of 1818 was Edward Carroll, of whom not a great deal is remembered among the early settlers, as he died within a few years after coming to the county and when the settlement of the county was in a comparatively very crude condition. Descendants of his have, however, been identified with the county and vicinity for a space of time equaling that of a long lifetime, and two of his three children are living at this writing. He was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1780. He was reared in his native country, and there learned a trade, that of tanner and currier. Being in Ireland at the time of the rebellion of 1798, he was engaged on the patriot side in that struggle. In 1801 he emigrated to America, landing at the port of New York. From there he went to New Jersey, locating in Sussex county, near New Town, where he worked at his trade. While working there he was married to Mary Wright, a niece of Gen. Greene, of Revolutionary fame. Her father also served on the side of the colonists all through that memorable struggle. After his marriage Edward started in business for himself, sinking a tan-yard and engaging quite extensively in the manufacture of leather. He continued the business with profit until, his health failing, he determined to sell out and travel. He finally brought up in Stark county, O. This was before the last war with Great Britain, and that part of Ohio was then a howling wilderness, and the Indians who infested that vicinity were then on the rampage. All through the war of

1812 the family lived there, and the trials there undergone by them may readily be understood by a perusal of the history of the times.

Having determined to penetrate further into the western wilds, in 1817, Edward left his family in Ohio, and with a brother-in-law, James Moffitt, came out to the vicinage of the Mississippi river. Arriving at the Whiteside's settlement, Gen. Whiteside, who was himself contemplating a trip, offered to go with them on a tour of the country further north. They traveled through Madison and what are now Jersey and Greene counties, and were as far as the neighborhood of the present city of Springfield, thus getting a pretty good idea of the advantages for settlement offered by different regions on the route. The result of the trip seems to have determined them in favor of what is now Jersey county, for the brothers-in-law returned, as they had come, on horseback, to Ohio, and began preparations for moving their families out in the spring following. The last traces of winter had hardly vanished in the lap of spring ere Edward, mounting a hardy steed, was once more on his way across the trackless route of alternating prairie and timber, bound for his new Eldorado. The family, again left behind, were to take the river route, and under the guidance of Moffitt, were to find the spot selected, where Edward was to have a cabin ready for occupancy. That spring he labored in the wilderness, and on the arrival of the family, on the 17th day of July, 1818, he was found alone at the new home, with everything ready for occupancy. He had two log houses and a stable of the

same material built, about the center of of section 23, in what is now Elsay township. He commenced to improve this place, but thinking the other side of Mill creek better suited for a place of residence, he went over there and built a two-story hewed log house, moving his family into it in the summer of 1819. That same spring he had sunk a tan-pit on the place, having a number of French workmen from Portage to help in its construction. This work was never pushed to completion according to the plan he had adopted, though considerable leather was tanned there, considering the extreme newness of the country for any enterprise of this kind. Edward died on the 14th day of June, 1823. They took his body across the river and he was interred at Portage, there being then no regular place of burial on this side of the Mississippi, in that vicinity. He had served on the first petit jury of Greene county, in 1822, (Jersey and Greene being then one county), and at that term of court was one of the jury in the notorious Dixon robbery case, which occurred within the present limits of Jersey county. Mrs. Edward Carroll died near Otterville, on the 24th of Feb., 1852, and is buried in the family graveyard, which lies on the John Dougherty farm. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Carroll were the parents of three children. The eldest, Catherine, born in Sussex county, N. J., in 1805, was married in the 1823 to Samuel Lofton, and is now deceased, her only surviving child being Mary Agnes, widow of Ephraim Fredenburg.

Charles Wright Carroll, the second child in order of age, of Edward Carroll, was born in Stark county, Ohio,

on the 16th day of Aug., 1815. He came to this county with his parents in 1818, and was reared here. He was married in Alton, July 20, 1863, to Bradley, a native of Maryland, and daughter of Henry Bradley. He is now living in Otterville, and is one of the few early pioneers still surviving, having lived within her borders longer than Illinois has been a state. Thomas Edward Carroll, the youngest of the three children of Edward Carroll, and the second white child born in what is now Jersey county, was born in what is now Elsay township, Jersey county, at his parents' home, on Sec. 23, on the 2d day of Feb., 1820. He married Bridget Fitzgerald, and the couple, with their children live in Macoupin county, not far from Litchfield, the metropolis of Montgomery county.

James Moffitt also came out with the Carroll family. He had been out with Edward Carroll, in 1817, on his trip of exploration.

John Carroll and family, a brother of Edward, settled on the farm owned by James Seagraves, in 1819. He was a native of Ireland, but came to this township from Ohio. He resided here until his death, which occurred in Jan., 1837, and his wife followed him in Feb., 1844. Out of a family of ten, all are dead at present except one daughter—Mary—who is now the widow of Thomas Cummings, and resides in Mississippi township.

Isaac Terry came in 1830, locating in Elsay township. He was born in Hancock county, Va., in 1800. He died here in 1871. His son James C., now lives in the township, and is one of its best men.

REPRESENTATIVE PEOPLE.

Among the people of Elsah who reflect credit upon that section of the county, for their intelligence, culture and praiseworthy enterprise, are the following gentlemen, whose sketches are given in this connection:

George Piggott, a well known and prosperous farmer of Elsah township, is a native of Jersey county, Ill., born near Newbern. He remained with his parents till 21 years of age, then worked out, at farming, in different places until the fall of 1864. At that date he enlisted in the 144th Reg. of Ill. Inf., becoming a member of Co. H., commanded by Capt. Pitt. He served until July, 1865, when he was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., and returned to Jersey county. In 1866, he was married to Hannah M. Snider, who was born April 15, 1840. They have had eight children—James H., born Nov. 11, 1866; Elnora M., born April 26, 1869; Ulysses L., born Feb. 18, 1871; Hetty J., born Nov. 13, 1877; Minnie L., born Sept. 20, 1882; Lelie B. and Lula D., twins, born Aug. 22, 1873; Lelie B., died Sept. 21, 1877, and Lulu D., Oct. 15, 1873; Arvilla E., born May 2, 1875, and died Nov. 21, 1882. Mr. Piggott owns 114 acres of valuable land located on sections 5, 6, 9 and 11, Elsah township, and has comfortable improvements. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the G. A. R. post, No. 206, of Elsah. He is a republican politically.

Jacob Kesler, a leading farmer of Elsah township, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1841. He resided with his parents until 18 years of age. In 1860, he went to St. Charles county,

Mo., where he remained for a time, then went to St. Joseph, thence to Kansas City, after which he returned to Cincinnati, where he continued till 1870. During this period he spent three years in the army, enlisting in Co. K, of the 33d Reg. of Mo. Vol. He was mustered out at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, in 1865. Jan. 18, 1872, he was married at St. Charles, Mo., to Rebecca Hansel, a daughter of Richard and Lydia (Plumber) Hansel. She was born April 13, 1849. Four children have been born to them—Mark H., born April 3, 1873, and died July 28, 1874; George W., born June 11, 1875, and died March 13, 1877; Clifford, born May 2, 1878, and one who died at a very early age. Mr. Kesler owns a fine farm, comprising 120 acres. He has a commodious and substantial brick residence, a frame barn and other farm buildings, all in good repair, and is an enterprising and successful farmer. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the K. of P. Mr. and Mrs. Kesler are members of the Presbyterian church.

William Roades, a farmer of Elsah township, was born in Virginia, Sept. 17, 1811, and is a son of Henry and Mary (James) Roades. He resided with his parents until 22 years old, when he went to Kentucky, where he was married to Sarah E. Rolston, who died in 1843. By this union there were three children, two of whom died in infancy; one daughter, Elizabeth F., born in 1835, wife of C. D. Howard; she died Sept. 23, 1885. Mr. Roades was married to Elizabeth Swan, April 20, 1844, by whom he had six children, three of whom are now living—Martha J., born in 1845, now the wife of James N. Fran-

cis; William H., born in 1846, now married to Hannah A. Bougher, and Ann E., born in 1849, now the wife of George W. Smith; George L., born Aug. 30, 1854, died Sept. 7, 1855; Lucy V.; born July 24, 1856, died Nov. 27, 1880, and Alice, born Oct. 11, 1858, died in 1865. Mrs. Roades died in Jan., 1876, and Mr. Roades was married the third time to Nettie B. Anderson. He had by this marriage, three children—Charles C., born April 20, 1879; Alfred R., born March 5, 1881, and Rebba R., born Feb. 19, 1883, and died July 22, 1884.—Mr. Roades has a finely improved farm, comprising 180 acres. His residence is of brick, and is commodious and substantial. This place is located on sections 7 and 8, of Elsah township, is pleasantly situated and highly desirable. Mr. and Mrs. Roades are members of the M. E. church. He is a supporter of the prohibition party.

John Bradford Crawford, a farmer in Elsah township, was born in Sumner county, Tenn., on the 3d of June, in the year of 1835. When he was three years old he went with his parents to Dallas county, Mo., where they lived till 1848, when they went to Farmington, St. Francis county, Mo. In 1851 he and his father went to California, and after staying six months there, he came back to the state of Tennessee, where he stayed with his grandmother Crawford about six months. He then went back to Farmington, Mo., for a short time, and from there he went to Crawford county, in the same state. In Oct. of 1853, he moved from there to Jersey county, Ill., locating in Elsah township. He was married to Lucinda M. Anderson, at Grafton, Ill., on the 11th of May,

1854, by 'Squire John Slaten. She was the daughter of John and Lucinda (Black) Anderson. They have had 12 children, seven of whom are living. These are John L., Syrintha A., Eliza J., Leonora, William W., Elizabeth and Charles H.

Jacob Rister resides upon section 10, Elsah township, where he owns a farm comprising 80 acres of the southwest quarter. He has 50 acres in cultivation, a good frame house and other comfortable improvements. Mr. Rister was born in Germany, April 13, 1826. In 1859, he emigrated to America, and landed at New Orleans, La., where he remained two months, then went to St. Louis, and thence to Morgan county, Ill. From there he returned to St. Louis, remaining in that city three years, engaged in various occupations. He removed from St. Louis to Jersey county, which has since been his home. He was married during the year 1853, to Christine Vernon, who was born Jan. 5, 1827, and is a daughter of Daniel and Frederica Vernon. Mr. and Mrs. Rister have had seven children, among whom are William, born Nov. 8, 1856; Thomas, born May 12, 1861; Christina, born April 19, 1863; Mary, born Feb. 11, 1865; and Henry, born Dec. 11, 1867. Mr. Rister was in the army a few months, during the year 1865, enlisting in Co. B, of the 154th Ill. Inf. He was mustered out of the service at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill. He is now a member of the G. A. R. post, No. 206, of Elsah.

EDUCATIONAL.

Among the early schools of the township was one taught by Hannah Piggott

about the year 1845, in a log cabin on section 16. She is at present a resident of the village of Elsay, and the widow of Joseph Lane.

School district No. 1 has a school house located near the center of section 2. It is a frame building, 20x40 feet in size, and was erected at a cost of about \$700. John Busby taught the first term of school in this building. The first board of directors were: Joseph Chapel, George Spangle, and Augustus Bingham. The present directors of the district are: Barnard Kelley, J. Winger, and Alexander Chappee. Abel Stanhope teaches the school at present.

Abel H. Stanhope, son of Abraham and Caroline (Smith) Stanhope, was born in Mercer county, N. J., May 17, 1846. Abraham Stanhope was a native of the same state, born April 22, 1810, and died near Godfrey, Ill., in 1879. His wife, Caroline, was born in Devonshire, Eng., Aug. 9, 1816, and died Jan. 25, 1877. The subject of this sketch resided with his parents until 21 years of age, assisting his father upon the farm which was their home. On leaving home he hired out as a farm hand. In the year 1868 he was employed by C. C. Cumings, of Delhi, Ill., and in the fall of that year, on the day of Gen. Grant's first election to the presidency, went to Godfrey, Madison county, which was then the residence of his parents, to cast his first vote for a president. On his return from that place to Delhi, he was accidentally thrown from the cars and his left arm was so badly crushed that amputation became necessary in order to save his life. He was taken, at the time of the accident, to the residence of M. V.

Hamilton, of Delhi, where he remained eight weeks. He then went to his home in Godfrey and as soon as his health would permit commenced fitting himself for the profession of teaching, which he now follows. He was then barely able to read and write, and entered the grammar department of the model school, connected with the Normal University at Normal, Ill. He remained one year in that department, then entered the Normal, where he was a student two terms. Then, on account of a severe attack of lung fever, he was compelled to abandon his studies for a time. After recovering his health, he engaged in teaching school near Brighton, in Jersey county, where he continued one year, then returned to the Normal University and remained two years, since which he has followed teaching in Jersey and adjoining counties. Mr. Stanhope is thoroughly qualified, both by nature and education, for his responsible work, and as a teacher is popular and successful.

The Locke school house, in district No. 4, was built in 1872, at a cost of \$800. It is situated on the southwest quarter of section 11, and is 18x36 feet in size.

The building in district No. 5, also known as White Oak, was erected in 1877 at a cost of \$500, which also included the lot of three-quarters of an acre upon which the building stands, the latter being 22x26 feet in size. The first term of school was taught by Albert Barwise, and the first board of directors were George Spangle, Christian Besterfeldt and George Piggott. Richard Keiley teaches the school at present and the present directors are

William Knapp, R. M. Smith and George Piggott.

The school house located on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 6, and known as Pleasant Grove, was built in 1875. It is 20x28 feet in size and was completed at a cost of \$900. The first teacher was Walter Maxie. The first board of directors of the district were T. F. Slaten, Jasper Terry and A. F. Swan. Those serving as present directors are B. F. Slaten, Jasper Terry and George Spangle. Lizzie Leak is the present teacher. The school has an average attendance of about 28.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first white child born in what is now Elsah township, was Thomas Edward Carroll, son of Edward and Mary (Wright) Carroll. This was also the second birth in the county, he being born on the 2d day of Feb., 1820. He is now living in Macoupin county.

The first death was that of Thomas Carroll. He came up from St. Louis to stop with his brother, Edward. He had been there but a little over a month when his death occurred, in July or August, 1819. His body was taken down to St. Louis in a skiff, and there interred.

William Bates planted the first corn, in 1817, and also built the first house.

The first marriage was that of Josiah T. Askew and Miss Hannah Bates, in 1821.

Joseph Bassey was the first justice of the peace, who was elected or appointed in 1822.

ELSAH.

The land on which is situated the town of Elsah, or Jersey Landing, was

originally entered by James Mason, and occupies the northwest quarter of section 20. It afterwards came into the possession of William H. Allen, of Grafton, who disposed of it to James Semple, formerly United States senator and minister to Bogota. Mr. Semple subsequently laid out the town of Jersey Landing, which was surveyed March 7, 1853. He opened a road up Askew Hollow, so called from Josiah T. Askew, who had an extensive sugar camp in the hollow, about half a mile distant from the river. Shortly after the laying out of the town, a landing was established and called Jersey Landing. On the establishment of the postoffice, it was called Elsah, which name it still retains, though the town has popularly been known as Jersey Landing.

The town of Elsah is built mostly in a hollow and extends back in the neighborhood of a mile from the Mississippi river. The houses are mostly substantially built of brick or stone, and are of a better class than is usual in towns of its size. A magnificent view is offered from the bluffs adjoining, which are about 300 feet in height at this point. Just below the town is Notch Cliff, the palatial residence of Mrs. Ames, a daughter of the late Hon. James Semple, from which a most charming and extensive prospect of romantic scenery can be obtained. Before the construction of railroads, a large business was done at Elsah in the shipment of grain. It is said that for a period extending from 1853 to 1856, it was one of the largest shipping points for grain along the Mississippi. Messrs. Onetto & Brock acted as shippers. During the grain season, in the years noted above,

the firm never received less than 500 bushels per day, principally corn, and from this amount ranged up to 3,000 bushels. The large trade in grain made the business of selling goods brisk during that period, and it was no uncommon circumstance for the sales of Brock & Onetto to amount to \$500 per day, a heavy business in those times.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

J. M. Giberson engaged in the general merchandise business, in 1870, at which time he erected the present store room, which is 40x70 feet in size. The building is two stories high, the second story being occupied as a hotel by I. N. Piggott, which contains 14 sleeping apartments.

James M. Giberson, one of the leading merchants of Elsah, is a son of Jacob C. and Mary (Burleigh) Giberson, and one of a family of seven children, six of whom are now living. James M. Giberson was born seven miles south of Jerseyville, Ill., Jan. 30, 1848, and resided with his parents in that vicinity until 1865. At that time he left home to attend Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, from which institution he graduated Dec. 19 of the same year. The following summer he engaged as bookkeeper for E. Briggs, at East Newbern, near his old home. He continued in Mr. Briggs' employ four months, then engaged in farming in Macoupin county. In July he disposed of his crop and went to trading in horses and land, working occasionally at carpentering. In July, 1868, he engaged in threshing in Macoupin county. The following winter he attended school in St. Louis, and in the spring of 1869 went to Audrain county,

Mo., where he followed farming one season, returning in the fall to Jersey county and again engaged in threshing. Soon after he sold his outfit and embarked in mercantile trade, in company with W. W. Gilham, at East Newbern. In March, 1870, he moved his stock of goods to Louisiana, Mo., where the following May he closed out his goods and engaged in farming in Audrain county. He returned to Jersey county in July, 1871, having disposed of his interests in Missouri, and purchased a portion of the old homestead on Round Prairie, where he resided till March, 1873. At that date he moved to Elsah and engaged in merchandising. In Dec., 1874, he shipped his stock of goods to Aberdeen, Miss., and spent 1875 and a part of 1876 in that state. He engaged while there in farming, milling, ginning cotton, merchandising and trading. November 8, 1876, he returned to Elsah, Jersey Co., and, in partnership with his brother, E. C. Giberson, engaged in mercantile trade. In the spring of 1877 another brother, J. J. Giberson, was admitted into the firm. In August, 1878, James M. Giberson purchased his partners' interests and has since that time carried on business alone. He has an extensive trade and is highly prosperous. He is the owner of the store building which he occupies, four dwelling houses, a stock farm located one-half mile from Elsah, and real estate in Kansas. Sept. 4, 1870, Mr. Giberson was married to Irene Collins, a native of Keokuk, Iowa. They have two children—Herbert G. and James A., the former born at East Newbern, April 29, 1872, and the latter at Elsah, March 3, 1882. Mr. Giberson is a member of the I. O. O. F.

The general merchandise store of A. H. Stephany was established by his father, M. Stephany, deceased, in 1870, who purchased the building of Richard Fuller, at that time. Mr. Stephany carries a complete stock of general merchandise and groceries, and is doing a good business.

A. H. Stephany is a son of Martin Stephany, a native of Germany, who was born June 24, 1824. Martin was the third of a family of five children, and in his youth learned the tailor's trade. He then went to Switzerland, where he remained until 1849. In that year he immigrated to America, and proceeded immediately to the city of St. Louis, where he arrived May 11th of that year. On the 28th day of the same month he was married to Elizabeth Steinman, a native of Switzerland. Five children were born to them, three of whom are now living. They continued to reside in St. Louis until October, 1855, at which time they removed to Elsah, then known as Jersey Landing. Here, in 1860, he engaged in mercantile business, which he carried on successfully until the time of his death, July 12, 1879. The subject of this sketch, A. H. Stephany, was born in St. Louis, Oct. 23, 1852. He came with his parents to Elsah, where he has since resided, being here reared to a mercantile life. He is unmarried, and now resides with his widowed mother. He is successful in business, and a prominent and honored citizen. He is a member of the Masonic lodge of Grafton, the I. O. O. F., and the K. of P., of Elsah. He has held the office of village clerk four years and collector two years, and is a consistent Lutheran.

The building now occupied by B. L. Mott as a drug and variety store, was purchased by him in 1862, of James Semple. It is a one story stone affair, 20x30 feet in size, with basement, and was erected in 1856 by James G. Swan.

Mrs. C. Haas is engaged in the sale of groceries and provisions, in a building which she rents of her daughter Effie. She commenced business in 1862.

The grocery and provision business is also represented at Elsah by L. H. Vanderslice.

J. O. Richie is the proprietor of the only meat market in the place at present.

John G. Brown operates a wagon and blacksmith shop combined, which he rebuilt in 1884. It was formerly owned and used by D. T. Tonkinson as a blacksmith shop. The business is valued at present at \$600.

John G. Brown, blacksmith, of Elsah, is the seventh of a family of nine children. At the age of 17 years he left home and went to work for himself at blacksmithing, having previously served an apprenticeship of three years with Theodore Burnett, in Girard, Macoupin county, Ill. He first opened a shop in Raymond, Montgomery county, Ill., where he continued one year; then went to Ohio and worked one year in a shoeing shop at Middletown; thence to Dayton, O.; and, about one year later, to Missouri, where he was employed for six months in building trestle work on a railroad. He then went to Louisiana, in the same state, and there followed horse shoeing a few months, after which he returned to Illinois, and worked at his trade in Greene Co.,

where he carried on a general repairing establishment. During his residence there he was married to Vina Pennell, Nov. 20, 1877. He removed to Elsah, Jersey county. He is a skilled workman at his trade. In addition to blacksmithing he runs a general repairing establishment for wagons, buggies, &c. He is also an experienced veterinary surgeon, and practices that profession in connection with his other business. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have had three children born to them—Nellie, Emma and Amanda.

There are two cooper-shops in the village of Elsah, owned and operated respectively by X. Schneider and Louis Keller.

Michael Huss is engaged in making boots and shoes, and also the repairing of the same. He also keeps a stock for retail purposes.

McNair Bros. established their present business in the spring of 1884. They have a machine shop for repairing of all kinds, and have also a feed mill in connection. The machinery is operated by a ten-horse power engine. Their building is 22x30 feet in size, with a wing 16x32.

J. B. Reintges, wheelwright, erected his present building, and commenced business in 1878. He does all kinds of woodwork, carriage and wagon making and repairing, and is also engaged in the sale of farm machinery. His business structure is 20x34 feet in ground area, and is three stories in height.

John B. Reintges, the first white child born in the village of Elsah, is the son of Peter Reintges, who came to Elsah township in 1852. Peter Reintges was born in Dollendorf, Germany, Jan. 13,

1813. He was a stone mason by trade. In 1852 he immigrated to America, and went first to Wisconsin, where he remained a short time, then to Elsah, as before stated. He died here in 1863. His widow, Mrs. Eva M. Reintges, was married, in 1864, to Christian A. Loehr, a prominent citizen of Elsah. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Reintges had six children born to them, three of whom are now living—John B., Louisa A. E. and Jacob. Theresa wife of D. J. Murphy, is deceased, and two died in infancy. John B. Reintges, the subject of this sketch, was reared and educated in his native township, and in his youth learned the trade of wheelwright, which he still follows. He was married Nov. 19, 1878, to Annie O'Hare. They have two children, Lizzeta and Eva. Mr. Reintges is a public-spirited citizen. He has held the office of constable four years, has been school director three years, and is at present serving as assessor of Elsah township. He is a member of the Catholic church. He was, in honor of having been the first first white child born in Elsah, presented by Hon. James Semple with a lot 50x75 feet in dimensions, located in the village of Elsah.

Christian A. Loehr, mentioned above, was born in Hanover, Germany, April 14, 1832, and came to Jersey county in 1857. He was first married to Christine Schrier, in September, 1861. She died in January, 1864. Three children were born to them, one of whom is now living—Lizzeta. Mr. Loehr has been engaged in mercantile trade, but is now retired. He has been a member of the village board three terms, and is at the present time school director. He

is a member of the Lutheran church and his wife of the Catholic church.

The tonsorial business is represented by Louis Bapst, who is located here, and established his shop, in 1885.

There are two saloons in the village, operated respectively by Cosmos Keller and William H. McDowell.

HOTELS.

The first building on the present site of the Riverside hotel, was a log cabin built by Addison Greene, in 1847. It was afterward remodeled and a frame addition erected, and about the year 1853 purchased by Brock and Onetto. In 1866, Cosmos Keller, Sr., purchased the building, adding a frame structure, two stories high. At the time of his death, April 9, 1880, the property passed into the hands of his children, Cosmos and Emma, who still operate it as a hotel.

Cosmos Keller, proprietor of a hotel and saloon at Elsah, was born near Elsah, Jersey county, Ill., Sept. 27, 1859. He is a son of Cosmos, Sr., and Dorothea Keller. Cosmos Keller, Sr., was born March 11, 1832, in Alsace, then a province of France, and resided in his native country until 1856, when he came to America, and located, in March, 1857, at Elsah, Jersey county, Ill. In 1856 he was married to Dorothea Behrens, who died Jan. 12, 1877. In July of the same year, he was married to Mrs. Bertha Feurherd. He has had three children, two of whom are living—Cosmos and Emma, the latter, born in 1863. The family are believers in the Roman Catholic religion. Cosmos, Jr., is at present, township collector, which office he has held for five succees-

sive years. He has also held the office of village clerk, one term. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, No. 269, of Elsah, in which he holds the office of P. G. He belongs, also, to the K. P. lodge, No. 106, of Elsah. In the latter organization he has served three terms as secretary.

A hotel is also run by Isaac N. Piggott, which is first-class in all its appointments. Neatness and cleanliness are the mottoes of the house, and a fair patronage is the result. The building is a large, two story frame structure, with a store in the first floor.

STILL HOUSE AND GRIST MILL.

In the spring of 1856, Kuapp, Goodrich & Co., of Jerseyville, built a large stone building, 40x200 feet in ground area and three and a half stories high, which they operated as a distillery and a flouring mill. It was equipped with the necessary machinery and had five run of buhrs, the distilling department having a capacity of 1,200 bushels per day. The mill and distillery was in operation until May 5, 1870, when the institution was destroyed by fire. The walls are still standing and at present are the property of the W., St. L. & P. railroad company. It was erected at a cost of \$65,000, and from the date of its completion the town began to improve and expand.

ELSAH FISHERY.

One of the leading industries of the town of Elsah, and, indeed, of this whole section of the country, is the fishery of Isaac Houpt. This gentleman commenced the business as early as 1866, in a comparatively small way,

and has, by attention to it, developed it to an extraordinary dimension. He has some sixty or seventy nets, and two large seines and five fishing boats, which he uses in the business, and finds employment for quite a number of hands. All kinds of edible fish, among which are white, black and calico bass, pike, pickerel, catfish, perch, buffalo and red-horse, are gathered from the bosom of the mighty "father of waters" and prepared for the market. Tons of the finny tribe are gathered in and forwarded to St. Louis and other points, and disposed of to the benefit and profit of the enterprising proprietor of this industry, who is the largest and most successful fishery operator in this county, or, in fact, in all this region. He is able, honest and industrious, and deserves the good fortune brought about by his ability and enterprise.

SPRINGS.

Two fine springs of living water are among the attractions of Elsah. One of them is known as Fountain Square spring. They were noticed at the time of the first settlement of the town, and since then have never, at any time, ceased to flow. Quite a respectable sized stream of water flows from each one, and the water is used by the people of their vicinity in preference to well water.

OTHER PROMINENT CITIZENS.

James E. Starr was born in New York, Sept. 21, 1813. When about 16 years of age he was taken by a maternal uncle to Georgia, as an assistant in a store. He remained with him until Sept., 1833, when, learning of the death of his father, at Alton, Ill., he returned home, reach-

ing Alton in November of that year. Here he pursued his avocation as clerk and merchant for several years. In 1843 and 1844 he was employed as clerk on the river in the Alton and St. Louis trade, leaving it to take the position of United States deputy marshal. In 1845 he took command of a steamer, and finally quit the river in 1847. In Oct., 1846, he was married to Sabra B. Ellis, at Burlington, Iowa. On the opening of the Alton and Sangamon railroad (now Chicago and Alton) he was appointed general ticket agent of the road, which position he held for several years. On the breaking out of the war he was residing in Alton with his family, but in the spring of 1862 he moved to Jersey county, where he has since resided. The farm is located on Secs. 21 and 22, T. 6 n., R. 11 w., and has been largely devoted to horticulture. Mr. Starr was one of the founders of the State Horticultural Society, of which he was at one time president. He was one of the first admitted to membership in the I. O. O. F., Aug. 11, 1836, and has filled the positions of treasurer, secretary, grand master, and grand representative.

Rev. Luther E. Cole, of Elsah, was born in Halliston, Massachusetts, Oct. 9, 1847. In 1855 he came to the state of Illinois, where he grew to manhood, fitting himself for a ministerial career. He was licensed to preach May 19, 1881, by the Alton District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which met at Brighton, Ill., Aug. 31, of the same year, he joined the Southern Illinois Conference, held at Greenville, Bond county, Bishop J. F. Hurst officiating, and was appointed to the Elsah circuit. He was ordained and

ordered deacon by Bishop Thomas Bowman, of Belleville, Ill., Sept. 24, 1883. At the session of conference held at Fairfield, Ill., Sept. 24, 1884, he was returned to the Elsah circuit. At that session the circuits of Elsah, Grafton, and all of the territory in Jersey county lying south of a line from Delhi to Fulton, were united, forming one circuit, of which he was appointed pastor in charge, and which field he at present occupies. Rev. Luther Cole is a man of much zeal and ability and is an earnest and faithful worker in the cause of the Master.

R. C. Chidister, son of William and Amanda (Willbanks) Chidister, was born in Elsah township, Jersey county, June 29, 1858. William Chidister was born in Licking county, O., Oct. 14, 1818, and died in this county, Feb. 14, 1881. Amanda Chidister was born in Kentucky, in Aug., 1843, and died here, Feb. 12, 1883. Both are buried in the Salem cemetery. The subject of this sketch is the second of a family of six children, and resided with his parents until 24 years of age. He then engaged in farming for himself in Elsah township, where he still lives. He is a republican in politics.

Abraham Worthey, retired farmer, was born in Franklin county, Ga., Nov. 11, 1818. When about three years of age he left that state, removing with his parents to Smith county, Tenn., where he remained till he was 19 years old. Oct. 20, 1839, he was united in marriage with Sarah Craig, daughter of James and Susanna (Burchett) Craig. Mr. and Mrs. Worthey have had 17 children born to them—Mary Ann, wife of Charles Harland, of Mississippi township; Wil-

liam H., living in Alton, Ill.; John W., married to Luey Finch, living in Missouri; Sarah, widow of John Connor; Susanna, wife of Aaron Reed, of Elsah township; Martha, wife of George Miers, of Macoupin county, Ill.; Elizabeth, wife of John Reed, also of Macoupin county; Addie, who resides with her sister, Mrs. Miers; Abraham, Jr., living on section 6, Elsah township, married to Mary Dougherty; Julia, wife of William Johnson; Eva, wife of Wesley Johnson, of Elsah township; James M., Eliza Ann, Thomas B., and Jasper N. are deceased, and three died in infancy. Mr. Worthey owns a valuable farm of 120 acres, located on section 6, Elsah township, which is well improved, also residence property in the village of Elsah, where he now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Worthey are members of the Presbyterian church. He belongs to the Grafton lodge of the Masonic fraternity, and to the I. O. O. F. lodge, No. 369, of Elsah.

Isaac Newton Piggott, was born in "Piggott's Fort," in Monroe county, Ill., in Nov., 1793. His father, Capt. James Piggott, was a native of the state of Connecticut, and in early life was a sea-faring man. He is reputed to have been one of the party who blew up a British gunboat just preceding the Revolution. The British Crown offered 500 guineas reward for each of the parties concerned, but failed to capture them. He next appears with a commission, as captain of a Pennsylvania company of troops, early in the war. He was at Valley Forge, during that memorable winter, when Gen. George Rogers Clarke was fitting out his western expedition to subdue the great Northwestern

territory. Capt. Piggott tendered his resignation in the Continental army, giving as reasons therefor, "that his family had then (1778) already gone west, to Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh, Penn.; that he wished to join Clark's expedition, and go to the Northwest territory." In accepting his resignation, Gen. Washington received the same for the reasons therein stated. Capt. Piggott came west with Clark's expedition and shared in the perils and privations incident thereto. He remained for some years at Kaskaskia, where his family soon joined him. He next built a fort or block-house, in the American Bottom, in Monroe county, which was known as Piggott's Fort, as a protection for the early settlers against the hostile Indians. He established the first ferry at St. Louis, which is now known as the Wiggins ferry. He moved to what is now a part of East St. Louis, Ill., at his ferry, where he died in Dec., 1799. At the time of his decease, he was presiding judge of the court of St. Clair county, Ill., then held at Cahokia, then the county seat of that county. Isaac N. Piggott was left an orphan, at seven years of age. In 1803, his mother re-married and moved across the river, to the territory of Upper Louisiana, and settled in St. Louis county, where Isaac N. was principally brought up, on a farm. His opportunity for education was very limited. We find him in the war of 1812, for which service, his widow drew a pension until her decease, in 1881. In 1821, we find him a Methodist minister, stationed at the First M. E. church, in St. Louis. At the western conference of the M. E. church, held in Oct., 1822, at St. Louis, he was sent to the Missis-

sippi circuit, comprising Pike, Adams, Schuyler, Brown, Scott, Greene, and part of Morgan counties, Ill. In Dec. 1822, he moved with his family to Greene county, and settled near Woodville, northwest of Kane, from whence he went around a four week's circuit on horseback, going northwest as far as Quincy. The settlements at that early day were sparse and far between, no bridges, very dim roads, but early settlers were proverbial for their hospitality to all, and especially to the early itinerant preacher. He virtually established Methodism in this district, being the first itinerant minister regularly sent to this part of the state. He was ordained a deacon by Bishop McKendree, at the St. Louis conference, and was afterwards ordained by Bishop R. R. Roberts, at Padfield, in St. Clair county, Ill., in 1824, as evidenced by the parchments signed by the bishop, and now in the hands of one of his daughters, Mary J. Brock, of Jerseyville, Ill. About the year 1825, from failing health, Isaac N. Piggott located from the itinerancy, and sought other occupation. He remained a member of the M. E. church until his decease, in 1874. He was the first postmaster in the limits of Jersey county, the office being at Eminence. He afterwards had the postoffice removed to Newbern, where he was again postmaster. He removed from Jersey county to St. Louis, Mo., in 1859, where he died Feb. 11, 1874, in his 81st year. He was a fine conversationalist, a fluent speaker, a versatile writer; and a man well posted on almost any subject. He could apparently turn his attention equally well to theology, medicine, or the law, being proficient in each.

Hiram T. Keyser was born in the state of Kentucky, on the 24th of December, in the year of 1826. He lived with his parents until he was 20 years old. In 1852 he came to Illinois, stopping at Alton, where he staid four years, working at his trade, which is that of brick and stone mason and plasterer. In the year 1856 he came to Elsah, and has lived there or in that vicinity up to the present time. On the 5th day of September, in the year 1855, he was married to Mary Ann Myers, daughter of Samuel Myers. They have had five children, namely—John H., Charles H., Mary Elizabeth, Victor and Harry. Mr. Keyser has served as trustee of the village of Elsah for four years. He still continues at his trade which he has been working at nearly 40 years. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a democrat.

William G. Onetto, blacksmith and engineer, came to Jersey county in 1836, and for a time followed various occupations to gain a livelihood. In 1853 he moved to the village of Elsah, where he now resides, and which then contained but three houses. He was born April 8, 1825, and married in 1843, to Mary Ann Massey, daughter of William and Magdeline (Metz) Massey. She was born in St. Louis and died in 1870. They had two children—Elizabeth and Anthony, both of whom died in infancy. Mr. Onetto was again married to Mrs. Sinclair, widow of William Sinclair. He is a member of Masonic fraternity, the I. O. O. F., and the Knights of Pythias. He is a democrat politically, and with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Elsah.

Mr. Onetto is one of the earliest settlers of the village of Elsah, and a highly esteemed citizen.

Leander C. Carrico, a cooper in Elsah, was born on the 10th day of October, in the year 1848, near Kane, Greene county, Ill. He lived with his parents until he was nearly 16 years old, when he enlisted in Co. D, 1st Reg., Missouri cavalry volunteers. He went into service on the 22d of July, 1864, and was mustered out at Benton Barracks, Mo., on the 18th of September, 1865. He participated in the following battles or skirmishes: At Mount Elba, Ark., and at Mt. Elba Ferry and Princeton, and the second assault at Pine Bluff and Brownsville. On the 3d day of Feb., in the year 1869, he was married to Annie Reynolds. One child was born to them—Ledora C., born on the 9th of Dec., 1869. She is living with her grandparents at Shipman, Ill. On the 1st of Aug., 1878, Mr. Carrico was married again to Mrs. Mary M. Davis, widow of Haston Davis. They have had two children—Mary E., born June 20, 1880; died Aug. 14, 1880; and Horace G., born Dec. 26, 1881. Mr. Carrico has been in 17 different states and territories, seeing a great deal of the country. He belongs to the Baptist church, is a member of Rutherford Post, No. 206, G. A. R., of which he is now commander, and has been officer of the day two terms previous to this. His parents were both natives of Illinois, but were of French and English descent. Her parents were of French descent. His father, Thomas C. Carrico, was born Dec. 21, 1825, in Greene county, Ill. He enlisted at Virden in Co. G, 122d Ill. Inf., on the 13th of Aug., 1862. He

died in the hospital at Corinth, Miss., on the 14th of March, 1863, and was brought home to Virden, where he was buried. His mother is still living, and is now the wife of Daniel Bettis, and resides in this county.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice at Elsay was established in 1852, and James Semple commissioned postmaster. The present incumbent is James Francis. Prior to this time, however, and about the year 1830 a postoffice was established at a place called Eminence, two miles below Elsay. Newton Piggott was the postmaster.

MUNICIPAL.

Elsah was organized and incorporated as a village in 1872. The following were the first officers: William P. Warren, president; W. A. McNair, clerk; J. R. Whipple, Christ. Loehr, Isaac Newton Piggott, and Thomas Hansel, trustees. The present officers are the following named gentlemen: George F. Lane, president; W. B. Starr, clerk; T. F. Hansel, treasurer; James Fuller, street commissioner; William Tonkinson, constable; W. P. Warren, X. Schneider, J. G. Brown, R. B. Leak, and E. M. Pinney, trustees.

ELSAH PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The present school building was erected in the year 1857 by the late Gen. James Semple, who was a great friend of education. The building is a large stone structure, two stories high, and is 24x36 feet. The cost at that time was \$2,833. After the district was formed the building was purchased from Gen. Semple by the board of directors. The

present teachers are Miss Minnie E. Lane, principal, and Miss Rosa V. Stroud, in the lower department. The school is considered to be in a flourishing condition, and with the present board of education will so continue.

CORNET BAND.

Notch Cliff cornet band was organized in 1879 with the following members: Jacob Spatz, Eb clarinet; Jacob C. Reintges, solo cornet; Edward Reed, Bb; J. B. Reintges, first alto; J. Dean, second alto; William Besterfeldt, baritone; Edward Besterfeldt, Eb tuba; H. Howard, bass drum; Cosmos Keller, snare drum. The first president of the organization was William Besterfeldt.

TOWN HALL.

A town hall for public meetings of all kinds was erected in 1884, and is now owned by Dr. B. F. Farley. It is a one-story frame structure, 30x50 feet in dimensions, and was completed at a cost of about \$1,000.

ELSAH ROLLER MILLS.

This flouring institution was constructed in 1878 by McAdams and Bleyler and is 40x80 feet in ground area, three stories and a half-high, with an engine room 30x35 feet in size. The machinery and fixtures were removed from Newbern, the engine being 50-horse power. The above named firm run the mill about one year, when it was purchased by Enos J. Doron, in Feb., 1879, who still owns and operates the same successfully. When the mill was first erected it was a buhr affair, but in the fall of 1882 it was remodeled by Mr. Doron to the roller system. The

mill has a capacity of 200 barrels of flour per day, and is so situated that its shipping advantages are unsurpassed either by rail or water. It is in good repair, and is valued at \$30,000. The mill proper was originally erected for an elevator and ware house in 1861, by a man named Pegram, of St. Louis, who was among the principal grain dealers of that city, at that time, and was provided with all the requirements of a first-class ware house.

Enos T. Doron, the proprietor of the Elsay Roller Mills, Jersey county, Ill., was born near the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, Sept. 17, 1830. His early life was spent in his native state. In 1848 he engaged as clerk in a wholesale hosiery establishment in Philadelphia, and in 1858, became a partner in the same firm. He continued there in business until Jan. 1, 1871, when he retired from mercantile life. In 1879 he came to the village of Elsay and purchased the flouring mill, which in 1882 he remodeled, and added new machinery, increasing its capacity to 200 barrels per day. Mr. Doron was united in marriage Feb. 8, 1859, with Huldah H. Bedell, of Rochester, N. Y. They had two children—Charlie B., born May 28, 1860, and John B., born June 30, 1864. The latter died April 23, 1866. Mrs. Doron died in Germantown, Penn., May 20, 1873. Mr. Doron is a republican in politics, and an upright and worthy citizen, as well as an enterprising business man.

SOCIETIES.

Elsay Lodge No. 269, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1859. Among the

charter members were John H. Onetto, Addison Greene and Jacob Lurton. The lodge has had a prosperous existence, and is well fixed financially. They own the building in which their hall is situated, and rent a portion to the K. of P. and G. A. R. societies. The membership is about 40. Being the first lodge in the south end of the county, it has been a mother lodge, three other lodges having drawn membership from her.

Black Cross Lodge, No. 106, K. of P., was instituted June 13, 1882, with 17 charter members. The following were the first officers of the lodge: Thomas F. Hansel, P. C.; William H. Bleyler, C. C.; William G. Onetto, V. C.; Jacob Kesler, P.; X. Schneider, M. of E.; Nathaniel Greene, M. of F.; Fred. W. White, M. at A.; Tony A. Brock, K. of R. and S.; John N. Warren, I. G.; Jacob C. Reintges, O. G. Those serving the lodge at present in an official position are Nathaniel Greene, P. C.; Charles B. Doron, C. C.; Edward M. Pinney, V. C.; X. Schneider, P.; C. Loehr, M. of E.; A. H. Stephany, M. of F.; John N. Warren, M. at A.; Fred. W. White, K. of R. and S.; Cosmos Keller, I. G.; William G. Onetto, O. G. The present membership numbers 22. The lodge, though small in number, has been active and interesting since its institution to all connected with it.

Rutherford Post, No. 206, G. A. R., was organized April 11, 1883, by John G. Mack. The first officers of the post were as follows: E. M. Pinney, C.; B. F. Slaten, S. V. C.; Lewis Keller, J. V. C.; William H. McDow, Q. M.; William Marshaw, Chap.; L. C. Carriero, O. D.; N. Hartley, O. G.; J. K. Francis, Adjt.;

Adam Lightner, Q. S.; Myron Hansell, Surg. The membership at present numbers 62. The post rents the hall of the I. O. O. F. fraternity in which to hold their meetings. The present officers of the society are L. C. Carrico, C.; J. A. Chappec, S. V. C.; Lewis Keller, J. V. C.; E. M. Pinney, Q. M.; W. D. Collins, O. D.; J. A. Dabbs, O. G.; Perry Spangle, Chap.; P. W. Dougherty, Adj.; I. M. Free, Surg.; T. A. Palmer, Q. S. The charter members of the or-

ganization were E. M. Pinney, Lewis Keller, A. F. Swan, Adam Lightner, W. D. Collins, Terry Spangle, B. F. Slaten, L. C. Carrico, W. H. McDow, William Burgess, William Deymond, Myron Hansell, P. W. Dougherty, J. K. Franeis, William Marshaw, George Piggott, N. Hartley, William Gillham.

ITEM.

The first white child born in the village of Elsah was John B. Reintges. The date of his birth was June 8, 1853.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OTTER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This sub-division of Jersey county is bounded on the north by English, on the east by Mississippi, on the south by Quarry, and on the west by Rosedale. The township is well wooded, the principal prairie land being found in the eastern part and in the south row of sections. Otter Creek, with its two forks, North and South Otter, run through this township. North Otter comes in from English about the center of the east line of section 12, and South Otter creek comes in from Quarry about the center of the south line of section 36. The two effect a junction on section 8, and thenceforward pass onward as one stream—the main Otter creek, flowing out of the township, and passing into Rosedale, at the line between sections 6 and 7. These streams, with their numerous little tributaries, serve to furnish an abundant supply of water for stock and agricultural purposes, and

giving ample drainage facilities. Considerable attention is given to stock-raising in this township, a number of the farmers taking an interest in the improvement of their live stock. The eastern part of the township has the best farm land, and generally the best improved, though there are a number of good places in the west and south parts.

The village of Otterville lies on section 11, and affords a number of business enterprises for the accommodation of the citizens of the township. There is no railroad running through it, though all parts are within easy access of railroad points. There is some hilly country in the township, but very little indeed that would resist efforts at cultivation.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first permanent settler within the bounds of what now constitutes the

township of Otter creek was Joseph White, a native of South Carolina, but who came to this county from Kentucky, in 1821 or 1822. His two grand-sons, Daniel P. and John L., are both residents of the townships.

Daniel P. White is a son of Joab and Maria (Randall) White, and was born in what is now Jersey county, in 1834. He was here reared, and in 1855 was married to Mary M. Terry, a native of this county, who died in 1872. In 1874 he was married to Sarah V. Moss, who was also born in Jersey county. She died in 1876, and in 1882 Mr. White was married to Mrs. Mary J. (Turner) White, widow of Louis White, of Mississippi township. Mr. White has always been a resident of this county, and always followed farming. He is the owner of a valuable and well improved farm, comprising 80 acres. He is a republican in politics, and an enterprising and worthy citizen.

John L. White was born in Jersey (then Greene) county, Aug. 2, 1823. His father, Joab White, was born in South Carolina, and his mother, Jane (Lofton) White, in Kentucky. John L. White is the oldest man, with one exception, born, raised and now residing in the territory comprising Greene and Jersey counties. He was reared here, and in 1843 was married to Martha L. Sansom, a native of Ohio. Three sons were born to them—James J., born in 1845, now living in Kansas; Lewis A., who died in 1880, and Charles Henry, now living in Mississippi township. Mrs. White died Feb. 14, 1851. Mr. White was again married, Oct. 4, 1851, to Rosa J. White, a native of Jersey county. By this union, there were four daughters,

three of whom are living—Susan, wife of John T. Wagoner, of Otter Creek township; Mary Jane, wife of James P. Achford, of this township, and Fannie Evelyn, living with her parents. Josephine died in 1857.

Thomas White, in 1824, located east of Otterville, where he lived for many years.

Samuel Lofton, the same year, made a settlement in this township, on section 14, where he resided for a long time. He came from Madison county to this township, where he subsequently died.

James Dabbs settled on section 9, in this township, in the spring of 1826. He was a native of South Carolina, and was married in that state, in 1802. Several years after that event they emigrated to Barren county, Ky., where they resided until 1819, when they removed to the vicinity of Wood river, Madison county, Ill., from which place they came here, as above stated. Jesse Dabbs, a son, was a resident of the county until 1875, when he died. James Dabbs and his wife, Mary, were worthy members of the pioneer band. He died a resident of the county, Dec. 19, 1841, his wife living until Sept. 8, 1852.

Samuel Dabbs, a native of South Carolina, made a settlement on section 8, in this township, about the year 1826. His son, W. W. Dabbs, is a resident of the township still, living near the old homestead.

W. W. Dabbs is a son of Samuel and Mary (Link) Dabbs, who were pioneers of Jersey county. Samuel Dabbs was a native of Kentucky, and his wife of Tennessee. They came to Illinois in 1805, and to what is now Jersey county,

in 1826, settling upon Sec 8, Otter Creek township, which was the birth-place of the subject of this sketch. He was born on the 8th day of June, 1836. He obtained his education in the common schools of that township, and there grew to manhood. Nov. 5, 1855, he was married to Catherine Worthey, a native of Tennessee. Nine children were born to them—John M., George F., Lindley, Hattie E., Margaret E., Emma E., Nellie Jane, Oscar and Mary E. Mr. Dabbs owns a large farm, comprising 534 acres, and follows farming. He was engaged in a meat market 13 years. Politically Mr. Dabbs is a republican, having voted with that party since its organization. He has held the office of school director and is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Samuel Dabbs died Dec. 12, 1853, and his widow, Mrs. Mary Dabbs, Sept. 12, 1855. Both are buried in the old cemetery at Otterville.

The first settlement on what is called Otter Creek Prairie was made in 1827 by Josiah White. He also built the first house on the prairie, on the farm now owned by John Sisson. He died in this township. He was a son of Joseph White, one of the early settlers of Lorton's Prairie.

Jesse White, deceased, was born in Madison county, Ill., in 1807. His father, Joseph White was a native of South Carolina, and his mother Elizabeth (Self) White, of Georgia. They came to this state in 1805 and settled in Madison county, near Edwardsville, in 1818. They moved to Jersey county and lived there four years, then removed to Greene county, and settled near where the town of Kane now stands.

In 1838 they removed to Otter Creek township, where Joseph White built a grist mill on Otter creek, south of the present town of Otterville. He operated the mill and continued to reside here until his death, which occurred in 1840. He had six sons—Joab, who settled in Mississippi township; Josiah, who settled in Otter Creek; Jesse, subject of this sketch, who settled two miles west of Kane, in Greene county; Joseph, who also settled near Kane; Stephen, who settled near the same place, and Jehu, who settled in Greene county. Jesse White was married in 1827 to Tabitha Carrico, a native of Mason county, Ky. They had six children born to them, two of whom died in infancy. Those who lived to maturity were—Nancy, deceased, wife of J. G. Harper, of Greene county; Lewis, now living in Otterville; Baalam, of Greene county, and Ira, also of Greene county. Mr. White died in 1873 in Otterville. He was a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. His wife is a member also. She is now living with her son Lewis, in Otterville.

Lewis White, son of Jesse and Tabitha White, was born in Greene county, near Kane, in Oct. 1831. He remained in that county, on a farm, until 1873, when he moved to a place two miles east of Carrollton, where he lived five years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Jersey county, locating three miles east of the city of Jerseyville. He then moved to Missouri. One year later he came back to this county, and settled where he now lives, in Otterville. He is by trade a wagon maker. Mr. White was married in Oct. 1856, to Lucinda A. Cook, a native

of Tennessee. Seven children were born to them, three of whom are living—John H., Charles M., and Justus V. Four children died in infancy. Mrs. White died Feb. 1, 1861, in Missouri. Mr. White is a member of the A. F. & A. M., a skilled workman at his trade, and an esteemed citizen.

Gregg McDanel and his wife settled in Otter Creek township in the fall of 1828, on Sec. 7, where he lived for many years. He constructed a dam and mill for sawing lumber on Otter creek in 1828, and two years later a mill for grinding corn. Mr. McDanel came here from Madison county, and died in Sept., 1859, leaving a large landed estate. His wife, Rachel (Cooper) McDanel, died May, 1861. Gregg McDanel built a large flouring mill at Upper Grafton, in 1857, through the persuasion of Henry Shaff, a young miller, which proved a disastrous failure. His son, Charles McDanel, resides on the old homestead.

Charles McDanel is a son of Gregg and Rachel (Cooper) McDanel, who settled in Madison county in 1820. They removed to Jersey county in 1828, locating on Sec. 7, Otter Creek township, where Charles now resides. Gregg McDanel died in Sept., 1859, and his wife in May, 1861. Both are buried in the Noble cemetery. Charles McDanel was born in Madison county, Ill., in 1827, and was one year old when his parents settled in this county. He was reared to the occupation of farming, also worked in a saw and grist mill. He received a good education, attending the district school and afterwards Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton. In November, 1865, he was married to Amanda Dabbs, who was born in Otter Creek township. Mr. and

Mrs. McDanel are the parents of eight children—Sarah Leonora, Rachel A., Charles G., Georgiana, Ada Maria, Mark L., William R., and Grace Adella. Mr. McDanel is one of the most extensive land owners in Jersey county, having 1,400 acres, and carries on general farming. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Mr. McDanel has spent almost his entire life in this township, and has witnessed its development. He has contributed his full share toward effecting the transformation from a scene of natural wildness to a country of comfortable homes and a land teeming with wealth and material prosperity. These solid comforts of life have been secured by the industry and sacrifice of those early settlers, and among them Mr. McDanel is now in the enjoyment of an abundant competency and can spend his remaining years in peace and happiness.

Jasper M. Terry was a settler of the year of 1828, on section 24. A sketch of this gentleman appears in the National, State and County Representation chapter.

Henry Clay Terry, son of Jasper M. and Mary A. (Wagoner) Terry, was born in Otter Creek township, Sept. 25, 1845. He was brought up on a farm in this township, and attended the district schools of the neighborhood. In 1864, he enlisted in the 124th Inf., and served in that regiment until July, 1865. He was then transferred to Co. C, of the 33d Ill. Regt., and served until Nov. of the same year. He took part in the battles of Benton, Yazoo, and Spanish Fort, returning home Dec. 7, that winter, he attended school in Otterville, and the following year, became a student at Shurtleff College, where he continued

one year, then went, in the winter of 1867-8 to the Commercial College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In the spring of 1870, he returned to Otterville, and engaged in the milling business, in company with H. E. Dougherty; this partnership lasted until July, 1873. Mr. Terry then went to Christian county, and bought a farm near Rosamond, on which he lived till Jan., 1875, at which date he sold it and removed to Jerseyville, where he lived one year. He removed from Jerseyville to his present residence, on section 24, Otter Creek township, formerly the farm of his father. It comprises 160 acres, and is in a high state of cultivation, and well improved. His business is general farming. Mr. Terry was married Sept. 28, 1870, to Mary Cadwalader of Otterville, Jersey county, Ill. They have three children—Addie May, born Aug. 18, 1871; Charles H., born Oct. 28, 1873, and Lora F., born Oct. 23, 1876. Mr. Terry belongs to the A. F. & A. M., and also to the G. A. R. He is one of the directors of the board of agriculture, of Jersey county. He is the only one of his father's family now living in Jersey county,

On the 18th of March, 1829, Tarlton F. Broek settled on the northeast quarter of section 25, in this township. He was born July 16, 1802, in Franklin county, Va. His ancestors, who were originally from England, had resided there for several generations. He emigrated with his father's family to the Missouri territory in the fall of 1818, and settled in Franklin county, about 60 miles west of St. Louis, from whence he removed to the present limits of Greene county, Ill., in 1825. March

20, 1829, he located on Otter Creek prairie, on Sec. 25, T. 7, R. 12, where he remained until his death, Nov. 6, 1876. He was a life-long Methodist in his church relations, being a member of the quarterly conference for nearly, or quite, 50 years. The writer, his son, well remembers the pioneer Methodist preachers who were always welcome at his father's house—John T. Johnson, Hadley, John Dew, Deneen, Phelps, Cartwright, Akers, Barger, Robbins, Heath, Wollard, Peters, Anderson, the Corringtons, Norman Allyn, the gifted C. W. Lewis, and many others. T. F. Broek was the first postmaster at Otter Creek, being the second postoffice in the county. He was a strong advocate of education, temperance and Sunday schools.

Dr. Silas Hamilton came to Otter Creek township in the spring of 1830. He was born in Tinmouth, Vt. His father, Captain Nathaniel Hamilton, commanded a company of Green Mountain boys, in the Revolutionary war. The family afterwards made a settlement in Ohio, and finally he removed to Monroe county, Ill. Dr. Hamilton was an accomplished physician, and before coming to this country, had been practicing in Mississippi, back of Natchez. He bore a high reputation while he lived in this county, and if his life had been longer spared, he would undoubtedly have risen to a high place here. Dr. Hamilton was the owner of a considerable number of slaves, whom, in his lifetime, he liberated. After his death, a fine monument of Italian marble, which still stands, was erected to his memory at Otterville. This monument bears the following inscription:

"To the memory of Dr. Silas Hamilton, his former master, born at Tinmouth, Vt., May 19, 1775; died at Otterville, Nov. 19, 1834; having in his lifetime given freedom to 28 slaves, and at his death bequeathed \$4,000 for the erection and endowment of the Hamilton Primary School." There is also an inscription stating that the monument was "erected by George Washington, born in Virginia, a slave, died at Otterville, Ill., April 18, 1864, a christian freeman." The school building erected by the doctor, and spoken of in the first inscription, is a stone structure, and is even yet a handsome appearing edifice.

William Hamilton, a brother of Dr. Silas Hamilton, made a settlement on section 13, of this township, in 1830. He was from the state of Vermont, and losing his wife in 1828, he with his three sons immigrated to this state in 1830, and located upon the northeast quarter of the section, where he lived the remainder of his life. He was an active, energetic man, and highly esteemed by all. He died at the residence of Jephtha Dixon, in Calhoun county, July 22, 1849.

William McDow came to Otter Creek township, in the fall of 1830, and settled where he now resides.

William McDow, son of John and Margaret (Gilham) McDow, was born in Madison county, Ill., Feb. 2, 1808. His parents were natives of North Carolina. In 1809, his father moved his family to a farm, near St. Louis, where they lived till 1815. In that year they moved to Boone county, Mo., where they lived nine years, and then returned to Illinois, locating in Jersey county, near New-

bern. William resided here with his parents until the fall of 1830, when he removed to Otter Creek township, and bought 160 acres of government land, for which he paid \$1.25 per acre. He built a log house the same year, in which he lived about 30 years. He now has a well improved place, with a good frame house and barn. He was married April 11, 1830, to Delilah Wagoner, daughter of David Wagoner. She was born in Virginia, in 1808. They have had eight children, seven of whom are now living—Marion, living in Otterville; Ellen, wife of Charles Shelton Roads, of Macoupin county; Margaret, living with her parents; Mary, wife of Ziba Noble, Quarry township; William H., of Alton; Josephine, wife of Lawrence Green, of Kansas City, Mo., and Allie, living at home with her parents. Mr. McDow's farm contains 278 acres, which he rents, but still resides upon the place.

Marion McDow has resided in the township over half a century, having been born here in 1830. He is a son of William McDow.

James Derriek settled where Samuel Dougherty now lives in 1830. That location was on Sec. 14. That same year all the family had the bilious fever, and Mrs. Derriek took an overdose of laudanum and died. Derriek knocked around about a year, married a widow named Hurd, and moved to Missouri. He was driven out of there by bushwhackers during the war. He returned to Missouri after the rebellion was over.

Solomon Dixon came in the spring of 1830, and located on the place where William Dougherty now resides. He died in 1831, and his widow sold the improvement to Thomas Hamilton. The

Fowles

widow and her family then removed to Macoupin county. Dixon was a native of Tennessee.

Among the other settlers of this year, 1830, were the following: Maurice Armstrong; on Sec. 13; Elijah Brown, Sec. 12, and James Hinson. Maurice Armstrong soon sold out, removing to the neighborhood of Fieldon, from whence he removed to Montgomery county.

Thomas H. Hamilton came in the spring of 1831, and bought the improvement made by Solomon Dixon, buying from the latter's widow. He came to Illinois, from Ohio, in 1818, and located in Monroe, county. On the 9th of May, 1831, he came to Jersey county. He was a carpenter by trade. He died in the fall of 1844, leaving three sons—Nathaniel, Dr. J. O., and Rev. B. B.

With him came Daniel H. Hamilton, who also entered land on section 14. These were both brothers of Dr. Silas Hamilton.

Jay M. Hurd, whose sketch occurs elsewhere, was a settler of 1831. He came here the year previous, with his uncle, Dr. Hamilton, but, being taken sick, returned to his eastern home, but the following spring came back. With him came his parents, Ezra and Polly H. Hurd, but they died soon after.

James F. Terry and Ezekiel Chance were also settlers of the year 1831, the former locating upon section 24.

William Dougherty, Sr., came in September, 1832, and located on the farm now owned by his eldest son—John G.

John G. Dougherty has been a resident of Otter Creek township since 1832, having come here with his parents in September, of that year. He was born in Adams county, Miss., in 1820,

and is a son of William and Janet (Fowler) Dougherty, the former a native South Carolina, and the latter of New York. The subject of this sketch has always followed farming. He now owns a fine farm comprising 656 acres, with splendid improvements. He was married, in 1845, to Susan Millross, a native of Scotland. They are the parents of eight children, six of whom are living—Louisa, wife of J. C. Cadwalader, of this township; George H., living at home; William, living in this township; Irene, wife of C. A. L. Reed, M. D., of Hamilton, O.; Leonora, wife of Milton Noble, of this township; and John, living at home with his parents. Julius died in 1849, and Anna in 1881. Mr. Dougherty's father, William, died in 1833, and his mother, in 1862.

Henry Noble, a native of Maryland, but a long time resident of the state of Mississippi, came to Jersey county in 1833, landing at Grafton on the 3d of April. He immediately purchased some 400 acres of land on section 10 and 15, in this township, and settled down to the hard life of a pioneer. Mr. Noble was married in the state of Mississippi to Mary Swayze, a native of New Jersey. He was the father of quite a family of children, some of whom have risen to considerable distinction—Reuben, having been until lately the judge of the 5th judicial district of Iowa; Caleb, associate justice of this county, and others. Mr. Noble was noted throughout this county as a man of the strictest integrity and sterling worth. He died in July, 1852, at his place near Otterville.

Caleb Noble came with his parents in

1833. He was born in Adams county, Miss., in 1817. He was married in 1840 to Electa Gillham, a native of Illinois. She died in 1852.

William Noble came to Otter Creek township in 1833, he being then six years old. He was born in Adams county, Mississippi, in 1827. His parents, Henry and Nancy Ann (Curry) Noble, resided in this township from 1833 until their death, his father dying in 1852 and his mother in 1850. William H. was brought up on a farm and has always followed agricultural pursuits. He was married, on the 4th of March, 1849, to Thirza Chappell, a native of England. They are the parents of six children—Israel C., of Otter Creek township, Emma M., wife of Theodore Dodson of Jerseyville, Ill.; William H., of this township; Milton B., of this township; James R. and Jesse C., living with their parents. Mr. Noble owns 218 acres of land on sections 14 and 15, 200 on section 10, and 40 on section 9, of Otter Creek township. His residence is one of the oldest frame houses in Jersey county. He carries on general farming. Mr. Noble and all of his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Samuel J. M. Dougherty settled where he now lives in Otter Creek township, in 1845, since which this has been his home. He was born in the state of Mississippi, in 1810. His parents, James and Arkada (Varnada) Dougherty, were natives of South Carolina, who came to Jersey county in 1834, and settled where Samuel now lives, in this township. Here James Dougherty died in 1843. The subject of this sketch was married in 1846 to Elizabeth Cook, who

was born in Mississippi, and came with her parents to this state in 1835. Mr. Dougherty owns a fine farm, comprising 275 acres of land, all improved, and is engaged in general farming. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty are the parents of four children, two of whom are living—Joseph C., of this township, and Mary A. James H. died while in the service of his country, during the war of the Rebellion. He was a member of Co. C, of the 61st Ill. Inf. Alexander F. died at the age of four years. Mr. Dougherty and his family are members of the M. E. Church. He is a republican politically, and was formerly a whig. Although advanced in years he is still vigorous and hearty, and a well informed, intelligent gentleman.

Jeremiah O. Stillwell, was born in Haywood county, N. C., July 28, 1814. He came to Illinois in 1834, and located in what is now Jersey county, on the northeast quarter of Sec. 27, T. 7, R. 12, about two miles southwest of the place where the village of Otterville is now located. He was married Dec. 14, 1837, to Ann Eliza White, who was born Oct. 1, 1821, in Chatham county, N. C., and who came to Illinois with her parents about the same time Mr. Stillwell did. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stillwell 13 children, of whom only six are now living—five sons, Virgil, Leander, Reuben, Logan, Ernest, and a daughter, Louisa. Mr. Stillwell resided on the old homestead until 1881, when he sold out and moved to Anderson county, Kan., where he now resides, engaged in farming and stock-raising. Politically, Mr. Stillwell was an old-line whig, but on the dissolution of that party, he allied himself, in 1854, with the repub-

lican party, with which he has ever since voted and acted.

Leander Stillwell, son of Jeremiah O. and Ann Eliza (White) Stillwell, was born in Otter Creek precinct, Jersey county, Ill., Sept. 16, 1843. He received a limited common school education, at the old Stone school house, in Otterville. On Jan. 7, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. D, 61st Ill. Inf., and in Feb., 1864, re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer in the same company and regiment, and served to the end of the war, being mustered out as 1st lieutenant, and having served continuously nearly four years. At the close of the war, he studied law at the Albany law school, and was admitted to the bar in Dec., 1867. He immigrated to Kansas, in May, 1868, locating at Erie, Neosho county, where he engaged in the practice of law. He was married in 1872 to Miss Anna L. Stauber. He was elected to the lower house of the Kansas legislature in 1876, and in 1883, was elected judge of the seventh judicial district, consisting of the counties of Allen, Neosho, Wilson and Woodson, which position he now holds. Politically, he is a republican.

Ephraim Fredenburg settled in Otter Creek township in 1837. He was born in Toronto, Canada, in 1817, his parents being Aaron and Mary (Routledge) Fredenburg. His early life was spent in his native country, where, in his youth, he learned the carpenter trade. In 1837, he came to Jersey county, Ill., and settled in Otter Creek township, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in January, 1880. He owned a farm of 40 acres. He was married in 1844 to Mary A. Lofton, who was born in this county. Six children

were born to them—Charles H., now living in Grafton; Catharine, wife of Charles Blish, of Jerseyville; Elizabeth J., wife of R. R. Nugent, of Grafton; Caroline C., wife of Thomas J. Cannada, of Otterville; Delevan, living at home; and Celinda, wife of Frank Calhoun, of Otterville. Their son, Charles H., served one year in the army, during the war of the Rebellion. Mrs. Fredenburg is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

OTHER PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Reuben T. Worthey, son of George and Lucy (Ivins) Worthey, was born in East Tennessee, in 1828. In Aug. 1846, he came to Jersey county, Ill., settled in Otter Creek township, and engaged in farming. He has been a resident here since that time and now owns a fine farm of 120 acres. He was married in June, 1860, to Mary E. Miner, a native of this county. They are the parents of 11 children, 10 of whom are living—Toney Newton, Josephine, Daniel Benton, Aaron, Louis, Nathaniel, Louisa, Jennette, Christopher, Harry A., and Lucy. Alice is deceased. Mr. Worthey carries on general farming. He is at present school director of this district.

John W. Sisson, one of the leading farmers of Otter Creek township, is a native of Virginia, born March 7, 1813. He is a son of Abner and Susanna (Hardy) Sisson, both natives of Virginia. In the fall of 1820 they removed from Virginia to Jefferson county, Ky. John W. came to the state of Illinois in May, 1837, and settled in Macoupin county, where he lived until 1850, then moved to Jersey county and located where he now resides, on Sec. 13, Otter

Creek township. He owns a well improved farm, comprising 295 acres. His residence is a handsome structure, erected at a cost of \$8,000. His barn and other farm buildings are of a corresponding description. Mr. Sisson was married in Feb., 1843, to Martha J. Eaton, a native of Kentucky. They are the parents of eight children—Susan S., wife of Charles Stephenson, of Nebraska; Henry Hardy, now in Nebraska; John Franklin, living in Logan county, Ill.; Louisa Maria, wife of Shepherd Bell, of Nebraska; Emma Cordelia, wife of Israel Noble, of Jersey county; Jessie May, living with her parents; Cyrus Ausbury and Olive Augusta, also living at home. He is engaged in general farming. He came here in very limited circumstances, and his present highly prosperous condition is due entirely to his own industry and wise management.

Thomas Edsall, son of Coe and Lidence H. (Perry) Edsall, was born in Jersey county, in 1841. Coe Edsall was a native of New York, and his wife of Tennessee. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in this county. During the war of the Rebellion he served ten months as a member of Co. E, of the 9th Ill. Cav. He has always followed the occupation of farming and now owns a good farm of 120 acres in Otter Creek township. He was married in 1884 to Eliza A. Myers, a native of Reynolds county, Mo. She is a daughter of Lorenzo D. and Angeline (Legate) Myers. Mrs. Angeline Myers was born in 1820 and died in the year 1881. She was an old settler of Jersey county, was well known and highly respected. Mr. Edsall has served two terms as road commissioner, and is a

highly respected citizen of this township.

Charles R. Kirchner, a farmer of Otter Creek township, is a son of George C. and Elizabeth (Thurston) Kirchner, natives of Prussia, who came to America in 1825. Charles R. was born in Jersey county in 1850. He here grew to manhood, receiving his education in the district schools of English township and the graded schools of Jerseyville. In 1870 he was married to Charlotte Hinson, a native of this county. They have three children—Lula Bell, Harry Wesley, and Della Leo. Mr. Kirchner owns a farm of 120 acres, located on Sec. 15. Mr. and Mrs. Kirchner are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. George C. Kirchner improved one of the first farms in English township, located on Secs. 31 and 32. George Kirchner died Dec. 11, 1881, and his wife, Elizabeth, in the fall of 1865. Both are buried in the Jerseyville cemetery.

Samuel C. Ellis was born in East Tennessee in 1824. His parents were Elijah and Amanda (Cox) Ellis, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Pennsylvania. When Samuel was quite young his parents moved to Pennsylvania, thence to Ohio, where his mother died August 6, 1826, and his father in 1835. After his father's death he went back to Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1841. He then returned to Ohio, and, in the spring of 1846, enlisted in the Mexican war, joining Co. G, 2d Ohio Regt. He was in the service two years, after which he came to this state, and settled in Quarry township, Jersey county. He followed farming there until 1872, then removed to Otterville, and has lived in this neigh-

borhood ever since. In 1850 he was married to Mary M. Edsall, who was born in Pennsylvania. They have had two children—Linda Maria, who died June 14, 1860, aged nine years, and Ida Jane, wife of J. N. Noble, of Quarry township. Mr. Ellis owns a farm of 80 acres. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and an Odd Fellow. Mrs. Ellis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John T. Swan, a farmer of this county, was born in 1823, in St. Clair county, Ill. He is a son of Francis and Elizabeth (Chambers) Swan, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Virginia. He came to this country in 1826 with his parents, and settled two miles west of Carrollton, Greene county. He there lived until he was about ten years old, when they moved to Mississippi township, this county, and lived there 15 years. They then moved to Sec. 25, Otter Creek township, which has since been his home, and where he now owns 80 acres of good land. He was married in 1856 to Melissa Fell, a native of this state. They have two children—Laura, wife of O. S. Davidson, of Virden, Ill., and Mary, wife of Silas Spangle, of this township. Mr. Swan is a member of the M. E. Church. He takes a considerable interest in public affairs, and has been town trustee. His mother died in 1844, and his father in 1846, and both were buried in Salem church cemetery.

Henry S. Rogers, a prominent farmer of Otter Creek township, is a native of Scioto county, Ohio, born in the year 1821. His father, Elias P. Rogers, was born on Long Island, N. Y., and his mother, Susanna (Spangle) Rogers, in

Pennsylvania. Henry S. Rogers came to Illinois in 1840, locating in St. Clair county. Eight months later he removed to Jersey county and settled in Jerseyville township, where he lived four years. He moved to a farm on the Illinois river bottom, upon which he lived two years and kept the farm, then went to Monroe county, Ill., and remained one year, then returned to Jersey county, lived here four years, and removed to Johnson county, Ind., where for two years he was proprietor of a paper called the *Franklin Jeffersonian*. At the expiration of that time, he came back to Jersey county and staid five years engaged in blacksmithing, then went to Montgomery county, Ill., and there followed farming eighteen months, after which he purchased the farm in this county, upon which he now resides. It is located in Otter Creek township, and comprises 340 acres. Mr. Rogers was married in 1844, to Rachel Vanausdall, a native of Ohio. Eight children were born to them—Austin J., born in 1847, and died in 1879; Desdemona, born in 1849, and died in 1865; Margaret H., born in 1860, and died in 1865; Cornelius W., born in 1854, now living at home; Mary E., born in 1851, now the wife of T. A. Davis, of Winchester, Ill.; John V., born in 1857, living at home; Teresa C., born in 1863, now the wife of Seth Fisk, of this county, and Rowena Maud, born in 1865, living at home. Mrs. Rogers died in 1879, and was buried in the Noble cemetery, near Otterville. Mr. Rogers is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has for the past forty years, held connection with the Baptist church. He is at present serving as township trustee.

Noah T. Rogers settled where he now resides, on section 11, Otter Creek township, in 1846. He is a son of Elias P. and Susanna (Spangle) Rogers, and was born in Scioto county, O., in 1824. He was married in 1849 to Sarah McDaniel, a native of Illinois. By this union there were seven children, six of whom are living—Sarah A., William C., Viola V., Maria L., Dora J., and Ada. He owns 198½ acres of land. Mrs. Rogers also owns 180 acres in this county, and 240 acres in Madison county. Mr. Rogers is a justice of the peace and a township supervisor, having held both offices for a number of years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., also of the A. F. and A. M.

Hiram White a farmer of Otter Creek township, was born in Clinton county, Ill., Dec. 16, 1843. He is a son of Thomas and Rebecca White, who came to Jersey county in 1845, and settled on section 26, Otter Creek township, where Hiram White now lives. Thos. White died in 1850 and his wife, Rebecca in 1884. Hiram White was married in 1868, to Julia Hill, a native of Georgia. They have three children—Nettie Delight, Iva Nellie and Elda May. Mr. White served five months in the army during the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in the 27th Ill. Inf. He was discharged for disability and returned home. He owns 80 acres of valuable land and is engaged in general farming. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Andrew Spangle, of Otter Creek township, was born in Ohio in 1818, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Johnson) Spangle, natives of the same state. In the year 1832 he came to Jersey county, and settled on the place where he now re-

sides. He has 200 acres of well improved land, and is engaged in general farming. In 1846 he was united in marriage with Susan Hughes, who was born in Ohio. They reared a family of eight children—Ellen, who was married to Linus Humiston, and died in 1879; Silas, living in this township; Louis, at home, George, living in Mississippi township; Julia, at home; Albert, living in this township; Emma, wife of James Botkin, and Jasper, of English township. Mr. and Mrs. Spangle are members of the Baptist church.

Isaac Kennedy was born in Hendricks county, Ind., April 10, 1838, his parents being Levi and Elizabeth (Smith) Kennedy, both natives of Kentucky. Isaac came to this county in 1854, and settled in Quarry township remaining there two years. He then moved to Christian county, but after a few months, returned to Jersey county and located in Otter Creek township, where he has since resided. He was married on the 27th day of May, 1850, to Elizabeth Davis, a native of Indiana. They are the parents of two children—Isaac Newton, of Otterville, and Jesse, living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are members of the Baptist Church.

Louis Albrecht was born in Germany in 1834, and is a son of Ignatius and Victoria (Tischler) Albrecht, both natives of Germany. He came to the United States in 1867, and located first at Memphis, Tenn., where he remained six months, then went to Iowa, thence, soon after, to Missouri. Three months later he came to Illinois, and stopped three months in Brighton, after which he came to Jersey county, locating at Grafton, where he resided one year. At

the expiration of that time he moved to a farm near Grafton, where he spent four years, taking care of a vineyard. In 1872 he rented a farm in Otter Creek township, and in 1876 moved to the farm where he now lives. He rented the same for a period of five years, but at the end of two years purchased the place. It is located on Sec. 34, and comprises 119 acres of valuable and well improved land. He was married in 1865, to Elizabeth Willmann, a native of Germany. Three children have been born to them—John Michael, Joseph Louis, and Maggie Elizabeth, all attending the district school. Mr. Albrecht, before coming to this country, served nine years in the German army. He was also a conductor on a railroad in that country, and kept a store there two years. He is at present serving as school director.

James F. Moss, a farmer of Otter Creek township, was born in Jefferson county, Ill., in 1825, being a son of Ransom and Anna (Johnson) Moss, both of whom were native Virginians, and came to this state in 1818, settling in the county where James was born, near Mt. Vernon. His father there died in 1835, and his mother still lives in that county. The subject of this sketch came to this county in 1849, locating first in Grafton, and there remained one winter. He then came to this township, and located on Sec. 25, and rented a farm, which subsequently he purchased and where he now lives. He was married in 1846 to Martha Brock, a native of this county. By that union were nine children, only two of whom—Samantha J. and James C.—are now living. His first wife died Jan. 2, 1864, and July 27 of the follow-

ing year he was married to Lucinda C. Slaten, a native of this county. By this marriage were six children—Neenah, Nettie D., Fannie R., Ruth, Harmon W., and Carrie. Mr. Moss takes a commendable interest in public affairs, and has been school director and trustee. He has always made farming a business and now owns 200 acres of land.

James C. Moss, son of James F. and Martha (Brock) Moss, was born in Jersey county in the year 1858. His early life was spent here and his education obtained in the district schools of this neighborhood. In 1877 he was united in marriage with Alma C. Hinman, who was born in Jefferson county, Ill. They are the parents of one child—Freddie, aged two years. Mr. and Mrs. Moss are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which they take an active interest. Mr. Moss is superintendent of the Sunday school and in that capacity is well liked and highly useful.

Daniel Newberry came to Jersey county in 1856, locating then in Otter Creek township. He was born in New Jersey, in 1806, his parents being Daniel and Elizabeth (Smallwood) Newberry, both natives of New Jersey. Daniel Newberry was married in 1827, to Elizabeth Jones, a native of Clermont county, Ohio. Nine children were born to them, two of whom are now living—Louisa, wife of J. W. Lane, of this township; and Hamilton D., now living in Montgomery county, Ill. Mr. Newberry has a farm of 80 acres, and has always been a farmer. Both he and his wife are consistent members of the M. E. church.

Marion McDow was born in Jersey county in the year 1830, and is a son

of William and Delilah (Waggoner) McDow. The subject of this sketch has spent most of his life in Otter Creek township, where he now lives. He was married in 1862, to Melissa Rogers, a native of Otter Creek township. In 1853 he went to California, remaining there until 1861, engaged in blacksmithing. He then returned to Jersey county. He owns 120 acres of land and town property, consisting of a residence and five lots. He has served as township assessor, two terms.

Henry T. Miller was born in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, in the year 1838, and is the son of Henry and Charlotte (Hincey) Miller, natives of that country. The subject of this sketch came to America in the year 1848, and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he learned the trade of turner, with the firm of Woodburn & Scott, where he worked fifteen years. He then went to Calhoun county, Ill., and was a resident of that county five years, after which he moved to Clark county, Mo. One year later he came to Jersey county and settled in T. 7, R. 12, Sec. 36, where he still lives. He owns a farm of 80 acres and carries on general farming. In 1862, Mr. Miller was married to Melvina M. Miller, a native of Ohio. Four children have blessed their union—Scena, wife of Phillip Maxwell, of Burden, Kan.; Fannie Bell, wife of Samuel S. Leppler, of Burden, Kan.; Susie, wife of Edward W. Maxwell, of this township; and Thomas Henry, at home. Mr. Miller has been school director of his district four years. His father, Henry Miller, died in St. Louis, in 1874, and his mother now lives in Calhoun county.

James Shortal is a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, born June 15, 1815. He is a son of Robert and Bridget (Griffin) Shortal. In 1847, James Shortal emigrated to America, landing in New York city, where he resided 12 years. In March, 1865, he moved to Jersey county, Ill., settling in Otter Creek township, where he now owns a valuable and well improved farm, containing 277½ acres of land. He has a commodious and comfortable residence, erected at a cost of \$2,500. He began life without financial capital, and has accumulated his property unaided. He carries on general farming. He was married, in 1849, to Mary Sangford, also a native of Kilkenny, Ireland. Six children were born to them, only one of whom is now living—Samuel, who resides upon the farm with his father. Bridget was married to James O'Neal, who died in 1877. She died Feb. 2, 1879, in Colorado. Robert died Sept. 29, 1882, in this county. Margaret died in 1858. Mary died in 1859, and Ellen in 1861. The three last named are buried in Bordentown, New Jersey. Mr. Shortal and his family are members of the Catholic church. He has five grandchildren living with him, all of whom attend the district school.

Edward D. Howard, a farmer of Otter Creek township, is a son of Beal and Ann R. Howard, both natives of Fairfax county, Va. They emigrated to Illinois in 1829, and settled at Alton, where Edward was born in 1843. When he was eight years old he removed with his parents, to a farm four miles north of Alton, upon which they lived until the fall of 1868. He then went to Montgomery county, and remained until 1875. In that year he came to Otter

Creek township, where he has since resided. In Oct. 1882, he went to New Mexico, with the intention of making that his home, but not being pleased with the country, returned after a few months. He was married April 9, 1868, to Emma M. Terry, of this township, and by this union had five children—Jasper E., Thomas Henry, Anna, Eva, and Cartney Leroy. Mr. Howard owns a good farm containing 150 acres, all under cultivation and well improved. He carries on general farming. His father, Beal Howard, died in 1874, and his mother in 1861.

Jesse K. Cadwalader is a son of John and Mary (Branson) Cadwalader, and was born in 1846, in Fulton county, Ill. He remained with his parents, on a farm, in that county till April, 1858, then came to Jersey county and settled in Otter Creek township. After coming here he attended one year (1866) at Shurtleff college, at Upper Alton, then returned to the farm, on Sec. 12, where he now resides. In March, 1864, he enlisted in the 124th Ill. Inf., and served until June 13, 1865. He participated in the siege of Mobile, Ala. In Sept., 1871, was married to Louisa M. Dougherty, daughter of John S. Dougherty, of Otter Creek township. They are the parents of one child—Mamie D. Mr. Cadwalader owns 270 acres of land, all of which is improved except 30 acres of timber; also, a residence in Jerseyville. He makes a business of stock-raising, paying particular attention to short-horn cattle. Mr. Cadwalader and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has held the office of township supervisor two years.

John Cadwalader was born in Harrison county, Ohio, Feb. 29, 1812, and died Nov. 24, 1880. His wife, Mary (Branson) Cadwalader, was born in 1818, and is now living in Jerseyville.

Adrastus Calhoun came to Jersey county in 1833, accompanying his parents, Solomon and Rhoda (Walker) Calhoun. They settled near the site of the present city of Jerseyville. Solomon Calhoun was a native of New Hampshire, and his wife of Massachusetts. They remained residents of Jersey county until their death. Solomon Calhoun died near Jerseyville in 1869. His widow survived until Jan., 1882. Both are buried in the Jerseyville cemetery. The subject of this sketch was born in Vermont in 1828, and was five years of age when he came to this county, which has ever since been his home. He was educated in the public schools of this county, and in 1859, married to Emeline Moore, who was born in this county. Mr. Calhoun has a fine farm of 260 acres, with a handsome and commodious residence. He is engaged in general farming. He is the present assessor of Otter Creek township, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun have six children—Frank, living near Otterville; Charles, in Belleville, Ill.; Caleb, James, Joseph and Frederick, living with their parents. Mr. Calhoun has in his possession a gun which was carried through the Revolutionary war by his grandfather, who was a soldier in the British army, but who deserted to join the colonists.

Isaac T. Patton was born in Tennessee in the year 1828, and is a son of Josiah and Julia (Coile) Patton, the former a native of Tennessee, and the lat-

ter of South Carolina. In 1831, the family removed to Illinois, and settled in Bond county, where Isaac remained until 1854. In that year he came to Jersey county, locating there on the place where he now resides, on section 34, Otter Creek township. He owns 71 acres of valuable land, and is engaged in farming. In 1850 he was married to Jane Wilkinson, a native of Kentucky, and by this union, has seven children—Sylvester, living in this township; John, in Jerseyville; Alice, now married, and living in this township; Nancy, wife of John Lethler, also of this township; Rhoda, Freddie and Lula, living with their parents. Mr. Patton and wife are members of the Baptist church, in which he is a deacon. He has held the office of school director, and is a highly respected citizen.

Thomas W. Anderson, son of Thomas and Isabel (Barton) Anderson, was born in Warren county, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1830. His parents were natives of the state of Pennsylvania. Thomas W. Anderson came to this county in 1852, coming all the way from Ohio on horseback. He arrived in Jerseyville on the evening of the day that Franklin Pierce was elected president of the United States. He settled then in this township, where he has since resided. He owns 80 acres of well improved land, and in addition to farming, buys produce which he ships to St. Louis. Mr. Anderson was married July 25, 1861, to Mary Ann Austin, a native of Wayne county, Ill. Seven children have been born to them, five of whom are living—Rebecca Isabel, born in 1866; William Watson, born in 1868; Jasper Newton, born in 1870; Lydia Ann, and John T. Two sons, Robert Benjamin,

died July 19, 1863, and Charles, died in 1865. Mr. Anderson is a member of the A. F. and A. M. His father, Thomas Anderson, died in 1866, and his mother, Mrs. Isabel Anderson, in 1864.

Henry L. Slaten is a son of George W. and Clementine Slaten, the former, a native of Georgia, and the latter, of North Carolina. Henry L. was born in Jersey county, in 1842, where he was reared upon a farm. In 1868 he was married to Jane Kulison, also a native Jersey county. They have three children living—Elmira P., Rollie R. and Zettie May. Mr. Slaten owns a well cultivated farm comprising 120 acres. His improvements are of the best class. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. April 20, 1861, Mr. Slaten enlisted in the 14th Ill. Inf., and served two months, then returned home and remained until the fall of the same year, when he again enlisted in the 61st Ill. Reg., and served until Dec. 25, 1865. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Little Rock and others.

John T. Waggoner was born in Greene county, Ill., in 1850, being a son of John D. and Phoebe Waggoner. His father was born in Kentucky, and his mother in this county. He received his education in the district schools of Jersey and Greene counties. He began farming at an early age, and is still engaged in that business. He was married in the month of March, in the year 1878, to Susie R. White, daughter of John L. White. She was born in Greene county. They have but one child—Lacy Earl. At the last school election he was elected to fill the office of director, in that district.

CEMETERY.

The Otterville cemetery is located on the northwest quarter of Sec. 14, on land lying within the corporation limits. It was formerly called the Noble cemetery, being on land belonging to William Noble. The first interment made there was that of the mortal remains of Daniel White, oldest child of Josiah White, who died in the fall of 1829. This was also the first burial in the township. The plot of Otterville cemetery was filed for record May 28, 1877.

RELIGIOUS.

Antioch Baptist church is located on the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of Sec. 36. It is the only church in the township outside of Otterville.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school taught within the limits of what now constitutes Otter Creek township, was presided over by Mrs. Caroline Ripson. It was opened in the summer of 1832, in the cabin built for Ezra Hurd, who had died the fall before. The district is now in good shape, most of the schoolhouses being commodious and neat structures, and well kept up. An excellent standard of tutors is held and the teachers are quite up to the mark, in all respects.

The first school house in the Pleasant Grove district was erected in 1870, and was 16x20 feet in size. The first teacher was Mary Jane Slaten. The present building was put up in 1875. It is 16x24 feet in size, and cost \$300. The first teacher was Alice Hughes. Mrs. Kate B. Owens is the present teacher.

Grant school house in district No. 2. was erected in 1883. It cost \$450. Kate

McKinstry taught the first term of school in this building.

The school building in district No. 3, known as Buckeye school house, was erected in 1880, by John C. Lewis, contractor. The building is 20x36 feet in size, and cost \$500. The enrollment in this school is 35. The teacher is Ned Yerkes.

Liberty school house, in district No. 4, was built in 1885, at a cost of \$500. In size it is 20x36 feet. The enrollment is 20.

Shiloh school house was built in 1872. It is a frame building 22x32 feet in size, and cost \$1,200. There is an enrollment of 75 in this school, with an average attendance of 40. S. T. Cannedy is the present teacher.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first death was Daniel, son of Josiah White, born in 1828.

The first marriage was that of William McDow and Delilah Waggoner, in the spring of 1830. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Joseph Basey, a Methodist minister, on the farm now owned by Edward Howard.

Josiah White's oldest child, Daniel, died in the fall of 1829, and was buried in what was known as the Noble cemetery, now the Otterville cemetery. This was the first death in the township, and the body was the first interred in that cemetery.

The first grist mill in the county run by water power, was erected by Gregg McDanel in 1828, and was located in Otter Creek township, on section 7, on the south bank of Otter creek. It was built in 1830. A saw mill had been built by the same party, in 1828, on the

opposite side of the creek. The dam was afterwards washed away, and both mills went down.

The first justice of the peace was Gilbert Douglas, Sr., elected in 1824. His son is a resident of Des Moines, Iowa.

The first constable was Jay Montgomery Hurd, elected in 1833.

The first resident physician was Dr. Silas Hamilton, who located here in 1830.

The first school was taught by Mrs. Caroline Ripson, in the summer of 1832.

The first store in the township was opened at the forks of Otter creek, in 1832, by Woodberry Massey, who met with such a tragic fate, three years afterwards, at the Dubuque lead mines.

VILLAGE OF OTTERVILLE.

This is one of the oldest towns in Jersey county. It is located on section 14, the principal part being on the west half of that section. It was surveyed and platted by Geo. I. Foster, county surveyor, Oct. 6, 1866, and the plat was filed for record August 14, 1867, although the place is, really, many years older than that would seem to indicate.

Its early possession of good educational facilities was one of the principal causes of the building up of the town. Dr. Silas Hamilton, who died in November, 1834, left, by his will, \$4,000 for the purpose of education. Of this sum \$2,000 was to be expended in the erection of a school building on a site which had previously been selected by the doctor himself. This building was to be large enough to be used for a place of worship. The remaining \$2,000 was set apart as an endowment fund for carrying on a

primary school. Material was gotten on to the site selected, which was within the present limits of Otterville, and the executors commenced the erection of the present school building thereon in the summer of 1835, finishing the same season. The first term of school opened in June, 1836, and was sustained in part by subscriptions, and partly by interest on the endowment fund. The opening of the school occasioned the settlement of a number of families in the neighborhood to enjoy its educational advantages, and this was the nucleus of the growth of the town.

A log house which stood on what is now block three, was occupied by a man named Chandler previous to the erection of the school building.

There has been made to the town of Otterville one addition since the laying out of the place. This was made by Henry E. Dougherty, and was surveyed and platted Aug. 14, 1867, by George I. Foster, county surveyor. The plat was recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, Nov. 20, 1867.

The first store in Otterville was started by Joshua Thompson, in 1845. About a year afterward he disposed of it to Thornton Hughes. He conducted the business two years and then sold to B. B. Hamilton. In the fall of 1854 he sold out the stock to William Shephard, who afterward closed out the goods.

The first blacksmith was Thornton Hughes, who established his shop about the year 1846.

A wagon shop was instituted about the same time by John D. Waggoner, in connection with Hughes' blacksmith shop. This was also the first wagon shop in the place.

PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The Otterville Store Company commenced doing business in 1885. The business is managed by H. L. Giers. He handles a general stock of goods, comprising dry goods, groceries, hats and caps, boots and shoes, queensware, glassware, hardware, notions, cigars, tobacco, etc. The building is of frame construction, the main portion being 24x55 feet in ground area, with a warehouse attached, 16x20 feet. There is also an office room attached, which is 12x14 feet in size. The building is two stories in height, the upper floor being used as a hall by the Odd Fellows and Masons.

H. L. Giers is a son of Louis and Louisa (Rupp) Giers, natives of Germany, and was born in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 28, 1851. He resided with his parents in St. Louis, where he attended school until he was 11 years of age. At that time he came to Otterville, which has been his residence the greater portion of the time since. He was for three years engaged in mercantile business in company with his uncle, Frederick Giers. The firm then became Giers & Barnes. April 4, 1876, H. C. Giers bought the business of that firm and continued it until March, 1880, when he sold out to L. T. Wagoner. In January, 1883, Mr. Giers rebuilt the Otterville mill, which he operated six months, then traded the same to C. C. McMurphy for Kansas lands, which he traded for a water-power flouring mill at East Dubuque. He removed thither and engaged in running the mill, 10 months, when it was burned. He then purchased a two-thirds interest in a mill at Alta, Iowa, where he lived 11

months, then sold out and returned to Otterville and engaged in merchandising for the Otterville Store Company. He was united in marriage June 9, 1883, with Isabella Montgomery, of Otterville. They have one child, Henry Webster, aged 14 months. Mr. Giers held the office of postmaster one year (then resigned) and assistant postmaster for eight years. He was township treasurer one year, and is a member of the A. F. and A. M.

The drug store of Dr. Williams was established by him Nov. 1, 1879. He keeps a full line of drugs of all kinds, handles patent medicines, druggists' sundries, cigars, fancy goods, paints, oils, toilet articles, etc. Prescriptions are compounded here with precision and accuracy, the doctor himself being a fine physician, and his assistant, Mr. Case, being a registered pharmacist. A sketch of Dr. Williams will be found in the Medical chapter.

The wagon-making and general repair shop of Lewis White was established in April, 1882. The shop is well equipped for doing repairing of all kinds and general blacksmithing.

L. T. Waggoner, postmaster, is also a dealer in general merchandise. His building is a one-story frame, 24x70 feet in size. The business was established by him in 1882. The postoffice is in the same building.

W. H. Lehmkuhl, blacksmith, commenced business in 1878. He does all kinds of general blacksmithing, repair and wagon work, and since May, 1885, has been manufacturing a patent fence, constructed of wire and slats, which is acquiring considerable popularity.

W. H. Lehmkuhl is of German extrae-

tion, his father, W. H. Lehmkuhl, being a native of Germany. His mother, Elizabeth (Grether) Lehmkuhl, was born in Missouri. The subject of this sketch was born in St. Louis county, Mo., in 1848. When he was eight years of age his father died, after which he went with his mother to St. Charles, Mo., where they remained a short time, then went to Cattleville, Mo., thence, soon after, to Grafton, Jersey county. One year later they removed to Otterville, where he still resides. Here he received a fair education, and at the age of 16 years began learning the blacksmith trade, which he has followed the greater portion of the time since. In 1864 he enlisted in the 144th Ill., and served until the close of the war. In 1870 he was married to Elmira Montgomery, a native of Otterville. They have three children—William Francis, aged 14; John Leo, aged 8, and Preston Montgomery, aged 5 years. Mr. Lehmkuhl was elected justice of the peace, but resigned after serving one year. He has been a member of the town board two terms. He is the owner of real estate, including residence property and a shop in Otterville.

MILLS.

The first mill in Otterville was built in 1859, by H. E. Dougherty, William McDow, Ephraim Hughes, and John A. Campbell. It was not a very extensive establishment, and the business outgrew the facilities. A change was made in the proprietorship, H. E. Dougherty and William McDow assuming sole control. Some additions were made to the property, at the conclusion of which Mr. McDow went out of the firm. Mr.

Dougherty then took J. M. Terry into partnership, and a new mill was erected. The old mill building was then used as a grain warehouse. The cost of the new plant was \$28,000. Additions were subsequently made to the value of \$4,000. The new mill commenced running in Aug. 1869. Dougherty afterwards assumed exclusive control of the mill, which he ran until he died. It then lay idle about a year, and was finally sold to a firm composed of H. N. Belt, W. E. Carlin and W. H. H. West. The business was conducted under this proprietorship for a time, and was then sold to B. F. Waggoner. He ran it until it burned down, in 1879. The property was insured for about all that it was then worth. A temporary structure in which to continue operations was soon erected, by Humiston & Co., who afterwards sold it to a firm from Kansas, named Lee & Schofield, under whose management it again furnished food for the flames. The boilers still remain on the site of the ruined mill, they now belonging to Mr. Humiston.

Otterville has a feed mill run by steam. It was put up in 1882, by A. H. Humiston, and does all kinds of custom grinding. Mr. Humiston also keeps in stock feed and meal of all kinds, which he handles in large and small quantities.

Arthur H. Humiston, son of Warren and Elizabeth (Starlin) Humiston, was born in Washington county, O., in 1856. When he was six months old his parents removed to Jersey county, Ill., and settled in Otter Creek township, where he has resided most of the time since. During his early life he worked

this county, he lived on his father's farm, near Otterville, four years, then came to the village, where he has ever since resided. In 1849 he became a christian, making a public profession of religion. In 1852, after fully preparing himself, he commenced preaching the gospel. In 1854 he was ordained a minister of the Baptist church, known as the Missionary Baptist, and has continued to preach since that time. In 1842 he was married to Margaret M. Biggers, a native of Kentucky. By this union there have been six children—Francis M., now living in Jerseyville; Melvina, wife of Uriah Oberlin, of this township; Theodore, living in Jerseyville; Junius A., of East St. Louis; Mary Belle, wife of George Hocking, of Jacksonville, Ill.; Sarah M., wife of William D. Curtis, of Abilene, Kan.; Mrs. Dodson died Feb. 20, 1857. The same year, Mr. Dodson was again married to Mrs. Nancy Montgomery, widow of William D. Montgomery, of Otterville. By this marriage there are four children—James F., living in Abilene, Kan.; Aaron, Jr., at Mendota, Ill.; Irena, wife of Edgar Nutt, of Abilene, Kan.; and Kersey, living with his parents. The second Mrs. Dodson died in 1878. Four years later he was married to Amy Irene Greer, by whom he has one child—Jennie M. Mr. Dodson served in the army three years during the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in 1862, in the 14th Ill. Cav., in which he acted as chaplain during the last six months of his service. He saw much active service, and participated in many engagements. In the fall of 1865 he was elected justice of the peace of this township, in which capacity he has

upon his father's farm and attended the district school. In 1873, he attended the graded school at Jerseyville for a term of five months. He then returned to Otter Creek and engaged in running a derriek used in erecting stone buildings. He assisted in building the school houses at Otterville and Grafton. After a time he located on a farm near Otterville, where he remained till the spring of 1882, at which time he returned to the village, and built the mill of the Jersey Milling Company. After carrying on that business a few months he sold his interest in the business, and the following spring moved to Kansas, and engaged in the drug business at Abilene, having as a partner, Dr. Curtis. Nine months later he sold out and came back to Otterville. In Dec., 1883, he built and fitted up a steam feed mill, which he operates at the present time. He was married June 2, 1885, to Sarah Gulick, a native of Macoupin county, Ill. He is the owner of real estate, including four lots and mill property in Otterville. Mr. Humiston is a member of the Methodist church, and his wife, of the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Aaron Dodson has been a resident of Jersey county since 1840, having removed here from Greene county with his parents, in that year. He was born in St. Louis county, Mo., Sept. 29, 1822, and is a son of Fletcher A. and Margaret (Toney) Dodson, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Virginia. In 1824, they settled on a farm in Greene county, Ill., near where the town of Kane now stands. Aaron grew to manhood on the farm, and attended the district school, thus obtaining a fair education. After coming to

served until the present time, except one year, and that year he served as assessor. He owns 40 acres of land, also town property. As a preacher Mr. Dodson is possessed of much zeal and ability, and has been successful in bringing many to a knowledge of salvation. His father was also a Baptist minister and school teacher over 40 years, 30 of which was spent in Missouri, and died in 1873.

John B. Carroll, son of Andrew and Jane (Patton) Carroll, was born in Bond county, Ill., in the year 1844. Andrew Carroll died in 1846. His widow is now living in Otterville. John B. was brought to this county when quite young, and here reared, receiving his education in the district schools. Feb. 4, 1864, he enlisted in the 149th Ill. Inf., Co. G, and served one year. He was united in marriage Dec. 7, 1875, with Anna M. Porter, a native of Jersey county. She was brought up by Rev. James Slaten, of Mississippi township. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll are the parents of two children—Achsah and Beulah. Mr. Carroll has been constable four years, and still holds that office. He is a member of the G. A. R. He carries on, in the capacity of constable, quite an extensive collection business, also engages in loan and real estate business, having a large amount of land upon his list. Mrs. Carroll is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Allen M. Vanausdall, a carpenter and a resident of Otter Creek township, is among the old settlers, having lived here most of his life. He was born in Monroe county, this state, Aug. 4, 1839, and is a son of John and Mary (Pegan)

Vanausdall, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Virginia. These people were pioneers and came down the Ohio river on a flat boat in 1812, settling near Vincennes, Ind. They were also early settlers in this state, locating near Waterloo, Monroe county, as early as 1824. Thus they were among the early settlers in two states, and contributed their full share toward "opening up" a new country, and setting in motion a series of events, which subsequently made this a desirable home for many people. They continued to live near Waterloo until 1846, when they removed to Rosedale township, Jersey county, and remained four years, then came to this township where they both died. His father was born March 29, 1785, and died Nov. 6, 1865, in the 80th year of his age. His mother died April 7, 1872, at the age of 76. The subject of this sketch here spent his youth engaging in the multifarious duties incident to farm life, and attending school until 19 years old. Subsequently he owned a farm of 80 acres and engaged in farming until 25 years of age, then came to Otterville and worked at the carpenter's trade with Michael Murray, and has since been engaged in that business. He was married May 6, 1860, to Agnes Ann Hillman, a native of Iowa. They have five children living—Rose, at home; Mattie, Lillie, Millie and Ebert Sylvester. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Charles F. Bull has been a resident of Jersey county since 1862, having come here in May of that year and settled near Grafton, on the Illinois river bottom. He remained there until 1868,

when he moved to Otterville. He was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1845. He is a son of Horace C. and Sarah R. (Baker) Bull, the former born at Westfield, Vt., and the latter at Brattleboro, in the same state. Charles lived with his parents in the states of Connecticut and Massachusetts until he was seven years old. They then moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and two years later to Belleville, Ill., where they remained a few months, then moved to St. Louis. They resided in that city two years, removing in 1857 to St. Charles county, Mo. In the fall of 1861 they moved to Calhoun county, Ill., and the following spring to Jersey county, as before stated. In 1864 Charles enlisted in the 144th Ill. Inf., and served one year. His father was also in the army, serving three years as a member of Co. K, of the 97th Ill. Inf. Charles was married April 10, 1883, in Fairfield, Ohio, to Mary C. Martin. They are the parents of one child, Sarah Roxana. In 1874 Mr. Bull went to Clay county, Neb., and took a homestead of 160 acres, and remained there, teaching most of the time till 1879. He then went to Lebanon, Ohio, and attended the National Normal University until the fall of 1882. The following winter he spent in the southern states, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, returning to Ohio in the spring. After marriage he went south to Tennessee and remained until August, 1883, when he returned to Jersey county. During the winter of 1883-4 he taught school at Elsay, and the next winter at Black-jack school house, south of Jerseyville. In April, 1885, he came to Otterville, where he at present resides. He owns a house and two lots in Otterville. He

is a teacher by profession, for which he is well fitted both by nature and education and in which he is popular and successful. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, with which he united in 1869. His wife holds connection with the Protestant Methodist church. He has always been an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance and is a member of the I. O. G. T. He belongs also to the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and the G. A. R. He has traveled considerably in Texas, the Indian Territory, and several states. He has learned two good trades, hence will always be able to make a good living.

Silas W. Rogers of Otterville, is a son of William and Elizabeth (Hamilton) Rogers, and was born near this town in 1849. He was brought up on a farm and educated in the public schools of Otterville. When 16 years of age he entered the store of John A. Campbell, with whom he continued six years. He then went into business for himself, which he carried on until May 25, 1885. He was married in the year 1871, to Hattie McKinstry, a native of Jersey county. They are the parents of three children—Eddie, Flora and John. Mr. Rogers was postmaster of Otterville six years and served two terms upon the board of supervisors, immediately after township organization. He is at present township treasurer and treasurer of the Hamilton fund. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Otterville, of which he was the first member initiated. Mrs. Rogers is a member of the Baptist church. While in business here, Mr. Rogers won the respect and esteem of a large number of friends and patrons.

Isaac Newton Kennedy was born in Otter Creek township, Jersey county, in the year 1859. His parents, Isaac and Elizabeth (Davis) Kennedy are still living in the township. Both are natives of Indiana. Isaac attended school until 17 years of age, thus obtaining a fair education. He then followed farming three years. At the expiration of that period, he went to Macoupin county and engaged in clerking in a store at Chesterfield. He continued thus employed till Jan. 1883, at which time he returned to Otterville entering the store of S. W. Rogers, for whom he clerked until May, 1885, when Mr. Rogers sold out his business. Mr. Kennedy was married Sept. 2, 1884, to Mary C. Hall, of Chesterfield, Macoupin county, Ill. He is at present serving as township collector. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he now holds the office of N. G., being re-elected to the same.

Linus Humiston, of Otter Creek township, is a son of Jason and Margaret (McNeal) Humiston, the former a native of Wallingford, Conn., and the latter, of Morgantown, W. Va. Linus was born in Washington county, O., in 1825. He remained in that county until 21 years of age, engaged in farming and carpentering. He obtained a good education in the public schools, and taught school one term of four months, in Ohio. In Sept., 1847, he came to Jersey county and settled in Otterville, where he has ever since resided. He has followed teaching school and carpentering. He was employed about 10 years as teacher of the Otterville school. In Feb., 1864, he enlisted in the 124th Ill. Inf., and served till July 17, 1865,

when he was transferred to the 33d Ill. Reg., and was mustered out Dec. 6, 1865. He participated in the following battles: Benton, Yazoo City, Clinton, Jackson Cross Roads, Miss., and Spanish Fort, Ala. Mr. Humiston was married in 1873, to Ellen Spangle, a native of this county, and daughter of Andrew Spangle, of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Humiston have two children—Andrew Jason and Luther Burton. Jason Humiston, father of the subject of this sketch, died in Ohio, Nov. 20, 1854, and his wife, Margaret, March 31, 1849, in the same state.

Horace K. Barber is a native of the "Green Mountain State," born in Windham county in 1829, being a son of Calvin and Polly B. (Hall) Barber. In 1852 he came to Jersey county and settled in Jerseyville, where he resided till 1870. In that year he moved to Otterville, which has since been his home. He has followed the occupations of carpentering, coopering and brickmaking. In 1849 he was united in marriage with Martha E. Reed, also a native of Vermont. They are the parents of seven children—Francis Elliott, who died May 11, 1858, aged eight years; George Horace, born Aug. 6, 1851, now living in Edgar, Neb.; Arthur, who died March 18, 1854, aged eleven months; John A., born Oct. 24, 1855, now living in Carthage, Mo.; Frederick Eugene, who died in 1876, aged 18 years; Lula Winnie, who died in 1872, aged eight years, and Desdemona, who also died in 1872, at the age of six years. Mr. Barber enlisted in 1861, in the 14th Ill. Regt., and served as a musician in Co. F, one year. He was mustered out at Corinth, Miss., in June, 1862. In Feb. 1865, he again

enlisted in the 154th Ill. Inf., and served seven months as commissary-sergeant. Mr. Barber is a thorough musician and a band teacher.

Thomas A. Case, of Otterville, is a son of John B. and Ann (Ross) Case, and was born in the town where he now resides, Oct. 3, 1856. He attended the graded schools of Otterville and later, a private school, thus obtaining a good education, and at the age of 20 years, began teaching in a district school, which he continued five terms. Since 1880 he has clerked in the drug store of Dr. John Williams, during the summer months, and followed teaching during the winter. In 1882 he was elected collector of Otter Creek township, and filled that office one term. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he is P. G.

SOCIETIES.

Otterville lodge, No. 456, I. O. O. F., was organized on the 10th day of Oct., 1871, by T. B. Needles, G. M., and N. C. Nason, G. S., with the following charter members: Albert Livingston, Jesse Cockrell, L. H. Palmer, James C. Buckles, E. N. Yale, John Cooley, Richard Chappell, Joseph Chambers and Joseph Marshaw. The first officers were: Albert Livingston, N. G.; Jesse Cockrell, V. G.; John Cooley, R. S.; Richard Chappell, Treas. Since then the presiding officers have been as follows: Jesse Cockrell, N. T. Rogers, James C. Buckles, E. J. Hughes, J. C. Noble, J. E. Hurd, John S. Williams, H. K. Barber, S. W. Rogers, W. H. Lehmkuhl, J. S. Turner, William H. Cook, W. C. Rogers, A. J. Milford, W. H. Lehmkuhl, J. S. Williams, W. A. Smith, J. A. Flautt, Vincent Martin,

S. Hamilton, Thomas A. Case, Geo. W. White, J. N. Kennedy. The present officers are the following: J. N. Kennedy, N. G.; W. H. Lehmkuhl, V. G.; Thomas A. Case, S.; W. C. Rogers, treasurer. The membership of the lodge is 40 at this writing. A commendable degree of interest is manifested by the members, and the lodge may be said to be in good condition, financially and otherwise. The lodge meets every Saturday evening.

Otterville lodge No. 563, A. F. & A. M., was organized in 1868, with the following charter members: William J. Hull, O. B. Hamilton, John Lincogle, Rev. Daniel Bell, William Bell, Lewis White and F. A. Claridge. The hall in which the lodge met was burned in 1881, with all the records, so that little of the data of its earlier history is obtainable. The lodge was re-organized Dec. 3, 1881, with the following officers: J. C. Noble, W. M.; H. C. Terry, S. W.; L. H. Slaten, J. W.; N. T. Rodgers, S. D.; J. K. Cadwallader, J. D.; J. F. Curtis, secretary; A. Swantzmillier, tyler. The officers for 1885 are: J. K. Cadwallader, W. M.; J. S. Williams, S. W.; J. A. Flautt, J. W.; J. C. Noble, Treas.; S. W. Rodgers, Sec. The present membership is now 28. The financial condition of the lodge is most excellent. Meetings are held once a month.

BAND.

Barber's cornet band was organized on the 4th day of Dec., 1880, by H. K. Barber, with the following members: R. S. Bell, J. A. Barber, Charles W. Noble, George W. Noble, L. T. Waggoner, and H. K. Barber. Since then there have been some changes in membership,

though the number remains the same. The band at present contains the following new members: T. Herman Kirchner, Caleb C. Calhoun, W. C. Rogers. This band has held regular meetings for over four years, and under the efficient leadership of H. K. Barber, who is also instructor, they have made good progress and are now able to furnish good music when called upon.

EDUCATIONAL.

The present school house of Otterville was built in 1873 and 1874. The building in size is 28x66 feet in the main portion, with an annex 18x20. It is constructed of stone, is two stories high, and cost \$8,000. The first term of school in this building was taught by Mrs. Hannah H. Devol and Frances

Dibble. The school year consists of eight months. There are 106 pupils enrolled, and the cost of maintaining this institution of learning is \$1,000 per year. The present teachers are Will Hanly and Elizabeth Godfrey.

RELIGIOUS.

The Otterville Presbyterian church was organized March 19, 1885, with ten members.

The Otter Creek Baptist church was organized in June, 1855, by Revs. B. B. Hamilton, D. P. French, R. C. Keele, Aaron Dodson, and Elder John Brown.

Shiloh M. E. church was built in 1859.

A full history of these religious bodies is given in the chapter devoted to ecclesiastical history.

CHAPTER XIX.

QUARRY TOWNSHIP.

This civil sub-division of Jersey county embraces congressional fractional T. 6 n., R. 12 and 13 w., and is bounded on the north by Rosedale and Otter Creek townships, on the east by Elsay, and on the south and west by the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. This township is perhaps most worthy of notice on account of the outcropping of the Niagara group of the Lower Silurian limestone, which is quarried so extensively here, and which gives to the township its name of Quarry. There is some good farm land in the township, but the surface of the country is generally so

rugged and uneven that a large part of it must remain untried by the hand and implements of the agriculturist. The town of Grafton, in the south part of the township, which stretches along the north bank of the Mississippi river, near the mouth of the Illinois, affords an excellent trading place, as well as post-office facilities to the citizens of the township. There are several small streams running through the township, flowing into the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. Long lake and Deep lake project into this township from Rosedale, on Sec. 5, R. 13. Gilbert lake lies right

alongside the Illinois river, on Sees. 14 and 15, R. 13.

Many interesting historical items have their origin in this township, which are duly noticed further on in this chapter, or in their proper place in the general chapters.

George Finney located near the Illinois river, in the south part of what is now Quarry township, in 1819. He had been a soldier in the regular army, and after his discharge, in St. Louis, came up, and made the settlement mentioned. In the latter part of the year 1826, he entered land on Sec. 15, T. 6, R. 13, and on Sec. 8, T. 6, R. 12.

Sanford Hughes also located in what is now Quarry township, in 1819. He had been a companion-in-arms of Geo. Finney, and on their discharge, at St. Louis, had come up, and located on the Illinois river bottom land.

David Gilbert and John Stafford were also settlers of 1819, locating, with their former comrades of the regular service, Finney and Hughes, on the bottom land of the Illinois river, in what is now Quarry township.

A man named Babcock settled in the southeastern corner of what is now Quarry township, about 1819. He had been a soldier in the war of 1812. Babb's Hollow took its name from him. Babcock died at this place.

A man named Copeland also came up with the four mentioned, and settled in the south part of Quarry township. He had also been a soldier in the United States service.

William D. F. Slaten was a settler of 1829, coming in March of that year.

William D. F. Slaten, one of the earliest settlers of Jersey county, was born

in Jackson county, Ga., in 1808. He came to Illinois in 1822, locating four miles southwest of Carrollton, in Greene county. Seven years later he moved to Quarry township, Jersey county, living here until 1831, when he returned to Greene county, and remained two years, then moved back to Quarry township, and after two years (in 1835) again returned to Greene county. In 1836 he came back to Jersey county, where he has since resided. He first settled on a farm in Quarry township, but remained there only a short time, moving to Grafton the same year. He lived at Grafton about six years, during which time he held the offices of constable, collector and deputy sheriff. In 1842 he moved to section 36 of Otter Creek township, where he lived until 1848. In the fall of that year he returned to Grafton, and was there partner in a general mercantile business, one year. Then he removed to a farm two miles northeast of Grafton, which was his home until 1852. In that year he moved to section 1, Quarry township, remaining here two years, then again returned to Grafton, but soon after returned to his farm on section 1, where he now resides. He was married in Aug., 1831, to Irene West, born in Kentucky in 1817. They have had 13 children born to them, nine of whom are now living. Mr. Slaten was for many years a prominent and leading citizen of this county, and is now held in much esteem.

Woodberry Massey settled on the present site of Grafton about 1830. He afterwards moved to Otter Creek, and opened a store.

Nicholas Kesling came to what is now Quarry township in 1832. He was

probably the first German settler in the township.

Among other early settlers were also, George Pixley, Joseph Marshall, Judah Warner and Joseph Marshaw.

OTHER PROMINENT PEOPLE.

A. N. Thoroman is a son of James and Sophia Thoroman, and was born in Ohio, in 1848. When a child of four years he was brought to Jersey county by Thomas Wedding, who settled at Rosedale. He remained with Mr. Wedding until 24 years of age, working upon a farm. In 1868 he was married to Harriet Richardson, a native of this county. She died in 1869. Jan. 25, 1873, he was married to Laura F. Brown, daughter of William S. and Amanda Brown. They have four children—Alpheus W., born May 12, 1874; Ollie, born March 1, 1875; Ruth A., born Feb. 24, 1879; Mamie, born July 29, 1882, and died Oct. 6, 1883; and Spalding M., born April 24, 1885. Mamie is buried in Hartford cemetery. Mr. Thoroman owns 40 acres of land, and carries on general farming. He is a member of the Christian church, and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Seth Burris, an enterprising farmer of Jersey county, came here in 1856, and settled on Coon creek, where he lived four years. He then removed to his present location, on section 2, Quarry township. He owns a valuable and well improved farm, comprising 120 acres, 55 of which is improved, and 65 woodland. Seth Burris was born in the state of Kentucky in 1827, and is a son of Job and Sarah (Hendricks) Burris, both of whom died in Madison county, Ill. He was married, Oct. 24, 1850, to Rhoda

Whitlock, a native of Jersey county. Five of their children are living—Benjamin, who lives in Kansas; John, in Minnesota; Margaret E., wife of Henry A. Kruger, of York, Neb.; Henry Grantus, married, and living at York, Neb.; and Charles Perry, living at home. Mrs. Burris died in 1877, and on the 16th of October, 1878, Mr. Burris was married to Sarah Jane Keyser, a native of Kentucky. Mr. Burris opposes the manufacture and sale of liquors, oleomargarine, butterine, glucose, and all such articles, and always votes against such when the opportunity offers.

Spalding E. Brown came to Jersey county when quite young, accompanying his parents, William S. and Amanda (Durand) Brown. They settled at Grafton. Spalding E. Brown was born in DuPage county, Ill., in 1849. He received a good education, attending the district schools of Grafton, and later a select school taught by Prof. Atchison, of Chicago, under whose tuition he continued six months. He afterwards attended another select school at Fidelity, fully preparing himself for the important work of teaching, which he began at Deer Plain, Calhoun county, Ill., teaching there two terms of six months each. Since then he has taught one term at Union school; the same at Snow school house, during which the building was destroyed by fire, in the middle of the six months term; one term at Teneriffe school; the same at Rosedale, Farmer's school house, German school house, Washington and Pleasant Cove schools. He has, most of the time, followed teaching during the winter and farming in the summer seasons. He was married Feb. 1, 1873,

to Anna M. Journey, daughter of Samuel Journey, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of one child—Carrie E. Mr. Brown has served as road supervisor one term. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, also of the Masonic fraternity. He is the owner of a farm of 90 acres, located in Quarry township. His parents now reside in Fieldon, Rosedale township, in this county.

Samuel P. Dinsmoor, a prominent and leading farmer of Quarry township, is of Scotch, English and French extraction. He is the seventh from John Dinsmoor, who went from Scotland to Ireland, and settled in the county of Antrim, and the sixth from John, who came to America in 1720, and settled in what is now Windham, N. H. He is the eighth from George Little, who came from England in 1840, and settled in Newbury, Mass. His father's mother was a Little. His mother's father's father was a Frenchman, and lived in Canada. His mother's mother was a Cleveland, and he is the ninth generation from Moses Cleveland, the emigrant, and sixth cousin to President Grover Cleveland. He has the genealogies of the Dinsmoor, Little and Cleveland families. His father, William A. Dinsmoor, was born in Chester, New Hampshire, Oct. 3, 1814, and married to Laodicea Tubbs. The latter is now living in Coolville, Ohio. William A. Dinsmoor died in that state Sept. 6, 1884. The subject of this sketch was born in Athens county, Ohio, March 8, 1843, and reared upon a farm near Coolville, where he attended school. When the civil war broke out, he enlisted in the 116th Ohio Vol. Inf., and served three years,

participating in 18 battles, among which were: Moorefield, Jan. 3, 1863; Winchester, June 12, 13 and 14, 1863; Piedmont, June 5, 1864; Lynchburg, June 18, 1864; Occoquan, Sept. 19; Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, 1864; Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864; Hatch's Run, March 31, 1865; Ft. Gregg, April 2, 1865; Farmville, April 6 and 7, 1865; and surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. He returned from the army to his home in Ohio, where he remained, engaged in farming, one year, then came to Illinois in the fall of 1866, and spent three months in Bond county, after which he became a resident of this county, where he has since lived. He first settled at Rosedale, and during the winter of 1869 and 1870, taught school at the Williams' school house. He continued teaching five terms. Aug. 24, 1870, he was married to Mrs. Frances (Barlow) Journey, widow of Samuel Journey, and daughter of Martin B. Barlow, of Kentucky. By this union there are five children—Charles A., James F., Samuel A., Thomas B., and Laura E. Mrs. Dinsmoor had four children by her former marriage, three of whom are living—William H. Journey, Alice M. Journey, Addie L. Journey, who died in April, 1881, and Carrie M. Journey. Mr. Dinsmoor owns 341 acres of land, 150 of which is bottom land. His business is general farming. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and has been school trustee six years. Previous to the death of Mr. Dinsmoor's father, in 1884, a death had not occurred in the family for 38 years, the last one being that of his eldest brother, in 1846. Mr. Dinsmoor is a gentleman of superior intelligence, and an honored citizen.

Enoch W. Wallace, of Quarry township, is a veteran of two wars, having served in the war with Mexico, in 1846, as a member of the 3d U. S. Dragoons, continuing in the service until the close of the war, and in 1861, enlisted in Co. D, of the 61st Ill. Inf., and served three years and three months, in the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted as orderly sergeant, serving in that capacity till Sept. 3, 1862, when he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. He resigned his commission in February, 1865, and during the last month of his service acted as captain of Co. A, of the same regiment. He participated in engagements at Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Vicksburg, Little Rock, Franklin, Nashville, and other points, and was a gallant soldier, never shrinking from duty and always at his post. Mr. Wallace was born in Davis county, Ind., in the year 1830. He is a son of Coleman C. and Sarah (Chapman) Wallace, the former a native of Indiana, who died in that State; the latter is still living there. Enoch was brought up on a farm and remained with his parents in Indiana until the date of his enlistment in the Mexican war. At the close of the war he came to Jersey county, arriving at Andrews' Landing, three-fourths of a mile above the mouth of the Illinois river. He settled at that time near Otterville, where he lived one year, then moved to Graham Hollow, and remained until the spring of 1852. He then purchased a farm three miles north of Grafton, on which he resided a short time, removing from thence to Otter Creek. In 1855 he removed to Christian county, and in 1857 returned to this county and located near Grafton,

and has since that time been a resident of this vicinity. He was married in Feb. 1849, to Julia A. Bray, daughter of Isaac Bray, of Quarry township. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace are the parents of nine children—Eli M., living on a farm near Grafton; Elijah S., in Grafton; William T., engaged in farming in this township; Rosa S., wife of Rupert Claridge, editor of the *Stockman*, at San Antonio, Tex.; Alford J., living in Grafton; Alice J., wife of William Holbrook, of Macoupin county; Enoch W., Perry A., and J. Newton, living at home with their parents. Mr. Wallace owns a good farm of 80 acres, and is a member of the G. A. R.

William Williams (deceased), an early settler and wealthy farmer of Quarry township, was born in Scioto county, Ohio, and was a son of Robert Williams. He came to Jersey county in 1835 and settled at Camden, where he lived three years and then removed to a farm eight miles west of that place. He resided here until his death, which occurred in 1868. He was the owner of 1,000 acres of land. He was married in 1836 to Sidney Darnell, who was born in Kentucky. Three of their children are now living—Nelson, William and Elvira, wife of Martin Fox, of Grafton. Nelson Williams, eldest son of William and Sidney (Darnell) Williams, was born in Jersey county in 1840. He was brought up and educated in this county. In 1862 he was married to Adaline Stafford, daughter of John Stafford, of this county. They are the parents of five children—Lula May, Ollie Bird, Ivy Myrtle, Grace V., and Elva L. In 1878 Mr. Williams went to Pawnee county, Kan., and settled on a homestead which

he improved and lived upon one year. He returned to Jersey county in the fall of 1881 and rented the farm of Thomas Thompson, seven miles west of Grafton, where he now resides. Mr. Williams was in the army three years during the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in 1862 in the 97th Ill. Inf. He participated in the battles of Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, siege of Blakeley, Chickasaw Bluff, Black River Bridge and siege of Jackson.

J. N. Noble, son of George and Sarah (Swan) Noble, was born in Quarry township in 1849. His childhood and youth were spent on the farm where he now lives. In 1869 he went to California and remained 14 months, during which time he was engaged in farming. In 1872 he was married to Ida Ellis, a native of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Noble have three children—George E., Clarence, and Ida May. Mr. Noble owns 63 acres of land and carries on general farming. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. His father, George Noble, died in Quarry township in 1856, and is buried near Otterville. His mother, Sarah Noble, died in 1862, and is buried at the same place.

Antoine DeFossa is a native of Canada, and a son of Spray and Rojenia DeFossa, both natives of Canada. He was born in the year 1832, and in his youth worked upon a farm. At the age of 20 years he went to Monticello, Canada, to learn the baker's trade, at which he worked three years. He then went to St. Paul, Minn., where he spent 18 months, then engaged as cook on board a steamboat, following that occupation three months, after which he came to Jersey county. Here he worked at

chopping wood and various employments until 1861, when he moved to Grafton, where he worked by the day about 15 years. He then moved to the farm of Henry Eastman, on which he still lives. He was married in 1858 to Eliza Jane Vanantrop, who was born in Tennessee. They have three children—Josephine, Catherine and Charles. Mr. DeFossa is at present serving as school director. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the I. O. O. F., and as a citizen is highly esteemed.

Charles M. Chase owns and resides upon a farm of 200 acres, located on section 12, Quarry township, where he settled in 1871. He was born in Meigs county, O., in 1828, and is a son of Charles C. and Mary P. (Holt) Chase; the former a native of Maine, and the latter of Canada. Charles M. lived upon a farm with his parents until 1851. In that year he went to California and remained one year, engaged in a sawmill, then returned east to Ohio, where he lived one year. He next went to Iowa, and two years later to Kansas. He remained there one year, after which he went to Catlettsburg, Ky., there engaging in the drug business, continuing the same three years; then removed to Clark county, Ill., in the spring of 1862, and there followed farming until 1871. Mr. Chase was married in 1859, to Melinda McKee, a native of Lyons county, O. They have one child—Frank M., who now lives with his parents. Mr. Chase is a member of Masonic order. Charles C. Chase, father of the subject of this sketch, died in Rutland, O., in 1857. His widow, Mrs. Mary (Holt) Chase, survived until 1882, when she died at the same place.

Daniel Davis is a son of John and Elizabeth (Green) Davis, and was born Jan. 8, 1815, in Kentucky. His parents died in Ohio; his mother, in 1820, and his father in 1835. Daniel was brought up on a farm, and, in his youth, went to Cincinnati, where he learned the carpenter's trade, and resided 25 years. He then removed to Lewis county, Ky., and, a few years later, to Henderson county, of the same state. He remained 12 years in the latter county, after which he went to Quincy, Ill., and two years later, came to Jersey county, and settled at Grafton, where he now lives. He is engaged in skiff-building and fishing. He ships to St. Louis, annually, about \$800 worth of fish. Mr. Davis was married in 1838, to Sarah Jane Garrett, a native of Ohio. They are the parents of four children—Franklin B., now living in Arkansas; Thomas J., in Little Rock, Ark.; Mary E., wife of Benjamin Suttis, of Grafton; and Missouri Anna, wife of Sidney Noble, of Quarry township. Mrs. Davis is a member of the M. E. church.

John Hart, deceased, was a native of Pulaski county, Ky., and a son of Berry and Nancy (Blankinship) Hart, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. John was reared in that state, and in 1855 went to Iowa, where he remained a few months. In June of the same year he came to Jersey county and settled on Sec. 33, Otter Creek township. He removed to Quarry township, where he resided until his decease. He was married in 1852 to Lucinda Berry, who was born in Lincoln county, Ky. Nine children were born to them, seven of whom are still living—John M., of Jersey county; Lucy, wife of Frank Miller,

now living in Kansas; James H., Thomas A., Ernest B., George M., and Mollie L. Those deceased were Margaret C., wife of Henry Noble, of this county, and Lillie, who died in 1867. On the 15th of March, 1883, Mr. Hart and one of his sons, while returning from Jerseyville to their home in this township, had their carriage upset in driving around a corner. Mr. Hart was thrown out and received internal injuries, which proved to be the cause of his death on June 29 of the same year. He was a man universally beloved and was well deserving of the high esteem in which he was held throughout the entire community. His loss fell heavily, not only upon his family, but also upon all with whom he had business or social relations. He was a loving and indulgent husband and father, a kind neighbor and a Christian gentleman. His remains were laid to rest in the family cemetery. He began life in humble circumstances, and died possessed of a comfortable fortune, leaving his family provided for.

Oliver Dare is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1832, being a son of James and Rebecca (Richey) Dare, natives of Pennsylvania. He came to this state in 1867 and settled in Calhoun county, and five years later became a resident of this county, which has since been his home. When he was but two years old he was taken by his parents to the state of New Jersey, where they lived 22 years. He was married in 1850 to Rebecca Hartman, of New Jersey. His father died in Calhoun county in 1871. His mother died in New Jersey in 1848.

Ziba Noble, a well known farmer of Quarry township, is a son of George A.

and Sarah (Swan) Noble. George Noble was born in Mississippi in the year 1800. His wife was born at Fort Columbus, Ill., in 1811. The subject of this sketch is a native of Quarry township, born in November, 1838. His early life was spent upon a farm in his native township. In 1860 he went to California, and there remained, engaged in mining, seven and a half years. While there he was quite successful, and succeeded in accumulating a competency. He returned to Quarry township in 1867, and settled upon the farm where he now lives, which contains 100 acres of well improved land, located on section 1. Mr. Noble was married in March, 1870, to Mary McDow, a native of Jersey county, and daughter of William McDow, of Otter Creek township. They have one child—Inez. Mr. Noble holds the office of commissioner of highways of Quarry township.

GRAFTON.

Grafton is located in the southern part of the county, in Quarry township, on the Mississippi river. The first settlement was made by James Mason, in 1832, who built four split-log cabins and afterward named the town in honor of his native place. Charles Chapman also erected a cabin during that year. Shortly afterward Paris Mason put up a frame structure, which he occupied as a general store, the first in the settlement. This building has since been remodeled and forms a part of W. H. Allen's residence. Abijah Whiting, John Keys and Brook Stafford were also among the first settlers.

The town was surveyed April 15, 1836, and at that time displayed un-

usual signs of prosperity and it was fully believed that a large and prosperous city would be built. The town was laid out by Paris and Sarah Mason, administrators of the estate of James Mason. The first sale of lots occurred in 1836, and were disposed of at from \$50 to \$100. The second sale took place in 1837. This was at a time when speculation was running wild throughout the state; new towns were being laid out by the score and every speculator saw a fortune within his grasp. Grafton shared in the excitement, and lots rose to fabulous figures—the auctioneer easily disposing of them at sums ranging in amount from \$400 to \$1,500. Lots back of the town on the bluffs, on land now of little value, changed hands at good, round figures; and below the town the Chicago addition was projected on the bluffs, covering a site which has since been almost as destitute of streets and buildings as it was the day Marquette sailed down the Mississippi on his first voyage of discovery. The crash of 1837 came; banks broke, speculators failed, and lots fell rapidly to prices inconsiderable in comparison with their former valuation. The first houses were built in what is still the business portion of the town, the 16th (the school) section at that period not being open for settlement. On the 16th section being thrown into the market, the town extended farther in that direction, and now its length along the river is more than two miles.

The second store in the place was erected soon after that of Paris Mason. John Keys was the proprietor, and he carried on the general merchandise trade, also dealing in grain and pork.

John Armstrong also opened a general merchandise store in 1836.

In the same year two other similar establishments were started—those of W. B. Denby, and Lawson & Lucas.

All these, save Keys, felt the effects of the trade depression of 1837-38 to such an extent that they were compelled to close their doors.

Brook Stafford established a blacksmith shop in Grafton in 1836. He was the first in that line in the place.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Carl Albert engaged in the sale of general merchandise Sept. 1, 1884, in Upper Grafton. The building is constructed of brick, 25x50 feet in dimensions, two stories high.

Carl Albert, merchant at Grafton, was born in Germany in 1848. He grew to manhood in his native country, where he received a liberal education, graduating from Hamburg College in 1867. He then went into the army, from which he was discharged on account of disability. In 1882 he came to America and settled, then, at Grafton, Jersey county, Ill. Here he was engaged as teacher of the German language two years; then, in 1884, opened a store of general merchandise, which he still carries on, and is doing a thriving business. Mr. Albert was married June 5, 1883, to Rosa Freiman, who was born in Grafton. They have one child—Barbara, born Dec. 12, 1883. Mr. Albert's father, Andreas Albert, was born in Germany, and now resides here, with him. His mother, Mrs. Laura Albert, also a native of Germany, died at Hamburg, in that country, in 1871.

The general merchandise business of

H. E. Brinton was established by M. Grady & Co. in 1869, who were succeeded by W. S. Brinton & Co. in 1874. In the early part of 1885 it was transferred to H. E. Brinton.

C. P. Stafford has been engaged in the sale of general merchandise since 1883. The store room in which he does business is 50x70 feet in size, constructed of brick, and two stories high.

Christopher P. Stafford, a leading merchant of Grafton and a prominent citizen of Jersey county, is a son of Brook and Mary A. (Hilliard) Stafford. He was born in the city of Philadelphia in 1831, and removed with his parents to this county in 1836. Here he received his education, and in his youth learned the harness-maker's trade, which he followed 12 years. He then engaged in merchandising, and has continued in that business since. He was married in 1850 to Charlotte Roe, a native of Ireland. Three children were born to them—Alice, deceased wife of Lewis Slaten, of Grafton; George, who died in infancy; and Bell, who is now a teacher in the graded school at Grafton. Mrs. Stafford died in April, 1858. Feb. 29, 1860, Mr. Stafford was married to Angeline Amburg, a native of this county. By this marriage there were seven children—Delia, now assistant postmistress at Grafton; Christopher P., who is now in Texas, engaged in the office of the *Texas Stock Journal*; John M., in the store with his father; James H., Fred Smith and Harry E. Sadie died in infancy. Mr. Stafford served as justice of the peace 24 years, beginning in 1853. In 1881 he was elected a member of the county board, which office he has held continuously since that time. He is at

present serving his fourth term in that capacity. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the I. O. O. F.

Dr. J. Tidball is engaged in the sale of drugs, paints, oils, etc., which he established in 1881. He has also been practicing medicine since 1876.

The drug and book store, managed by W. R. Hewitt, on lower Main street, was established by Dr. Harriott in 1870. He was succeeded by C. W. Lund in 1875, who ran it until his death in the fall of 1878, since which time it has been owned and operated by Mrs. M. E. Lund. The building is 25x40 feet in size, and is constructed of stone.

Charles Walker Lund, (deceased,) was born in Barry, Pike county, Ill., Oct. 22, 1841. His parents were William and Elizabeth Lund. Charles W. Lund came to Jersey county in April, 1873, and settled in Grafton, where he engaged in the drug business, continuing the same until his death, which occurred Nov. 6, 1878. He was married Oct. 27, 1863, to Mary Ellen Hewitt, a native of England. They had five children, three of whom are living—Mary Elizabeth, wife of H. E. Budicell, of Rush Centre, Kan., Anna Viola and George Curtis. Those deceased are—Joseph H., who died June 15, 1874, and Alma May, who died Aug. 13, 1877. Mr. Lund was a member of the I. O. O. F., and is buried in the Odd Fellows' cemetery at Grafton.

William R. Hewitt was born in the city of Alton in 1857. His parents, Joseph and Hannah (Read) Hewitt, were natives of England, who came to America in 1849 and settled at Alton. William R. received a good education, attending the graded schools of Alton,

and later Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, taking a commercial course. In 1877 he came to Grafton and entered the drug store of his brother-in-law, C. W. Lund, who died in 1878. Since that time Mr. Hewitt has carried on the business, and is now enjoying a thriving trade. As a business man he is popular and successful. He has been a member of the town board one year, and served as township clerk two years. He belongs to the I. O. O. F.

Among the leading firms of Grafton is that of Allen & Rippley, dealers in hardware, stoves and furniture. The members of the firm are W. H. Allen, Jr., and Frank Rippley. They are doing a fine business in these lines, and carry a stock of tinware, cutlery, guns, pistols, ammunition, fishing tackle, pictures, frames in addition, and do the principal business in tin roofing. The business was established Aug. 1, 1881. Their building is 23x70 feet, two stories high, and is constructed of stone.

Frank Rippley, of the firm of Allen & Rippley, is the son of George and Helen (Sume) Rippley, natives of Baden, Germany. Frank Rippley was born in Booneville, Mo., Dec. 15, 1857. He went to St. Louis Sept. 15, 1873, and learned the tinner's trade. He came to Grafton, Ill., Oct. 3, 1876, and worked for Brook Stafford at the tinner's trade until Feb. 4, 1878, when he bought the stove and tin business of B. Stafford, and continued the business for himself. Aug. 1, 1881, William H. Allen, Jr., bought an interest in the business, and became a partner. They then moved in a large building, and opened a general store, consisting of hardware, stoves, tinware, furniture and house furnishing

goods of all kinds, and have continued the business up to the present time. They keep a full stock of goods on hand always, and bear the reputation of being one of the best and most accommodating firms in Jersey county.

The carriage and wagon making industry is represented by F. Stinman, who established the same in the fall of 1868.

BANK OF GRAFTON.

This monetary institution was established in October, 1869, by W. H. Allen and E. A. Pinero, and was operated by them as a private concern until 1873, when W. H. Allen succeeded the above named firm. On the 5th of July, 1883, the present management assumed control. The directors are W. H. Allen, C. P. Stafford and E. Meysenburg.

Ernst Meysenburg, cashier of the Grafton bank, was born in Rhine province, Prussia, and is a son of F. W. and Johannah (Schmitz) Meysenburg; the latter died in Germany, in 1853, and the former came to America in 1857, and settled in St. Louis, where he died 10 years later. The subject of this sketch came to America in 1855, accompanying his uncle, Theodore Kimm, who had been a dry goods merchant in St. Louis, until 1849; the latter had come to America in 1835. In 1855 he returned to Europe for a visit, and on coming back to St. Louis, brought with him, Ernst, who was then a lad of 13 years. His uncle had settled on a farm, afterwards laid out by him and called Kimmswick, a station 20 miles below St. Louis, on the Iron Mountain railroad. There Ernst remained two years on a farm. He then went to St. Louis, and engaged as clerk in a wholesale house. The firm

by whom he was employed failed in 1858, and he returned to Kimmswick, and went to work for his uncle, opening a store of general merchandise. In the fall of 1859, he went to St. Louis, and entered the employ of Joseph Gray, a retail hatter, with whom he continued until the fall of 1860. At that date he went to Sulphur Springs, as agent for the Iron Mountain railroad company, and the Pilot Knob iron company. A few months later he enlisted as private in Co. E, 2d Mo. Cav., and served until 1865, the latter two years as 1st sergeant. He then went to work in a wholesale hat establishment in St. Louis, continuing there two years, after which he formed a partnership with Henry Eastman, and engaged in general merchandising at Grafton, Jersey county, Ill. This partnership continued four years, when B. J. Smith took the place of Mr. Eastman, the firm becoming Meysenburg & Smith. In 1876, C. P. Stafford became a partner in the firm, which remained unchanged until 1879, then Mr. Smith retired, the firm becoming Meysenburg & Stafford. In August, 1883, Mr. Meysenburg disposed of his mercantile interests, to assume the position which he now occupies, as cashier of the bank. He was married in Grafton, Oct. 7, 1869, to Mary H. Fiehner, daughter of James Fiehner, of Grafton. She was born at Wheeling, Va. They are the parents of four children—Fannie, Nannie, Edith and Clara. Mr. Meysenburg has served two years upon the board of supervisors, and has been school trustee, and president of the town board, two terms. He is the owner of a comfortable residence in Grafton, and is interested in the Grafton bank and

quarries. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

HOTELS.

The Valley House was established in 1871 by W. S. Dempsey. At that time the building was a two-story frame structure, 30x40 feet in size. In 1873 the building was torn down and rebuilt. It is now a two-story frame, 50x75 feet in dimensions, and contains about 20 sleeping rooms. It is a well kept house and is situated on Main street, in the business part of the town.

William S. Dempsey, of Grafton, was born in the northern part of Ireland, in 1844, and is a son of Hugh and Sarah (Agnew) Dempsey, natives of Ireland. In 1846 William immigrated with his parents to America, and settled in Eastern Pennsylvania, and in 1852 removed to the city of Philadelphia. There they remained two years, then came to Jersey county and located at Grafton, where William S. has resided the greater part of the time since. In 1868 he opened a saloon, and in 1871 built the Valley House and began keeping hotel, which he still continues. In 1864 he drove an ox team across the plains to Virginia City, Nevada. In the fall of the same year he drove the first team ever driven down Prickly Pear Valley, and camped in "Last Chance" gulch, where Helena is now located. His brother, James A. Dempsey, was at that time employed by the government as interpreter on the Snake River Indian reservation. James A. Dempsey was massacred by the Indians in Idaho, in June, 1874. William remained in Montana three years, then returned home, via the Missouri river, with a party of 52 men, on board the Mackinaw, arriving at

Grafton in the fall of 1867. Mr. Dempsey was married in 1871, to Jane Brower, daughter of William and Lucy Brower, of Ulster county, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Dempsey have three children—W. H., Gideon, and Christina. His father, Hugh Dempsey, died in 1855, and was buried in St. Patrick's cemetery in Philadelphia. His remains were in 1874, removed to the Catholic cemetery at Jerseyville. Mrs. Sarah Dempsey died in 1872, and was buried in Jerseyville.

The Ruebel Hotel is a fine three-story brick structure, with stone foundation, 76x71 feet in ground area, and is operated by its founder, Michael Ruebel. It contains 32 rooms, in addition to the parlor, office, billiard, store and dining rooms, the latter being 28x38 feet in dimensions. There is also a kitchen 20x20 feet in size. The structure was commenced during the winter of 1884, and when completed will cost about \$7,000, being the finest and largest hotel in Jersey county. A fine view of the Mississippi river is had from two verandas, parlor and several sleeping apartments. The hotel is convenient to business, newly furnished, and is also to be supplied with fire escapes upon completion. It is well kept by Mr. Ruebel, who provides abundantly for the comfort and convenience of his guests.

Michael Ruebel, son of Peter and Barbara (Hoffman) Ruebel, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born in the year 1834. When 16 years old he came to America and settled at Green point, Long Island, where he remained 18 months; then went to Zanesville, O., and, eight months later, to St. Louis, Mo. He resided in St. Louis till the spring of 1863, at which time he came

to Grafton. Here he worked three years at the cooper's trade, then engaged in keeping saloon. In 1879 he began keeping a hotel, which he still continues. In 1855 he was united in marriage with Margaret Maurer, daughter of Leonard Maurer, of St. Louis. Eight children have been born to them, five of whom are living—Michael, George, Charles, Louisa, and Sherman. Christian died at the age of six years, and two died in infancy. Mr. Ruebel served four months in the army, during the war of the Rebellion. He is a republican in politics, and has been school trustee three terms. He owns 20 acres of land, and hotel property, a saloon, residence and two lots in Grafton. Mr. Ruebel's parents are deceased, his mother having died in Germany, in 1856, and his father, in Ohio, in 1867.

The Grafton House is operated by Martin Flanigan, who commenced business in 1869. The house at that time was a two-story frame, 12x24 feet in size. In 1872 he remodeled the building and enlarged it to 24x38 feet, and as his business demanded larger accommodations still, he accordingly built an addition in 1883, 26x38 feet in dimensions. At present the house contains 22 sleeping apartments. Mr. Flanigan also operates a livery and feed stable in connection with the hotel.

Martin Flanigan, proprietor of a hotel and saloon at Grafton, was born in county Limerick, Ireland, in 1841, and is a son of James and Jane (Kane) Flanigan, both natives of Ireland. At or about the age of 20 years, Martin came to America and settled in Washington, D. C., where he remained

till the spring of 1866. He then removed to St. Louis and remained in that city until 1869, at which time he came to Grafton, and engaged in his present business. Mr. Flanigan was married in 1862 to Mary C. Eight children have been born to them, five of whom are living—Jane, wife of Mr. Fitzgibbons, of Grafton; John, Mary A., Margaret T., and Martin J. Those deceased were—Catherine, Catherine Helen, and Johanna. They are buried in the Catholic cemetery. Mr. Flanigan owns his business property and a residence in the town of Grafton, and is in prosperous circumstances. He and his wife are members of the Catholic church. His mother, Mrs. Jane Flanigan, died in Ireland in 1863. His father, James Flanigan, died in the city of Philadelphia in 1883.

John A. McClintock, jeweler at Grafton, came to this town and established his present business in 1874. He was born in St Clair county, Ill., in 1845, and is a son of James McClintock, a native of Bourbon county, Ky. His mother was formerly a Miss Glass, of St. Clair county, Ill. John resided in his native county until 1851, then with his parents removed to Hancock county, of the same state. In 1863 he went to Quincy, Ill., and there learned the jeweler's trade with E. B. Tobin. Mr. McClintock thoroughly understands his business, and has a thriving trade. In April, 1882, he established the *News* and still owns the office, although it is under the editorial control of C. P. Edsall.

Among the mechanics of Grafton, is R. R. Nugent, the cooper, who is an excellent workman in his line, and has a good patronage.

R. R. Nugent came to Grafton from Williamstown, West Virginia, in the spring of 1865, since which time he has been a resident here. He was born in Ohio, in 1833, and is a son of David and Margaret J. (Eccles) Nugent, both natives of Pennsylvania. He resided in Ohio until he was 28 years of age, there learning the cooper's trade. He then went to Williamstown, Va., where he remained until the date at which he came to Grafton, and engaged there at his trade. Since coming here he has followed the same occupation principally. He was married Dec. 6, 1863, in Williamstown, to Mary C. West, a native of West Virginia. She died Dec. 6, 1864, just one year from the date of her marriage. Nov. 27, 1881, Mr. Nugent was married to Mrs. Elizabeth J. Grubb, widow of George Grubb, of Otterville, Ill. There is one child by this marriage—Leslie Milton. Mr. Nugent is a member of the Christian church, and his wife of the M. E. church. His mother, Mrs. Margaret J. Nugent, died in Grafton, Oct. 6, 1865, and was buried in the old cemetery. His father, David Nugent, is living, and resides with him at Grafton.

Andrew Young, the barber, of Grafton, was born in Prussia, Feb. 10, 1847, and is the youngest of the five sons of Anthony Young. The latter was born in Prussia, Jan. 1, 1812. In 1852, Andrew came with his parents to America, landed at New Orleans, thence went to Pomeroy, Ohio, where he remained until 1867. He then went to Cincinnati, having acquired the tonsorial art while living at Pomeroy. He followed that business until January, 1865, when he enlisted in the 187th Ohio Vol. Inf. He

served three months, participating in the skirmish of Resacca. He was mustered out at Macon, Ga., in Dec., 1865, and returned to Cincinnati, where he followed his former occupation until 1870. At that time he engaged as barber on board the steamer "Northwestern." He was employed in that capacity until the fall of the same year, when he came to Grafton, Jersey county, Ill., where he has since resided. Mr. Young was married to Jane Redd, Feb. 17, 1874. She was born in 1854, and died Feb. 7, 1882. Mr. Young is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, No. 449, of Grafton, and, politically, is a republican.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice at Grafton was established in 1834, and Paris Mason was commissioned postmaster, who held that position until his death, in 1851. The succession of postmasters since Mr. Mason are as follows: W. H. Allen, E. Brinton, S. Farrington and G. M. Slaten, the present incumbent, who was appointed in Jan., 1883. It was made a money order office in July, 1883. Mail is received daily from Jerseyville by stage. There is also mail three times a week each way by rail.

George Newton Slaten, one of the business men of Grafton, is a son of John W. and Ann (Piggott) Slaten. John W. Slaten was born in Georgia, and his wife, Ann, in Missouri. George N. was born in Jersey county, Oct. 6, 1844, and remained with his parents until 21 years of age. He received a good education, attending the district schools, and, later, Lebanon College. In 1871 he went west, and spent two years in the states of Texas and Nebraska

returning in 1873. The same year he was elected constable, and served in that capacity eight years. In 1878 he was elected to the office of collector, which he filled seven years, and is now the present incumbent. In 1883 he was appointed postmaster at Grafton. He opened the lumber yard, which he now carries on, in 1877. He is the owner of 700 acres of rough land in Jersey county, 220 acres of which is in cultivation, the remainder in pasture. Mr. Slaten is clerk of the board of school directors; also clerk and treasurer of the town of Grafton. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and permanent secretary of Silurian Lodge, No. 449, of such order.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

The following will give the readers an idea of the class of citizens who give to Grafton its name, for enterprise and intelligence:

Rev. John T. Huffman was born near Paris, Edgar county, Ill., in 1847, and is a son of James and Phebe (Tiffin) Huffman, the former, a native of Virginia, and the latter, of Ohio. At the age of 20 years, John entered McKendree College, and was for a part of two years a student in that institution. He then spent one year in traveling in the east. In 1870 he was licensed to preach by the Methodist Episcopal Conference, and entered upon his duties in Montgomery county, Ill. He preached 10 years in this state, then went to Arkansas, and joined the Little Rock Conference. Six months later he was transferred to the Arkansas Conference, and continued to preach there a few months, when, on account of the ill health of his family, he returned to Illinois. Here

he labored with the Free Methodist Conference of Illinois, two years. At the expiration of that period he became connected with the Southern Illinois Conference, and began his labors at Grafton, where he now preaches. Mr. Huffman is an able and talented preacher, and a faithful and successful worker in the vineyard of the Master. He was united in marriage, in 1870, with Rosa Bell Potter, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who died in 1871. They had one child, who died in infancy. Mr. Huffman was again married Aug. 9, 1875, to Elizabeth Funston, of Livingston, Ill. She died Dec. 9, of the same year. Nov. 23, 1876, he was married to Rosa Lane, of Staunton, Ill. By this union there were four children, three of whom are now living—Nellie B., Phebe Maud, and Lucy C. Sarah A. died in infancy. Mr. Huffman's father died at Memphis, Tenn., in 1864, while in the service of his country. His mother is still living.

Silas Farrington was born Dec. 26, 1803, at Belchertown, Mass. At the age of 14 years he entered a cotton mill, and spent two years in learning to operate the machinery, then engaged as a spinner. After one year he was placed in charge of the spinning room, as overseer, which position he occupied four years. He then went to Dorchester, six miles from Boston, where he learned the carpenter's trade, working one and a half years, for which he received the sum of \$150. He became in that time a skilled workman, and then commanded the highest wages. In 1825 he went to Roxbury, Mass., where he resided 11 years, engaged in working for different parties. He was there married, in 1828, to Elizabeth Kelly. In

the fall of 1836 he moved to Bloomfield, Conn., four and a half miles from the city of Hartford, where he purchased a farm, and carried on farming in connection with working at his trade, at which he had constant employment. He continued there four years, then moved to Hartford, built a residence and lived in that city 14 years. In the winter of 1852-3 he went to Washington, D. C., and remained eight months, employed by the Washington Stone Company upon the Washington monument. In 1854 he moved to Trenton, N. J., where he built a residence. Mrs. Farrington died at Trenton, Feb. 5, 1855. The following October, Mr. Farrington removed to St. Louis, Mo., and three years later, came to Grafton, Jersey county, and opened the first stone quarry ever opened at that point. He quarried the stone used in the construction of the bridges at St. Louis, Quincy and Meredosia, also of the first Lindell hotel of St. Louis. He continued this business till 1876, when he was appointed postmaster at Grafton, which position he held seven years, during which he was engaged in the furniture business. The latter he sold in 1883, since which he has run a repair shop, repairing furniture. Mr. Farrington was married in 1856 to Frances Marten, who died at Grafton, July 17, 1873, and Dec. 24, 1875, he was married to Elizabeth Johnston. He had by his first marriage, two children, one of whom, Silas, Jr., is now a minister of the Unitarian church, engaged in preaching at Manchester, Eng. Mr. Farrington is a member of the Universalist church, also of Charter Oak lodge, I. O. O. F., at Hartford, Conn., and of the encamp-

ment. He is a man of sterling qualities and enjoys the confidence and respect of the entire community.

Brook Stafford, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Grafton, settled here in the spring of 1836 and engaged in blacksmithing, being the first to engage in that business in Grafton. He was born in New Jersey, Dec. 10, 1808, and is a son of David and Sylvia (Eaton) Stafford. Brook Stafford was married in 1826, to Mary Ann Hilliard, a native of Philadelphia, and by this union had seven children—David C., living in Grafton; Christopher P., also in Grafton; Israel, who died in 1855; Mary J., wife of George Thomas, of Grafton; Elizabeth, wife of M. Jones, of Grafton; Sarah L., wife of John Brown, of this county; and Brook, who died in Leadville, Col., in 1881. Mrs. Stafford died in 1850. Two years later Mr. Stafford was married to Arty Ballard, of Jersey county. She died in 1853, and the following year he was married to Nancy Parker, of Greene county. By this marriage there were two children—Ida Blanche, now wife of Samuel Leggett, of Jersey county, and John P. In 1869 Mr. Stafford was again bereaved by the death of his wife, and in 1871 he was married to Mrs. Maria Leper, widow of William Leper, of Greene county. By this last union there is one child—Lena May. Mr. Stafford owns 500 acres of land, also residence and business property in Grafton. He is a member of the M. E. church and of the Masonic fraternity. For 25 years he has served as justice of the peace, and is a highly respected and useful citizen.

James Mason, deceased, one of the earliest settlers of Grafton, Jersey county, Ill., was born at Grafton,

Mass., in July, 1783, and died in St. Louis July 5, 1834. When a young man he went to Portsmouth, N. H., and after two or three years, went to sea, being engaged in trade with the West Indies for a number of years. He then went to New York city and became a partner in the wholesale grocery firm of Hancock & Mason. The firm subsequently failed, and Mr. Mason came west, locating at Edwardsville, Madison county, Ill., where he engaged in the real estate business. He was one of the prominent men of this vicinity, and assisted in laying out the city of Springfield. He was married Aug. 15, 1818, in St. Louis, to Sarah Von Phul, a sister of Henry Von Phul, who, at the time of his death, was the oldest merchant in St. Louis, being upwards of 90 years. Mr. and Mrs. Mason were the parents of one child—Martha M., now the wife of William H. Allen, of Grafton. Mrs. Mason died Sept. 18, 1867, at the home of her daughter, in Grafton.

William Murphy, son of Jesse and Ellen (Mathews) Murphy, was born in the state of Ohio, in 1830. He resided in his native state until Sept., 1857, at which time he came to Jersey county and engaged in farming in Quarry township. In Feb., 1864, he enlisted in the service of his country, and served 18 months; then, at the close of the war, returned to Jersey county, and resumed farming. He continued that occupation until 1882, when, on account of failing health, he retired from active labor and moved to Grafton, where he now lives. He was married in 1857, to Cynthia Lawrence, a native of Ohio, and by this union had seven children—William T.,

who now resides on a farm in this county; Rachel E., Miner E., Carrie M., James M., Eary N. and Jesse A. April 22, 1879, Mrs. Murphy died, and in 1884, Mr. Murphy was married to Celia Myers, a native of Indiana. Mr. Murphy owns residence property in the village of Grafton, and on account of disability, contracted while in the army, draws a pension from the government. He has served three years as school director and is a highly respected citizen.

William S. Brinton, a retired merchant of Grafton, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1835. He came to Jersey county in 1858, and located at Newbern. Three years later he moved to Grafton, where he has since been a resident. For the first eight years of his residence here, he was employed in teaching school. He then entered the store of Grady & Co. as clerk, with whom he remained until 1874. At that time he purchased their stock of goods, and engaged in merchandising, which he continued until 1885, when he retired from the business. He was married, in the year 1860, to Miss E. J. Spaulding, daughter of Richard Spaulding, of this county. They have four children—Harry E., Effie May, William R. and Alford. Mr. Brinton is a member and an earnest worker of the M. E. church, and has been for three years superintendent of the Sunday school. Mrs. Brinton is also a member of that church. He has held the office of marshal two years, and school director 10 years. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F.

William I. Bray is a son of Isaac and Rosanna (White) Bray. Isaac Bray

came to Jersey county in 1831, and located two miles northeast of Grafton, where he improved a farm. He was born in North Carolina, in 1792, and married to Rosanna White, who was born in the same state in 1822. Isaac Bray died in this county, in 1872, and is buried in the Odd Fellows' cemetery, near Grafton. His wife survived until 1876, when she died, and was laid to rest beside her husband. They were consistent members of the Baptist church. Isaac Bray was one of the earliest settlers of Jersey county, and assisted in laying out the town of Grafton. The subject of this sketch, William J. Bray, was born in Jersey county in the year 1840. His early life was spent upon his father's farm. He attended the district school, and obtained a fair education. In 1861 he was married to Eliza J. Slaten, daughter of W. D. F. Slaten, of this township. She was born here in 1843. By this marriage there are three children—Henry, born Dec. 5, 1863; Ziba, born Nov. 30, 1866, and Rowena, born Jan. 5, 1870. Mr. Bray lives in Grafton, where he owns residence property. He at present, holds the office of township assessor. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a public spirited citizen.

Nathan T. Veach, of Grafton, is a son of William and Ruth (Burris) Veach. He was born in Scioto county, O., in 1824, and there reared upon a farm. When 22 years old he began lumbering and rafting on the Ohio river, and continued that occupation until 1861. He then enlisted in the service of his country, joining the 56th Ohio Reg., in which he served one year. He was discharged on account of disability and

returned home. Among the engagements in which he participated were those at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth. He came to Grafton in 1868 and for six years followed the business of stone cutting. Since that time he has been engaged in fishing, shipping from \$700 to \$1,200 worth of fish to St. Louis annually. He was married in 1846, to Elizabeth Bryson, a native of Kentucky. By this union there were four children—Mary L., wife of Jacob Wise, of Ohio; Australia, wife of Wm. Peck, of the same state; Wm. Thomas, now living in Texas, and Ruth, wife of Hiram McMear, of this county. Mrs. Veach died in 1856. Mr. Veach was again married in 1867, to Mary Douglas, a native of Massachusetts. They have one child, Charles F., who now resides with his parents. Mr. Veach has been a member of the town board five years, and president of the same one year. He is a republican in politics.

ARMORY HALL.

This hall is a large and handsome room in the upper story of the massive stone building erected in 1869 by the Grafton Stone & Transportation Co., at a cost of \$14,000. The hall is 30x70 feet in dimensions, and is used for all public purposes.

SOCIETIES.

The first meeting for the organization of the lodge of A. F. & A. M. was held at the residence of J. L. Beirne, Beirneville, Jan. 7, 1860, and was organized as Full Moon lodge, No. 341. During that year the lodge was removed to Grafton, and first met over the store of Jacob Godfrey. The charter members of the society were: J. L. Beirne, Hezekiah

Funk, T. K. Phipps, L. W. Bethel, J. H. Hadley, D. M. Highfill, John Piper, G. L. Smith, M. B. Hadley, Freeman Sweet and William Williams. The organization was effected by Hon. A. H. Burke, G. M.; F. M. Blair, D. G. M.; A. T. Kuykendall, S. G. W.; and S. C. Saler, J. G. W. The first officers installed were: J. L. Beirne, W. M.; Hezekiah Funk, S. W.; T. K. Phipps, J. W. The present officers of the lodge are as follows: W. S. Brinton, W. M.; Jasper Tidball, S. W.; J. Larbey, J. W.; C. P. Stafford, treas.; C. Brainard, sec.; L. Foster, S. D.; F. Stinman, J. D.; H. Backster, tyler. Those who have served as masters of the lodge since its organization are: J. L. Beirne, Hezekiah Funk, James Darby, C. P. Stafford, Jacob Godfrey, J. T. Simms, Charles Brainard, Brook Stafford, Jr., Albert Ratzal, Hiram Heath and W. S. Brinton. The present membership of the lodge numbers about 55 in good standing. The financial condition of the lodge is also excellent.

Silurian lodge, No. 449, I. O. O. F., was organized in April, 1871, by D. P. G. M. James Starr. The date of the charter is Oct. 8, 1872, upon which are the following charter member—James R. Bell, C. J. Lyons, C. P. Stafford, William H. Allen, James Nelson, W. S. Brinton, R. D. Sudduth, F. Steinman, W. C. Curry, and L. Foster. The first officers were James R. Bell, N. G.; C. J. Lyons, V. G.; C. P. Stafford, secretary; W. H. Allen, treasurer. Those who have held the office of N. G. since the organization of the lodge are W. S. Brinton, C. J. Lyons, S. Farrington, C. P. Stafford, Ernest Meysenburg, F. Steinman, A. Young, W. H. Allen, B.

Stafford, T. A. Reams, C. W. Lund, H. C. Allen, M. Ruebel, Thomas Robinson, Ziba Noble, William I. Bray, E. Brinton, J. Closson, William R. Huitt, Thomas M. Calloway. The present officers are: George Ratcliff, N. G.; Harry Willison, V. G.; C. P. Stafford, R. S.; G. M. Slaten, P. S. The present condition of the lodge is flourishing, with a membership of 41 in good standing. They have leased a neat and comfortable hall, in connection with the Masonic lodge, in which to hold their meetings, the lease extending over a period of 10 years.

Grafton Encampment, No. 131, I. O. O. F., was organized Jan. 10, 1872, by E. A. Casey of Jerseyville, with the following charter members: E. A. Pinero, T. A. Reaves, C. P. Stafford, Jas. Nelson, A. H. Barrett, C. J. Lyons, W. S. Brinton. The first officers were E. A. Pinero, C. P.; T. A. Reaves, H. P.; C. P. Stafford, S. W. The membership at present numbers 17, with the following officers presiding: M. Ruebel, C. P.; John Classen, H. P.; Andrew Young, S. W.; C. P. Stafford, scribe; E. Meysenburg, treas. The camp is in a flourishing condition. C. P. Stafford is also the present district deputy.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first term of school in Grafton was taught by a man named Brock, at an early day, in a log cabin on the site of the present school building. The next term of school was taught in a building 24 feet square, which is now a part of Lewis Johnson's residence. In 1838 a frame school house was erected, which was 18x24 feet in size. This building was superseded by a stone

structure erected in 1858, at a cost of \$4,500. It amply served the town for school purposes until one night in 1870, when it was burned to the ground. Not only was the building a total loss, but a valuable library, which had been under process of collection for some time, shared the fate of the edifice which contained it. The school books in the building were also consumed.

In 1874, the present building was erected at a cost of \$15,000, the contract being let to N. T. Smith. It is an elegant structure, built of the celebrated Grafton stone, with two large rooms in the first and two in the second story. It is a graded institution and furnishes employment for four teachers.

The first principal was John W. C. Jones, who taught two years. The succession of principals and time they served since then, are as follows: J. W. Roberts, one year; M. J. Hoffman, five years; W. H. Gregg, one year; and the present principal, Otis D. Leach. There are about 225 scholars enrolled in the school, and \$2,000 per annum is expended in the maintenance of the same. The present school trustees are the following: W. D. F. Slaten, M. Ruebel and Charles Brainard. The board of directors are James M. Allen, president; George N. Slaten, clerk, and J. T. Slaten.

MILLS.

The flouring mill at Grafton was erected in 1855, by W. H. Allen, but is now operated by his son, James M. Allen. The building is a large frame structure, 40x88 feet in ground area. It originally had three run of buhrs, with a capacity of 125 barrels of flour per day. It is operated by steam, and

the machinery is the patent roller process. It cost about \$30,000.

James M. Allen, miller at Grafton, is a son of William H. and Martha M. (Mason) Allen. He was born in Jersey county, in the year 1847, and was reared here, receiving a good education. He attended the district schools, and later spent two years at the Normal University, at Bloomington, Ill. In 1864 he entered the mill owned by his father, and learned the miller's trade. Four years later he assumed the full charge of the mill, which he still operates. He was united in marriage in 1869, with Alice S. Eaton, daughter of C. B. Eaton, of Jerseyville. She was born in the state of New York, and came with her parents to this county in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are the parents of five children—Rosalie, Harry E., Mason, Robert Stewart and Arthur Barrett. Mr. Allen has been a member of the town council 12 years, three years of that time acting as president of the board.

The first saw mill at Grafton was built by A. W. Caverly, which run but a short time, when it was destroyed by fire. Before the year 1840, and previous to the erection of Caverly's mill, a saw mill had been built at the mouth of the Illinois river, and was operated by a man named Crandall. In 1845 one was built at Grafton, by W. H. Allen, which was operated for some 12 years; and was afterwards torn down.

STONE QUARRIES.

The stone quarries adjoining the town are the richest and most extensive of Grafton's resources. These quarries were worked for local purposes from the

date of the first settlement of the town, and small quantities were shipped subsequently to Alton. About the year 1856, the quarries were opened on a larger scale by Silas Farrington and John Loler. The excellence of the stone and the importance of the quarries had already attracted the attention of Giles F. Filley, of St. Louis, and through his influence the stone was brought into public notice and use. The first that the quarries were worked to any considerable extent, was in getting out the stone for the old Lindell Hotel in St. Louis. Since that time the stone has come into general use, and has entered into the construction of a large number of important buildings and public works, among which are the Quincy bridge, the St. Charles bridge, the great bridge across the Mississippi, at St. Louis, and one of the finest government buildings on the island, at Rock Island.

The product is a magnesian limestone, and, according to the judgment of competent authorities, possesses the best qualities for building purposes of any stone found in the Mississippi valley. It was thoroughly tested by James B. Eads, previous to its selection for use in the St. Louis bridge, and was found to be of the highest order of excellence. The quarries passed into the hands of the Grafton Stone and Transportation Co., and are now owned by the Grafton Quarry Co., of whom James Black, of St. Louis, is president, and John S. Roper, of Alton, is secretary. There are two other quarries beside the one operated by the Grafton Quarry Co. During the years 1866 and 1867, when the quarries were worked to their greatest extent, the men employed

reached the number of about 2,000. At present there are only about 100 men employed.

Charles Brainerd, superintendent of the Grafton Quarry Co., is a native of Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., born Sept. 10, 1839. He is a son of J. B. and Laura (Gates) Brainerd. He remained with his parents in Rome until 1854, when he went to Saratoga county, N. Y., where he lived until the war broke out. He then, in 1861, enlisted in the 15th N. Y. Engineers, and served three years, participating in the Peninsula campaign, engagements at Manassas, Fredericksburg, and other points. He was with the Army of the Potomac, and acted as chief clerk in the commissary department of the English Brigade. After the war he returned to Rome, N. Y., and remained four months, at the expiration of which time he came to Grafton and assumed his present position as manager of the quarry company. He is also a stockholder in the company. Mr. Brainerd was married in 1870, to Hattie A. Benner, of Waldoborough, Maine, daughter of Edward Benner, a native of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Brainerd have four children—Laura Josephine, George Carrington, Carl Edward and Harold Webster. Mr. Brainerd is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His father, J. B. Brainerd, was born in 1804, in New York, and is now living in this county, having come here in 1881. His mother, Mrs. Laura Brainerd, died in Rome, N. Y., in 1853.

CEMETERY.

The Grafton cemetery is located some two miles north of town, and was laid out by E. Meysenburg, N. G., and Em-

mor Brinton, R. S., of Silurian lodge No. 449, I. O. O. F., July 23, 1873. It was surveyed and platted by Z. E. Freer, surveyor, June 30, of that year, and filed for record Aug. 20. The first burial was that of William Godfrey, July 12, 1873. The burying ground is nicely located on the bluffs north of the Mississippi river, and is quite well improved.

FERRY BOATS.

Grafton was at one time an important point for crossing the river for emigration to Missouri. In the month of June, 1833, permission was given by the Greene county court to Paris Mason, to establish a ferry. This first ferry was a horse boat, and was subsequently taken off, and an ordinary flat boat substituted, but when business got better again, the horse boat was again called into requisition.

Judge William H. Allen established a steam ferry in 1856, and it was conducted until 1862, when the progress of the war of the Rebellion stopped all intercourse between the states of Illinois and Missouri at this point, and necessitated the the abandonment of the boat, since which time there has been no regular ferry.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first house was built by James Mason, in 1832.

The pioneer merchant was Paris Mason, who erected a building and put in a general stock, in 1833.

The first newspaper in the county was established in Grafton, in 1836, by John Russell.

The first church was built in 1837, and was for the Methodist Episcopal society. The building was a frame structure, 36x40 feet in size.

The first school house was built in 1838, and was a frame building, 18x24 feet in dimensions.

The first religious services were held by the Methodist Episcopal society, in 1836, in a warehouse owned by John Keyes. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Poole.

The second religious services were conducted by Rev. Weldon, in a building owned by Mr. Whitcomb. He afterward held quite a revival, in the spring of 1837, there being about 40 converts.

Paris Mason was the first to be commissioned postmaster in the place.

The first mill was built in 1855, by W. H. Allen, and was 40x88 feet in size.

CAMDEN.

This town was laid out by George Finney, on the southeast quarter of Sec. 8, T. 6, R. 12.

The place was expected, by its founder, to eventually become a commercial emporium, but his expectations were never realized, and there is very little on the site to make one think that it was ever the intention to build a town here.

CHAPTER XX.

PIASA TOWNSHIP.

Piasa is the most populous agricultural township in Jersey county. It is bounded on the north by Fidelity township, on the east by Macoupin county, on the south by Madison county, and on the west by Mississippi township. Part of the town of Brighton lies in this township, the main portion being in Macoupin county. The Piasa creek intersects the township diagonally, coming in from Fidelity township at the north line of section 2, and passing into Madison county from the southwest corner of the township. A fork of this creek comes in from Fidelity township at the north line of section 5, and has its junction with the main stream, about the center of the west half of section 20. The Little Piasa enters from Macoupin county on the southeast corner of section 12, and passes into Madison county from the center of the south line of section 33. Two lines of railroad intersect this township. The old line of the Chicago & Alton passes through sections 24, 25, 36 and 35. The Jacksonville division intersects sections 18, 19, 30 and 32.

The village of Delhi lies in the southwest quarter of section 18. Above it will be seen that the township is abundantly supplied with running water for stock and agricultural purposes, as well as with transportation facilities for the ready marketing of all the surplus products of its inhabitants. The citizens

are, for the most part, a live energetic people, as the quality of the improvements seen on so many of the farms, which dot the country in this township, will show.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

John Wilkens was the pioneer settler of Piasa township. In 1818 he took up a location on the southwest quarter of section 31, and made improvements. He was a native of Maryland, where he was reared. Brought up to sea life, he became captain of an ocean vessel. He commanded on ship-board for five years, after which he gave up his seafaring life, and came out to Illinois. He was twice married, and reared a large family of children, all now deceased save three. He had made a number of improvements on his first location, on section 31, this township, but in 1824, left them, and removed to section 19, near Delhi, where he kept a stage station, and a tavern for the accommodation of the travelers. For 20 years he remained at this place, and then went to Jerseyville to stop for a short time with a daughter, Mrs. Harriet Silloway. Thence he went to Paw Paw Grove, Ill., and spent his remaining days with another daughter, Mrs. Sarah Baker.

Levi McNeil first settled in this county in 1825, selecting a home on section 22, this township. He first saw the light amid the "old granite hills" of New Hampshire, but came here from Ohio.

The farm which he settled is now owned by John G. Ortle. He lived upon this until Jan., 1852, when he died. He was a well-to-do and influential citizen, and was highly respected and well thought of by his many friends and neighbors. He surveyed the greater part of this township at an early day, although not an educated surveyor. He reared three sons, two of whom have since died. The surviving member of the family, Henry, now resides in Weld county, Col.

Nelson R. Lurton settled on the site of the town of Delhi in 1827 or '28, and afterward laid out that place. He kept a stage station and tavern there for a number of years, and as it was situated on the stage road, a large business was carried on there during those days. He was the first postmaster of Delhi, holding that position until 1844, when his death occurred. He also operated a large farm in that vicinity, and it is said that the sale of his personal effects, after his demise, was one of the largest in the county. Mr. Lurton was born in Kentucky in 1803, where he was reared and educated. He attained considerable of a fortune in the lead mines of Galena, being among the first to engage in mining at that place. He was married to Adeline Sumner, in Missouri, of which state she was a native. They had a family of seven children, only one of whom is now living—Joseph, who resides on the old homestead.

A carpenter by the name of William Barnhardt, also settled in the town of Delhi about the year 1830. He was one of the first carpenters in the town, and lived there until his death.

James B. Pinckard made a settlement on Sec. 24, in the early part of 1830, he

having entered the land in January, of that year. He was a Virginian by birth, but came here from Ohio, where he had resided some years. He was widely respected for many excellent qualities of head and heart.

Joseph Richardson and Samuel Clarke came to this township in 1830, and settled upon Sec. 14, where they put up dwellings and resided some time.

John Hart made a settlement in Piasa township during the year 1830. He was a native of Tennessee.

About the year 1830 Benjamin Draper settled on the place now owned by Thomas Edwards, where he resided for many years. He came from the state of Tennessee to this county and afterward went to Macoupin county, where he subsequently died.

William Hackney settled at Delhi about the same time that Draper came, opening up a blacksmith shop, which was the first in the village and township. He came from Troy, N. Y. He raised quite a family of children and during the latter years of his life, resided with them. He died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Brown, in the village of Brighton.

S. T. Kendall settled the James Parish farm about the year 1830. He was a native of Tennessee, but came here from Missouri, being married to Catherine Sumner in the latter state. In 1836 he represented Greene county in the state legislature, Jersey and Greene being one county at that time.

George and David Settlemier, natives of Pennsylvania, came from Missouri to this township in 1830, settling the farm now owned by Phineas Eldredge. They remained until 1848, when they sold to

Mr. Eldredge and removed to Oregon with their families, where they now reside. Both served through the Black Hawk war. They were good farmers, and were well known in the county.

During the year 1830, Bartholomew Downs located on section 22. He was a native of England, and had lived here a number of years, when his death occurred.

In the spring of 1837, James Howell settled on the farm now owned by Frank Knapp, on section 33. He came from Somerset county, N. J., where he was born in 1774. He was married in 1801, to Anna De Hart. They were the parents of 10 children, only one of whom is living in this part of the country. The name of this one is Isaac, who lives just over the line, in Madison county. Howell resided here until his death, which occurred in a peculiar manner, Sept. 20, 1846. He set fire to a dead tree, and then went to his house. Soon the flames sprang to a great height, and fearing that the falling brands would ignite a fence near by, he went out to protect it. The exact manner of his death is not known, but when his dead body was found his breast was badly bruised and one foot had been burned off.

Thomas Marshall came to Delhi in 1837, where he resided until 1844, when he moved upon a farm on section 30. He lived there until Aug., 1881, when he removed to Jerseyville, where he now resides. He was born in Wilmington, Del., Nov. 21, 1814. He was married to Agnes McFarland. They were the parents of one child—Agnes.

Robert McFarland came in 1838, and settled on section 30. He did not live

there much of his time at first, however, as he was then following railroad-ing. He left at the time of the outbreak of the Mexican war, serving through the same. After the close of that war, he remained in Mexico one year, and died there, in July, 1848. His widow afterward married Thomas Marshall, who now resides in Jerseyville.

PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Andrew Edwards came to Piasa in 1849, and during that season raised a crop. In October of that year he moved to section 19, where he purchased 120 acres of land of James Hixson. He continued to reside there until his death, which occurred June 4, 1867. He was born May 11, 1808, in Mercer county, Penn., and moved to Scioto county, O., when 11 years of age. He was a son of David Edwards, whose wife was Catherine George, daughter of Jacob George, of Germany. Andrew Edwards married Mary Darlington, a native of Scioto county, O., Dec. 24, 1835. They continued to reside in Ohio till 1849. They had four children, all natives of Scioto county—Henry D., Minerva, wife of A. Randolph, of Montgomery county; William H., and George W., living in Piasa. The Edwards were farmers by occupation, but Andrew Edwards was a "jack-at-all-trades" and a very industrious man. He was a member of the M. E. church.

Henry D. Edwards, son of Andrew Edwards, was born Feb. 24, 1837. He was educated in the country schools, and subsequently attended McKendree college. After completing his education, he followed teaching school and

surveying for six or seven years in Jersey county. He made his home with his parents until Nov. 9, 1872, when he was married to Mary Howeller. He engaged, the same year, in the mercantile trade, buying a store and goods of E. Tillotson, in Delhi. In 1873 he became associated in business with M. V. Hamilton, with whom he continued in trade until 1882. He then sold his interest to Mr. Hamilton and has since been engaged in attending to his duties as station agent, having been appointed in 1872. Mr. Edwards owns 200 acres of land in Piasa township, 40 acres in Mississippi township, and a residence in Delhi. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, both of the blue lodge and chapter, of Jerseyville, also of the K. of H. and the M. E. church. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have two children—Frederick M., born Aug. 25, 1873, and Jerome Y., born May 20, 1875.

John Christian Bauer, a native of Germany, was born May 21, 1843. He remained in that country until 20 years of age. In March, 1866, he embarked for America and arrived in New York city on Easter Monday. After stopping a few days in New York he proceeded west to Alton, Ill., where he followed the blacksmith trade two years. He then went to Litchfield, Ill., and staid six weeks engaged in the same business, then returned to Alton, and came soon after to Piasa township, Jersey county. Here he worked for a time, by the month, employed by Mr. Robinson, of whom he later rented land, which he cultivated one season. He then rented the farm which he now lives upon, of his brother, Philip Bauer. April 17, 1873, he was married to Isabella Down,

who was born in 1848. They are the parents of five children—Isabella, born Feb. 28, 1874; Willie, born Aug. 30, 1875; Annie, born June 17, 1878; John, born Oct. 4, 1879; and Alice, born Dec. 13, 1881. Mr. Bauer is the owner of two fine stallions, of one-fourth Norman stock, one being a bright bay, three years old, and a little more than 16 hands high; the other, a dapple gray, seven years old, and 17 hands high. Mr. Bauer is a member of the Lutheran church, and politically a democrat.

George Cairns is a native of Scotland, born July 1, 1820. He remained in his native county until 26 years of age, there following the occupation of farming. He then went to England, where he lived six years, working for a wholesale merchant. He was married in Scotland, in 1842, to Agnes Fairbairn. In 1852 he immigrated to America, and settled in Zanesville, Ohio, where he remained 18 months, engaged in blacksmithing. He then removed to Alton, Ill., where for three years he followed mining, then moved to Jersey county, this being in 1857. He located on his present farm in 1860. He has 121 acres of land, upon which he has made all the improvements, and which is nicely situated. He has a coal mine on his place, which he works. He was bereaved by the death of his wife, in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Cairns have had 13 children, 10 sons and 3 daughters. Five of the former and two of the latter are now living, the eldest being 41 and the youngest 15 years of age. Mr. Cairns has served as justice of the peace of this township four years, and at present holds the office of township trustee.

Charles Bruce Bartlett was born in

Seneca county, O., in Sept., 1845. When 9 years of age he removed with his father to Jersey county, Ill. After coming here he attended school in Jerseyville one year, after which he lived with his father upon the farm known as the "old Bartlett farm," (on which he now resides) until 21 years of age. He then left home, attending McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., for three years; then one year at Michigan University, where he studied law. While there he was the friend and room-mate of the Hon. Henry Seiter. Being obliged to abandon the law on account of ill health, Mr. Bartlett has divided his time between teaching and farming. He has taught at Delhi for the past two years, and is engaged to teach in the same place the coming term. Mr. Bartlett's father, William Bartlett, was born in Maine, in 1802. In early life he followed the occupation of ship carpenter, but during his latter years was engaged in farming. His death occurred in 1876. His widow, who is still living, was born in 1819, in the state of Ohio. She resides with her son, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Bartlett has held the office of town clerk two terms. He is a member of the K. of H., Delhi lodge No. 1129. As a teacher he is popular and successful.

William H. Bartlett came with his parents to Jersey county in 1853, he being then 13 years of age. He was born in Seneca county, O., July 3, 1840. On coming to this county the family located in Jerseyville, where they resided one year, and then removed to the farm in Piasa township, on which William H. lives, and where he followed farming until 1862. In September of

that year he enlisted in Co. C, of the 124th Ill. Inf., serving as musician. After spending six weeks at Camp Butler, near Springfield, his regiment went south, to Memphis, participating in Grant's campaign against Vicksburg. He took part in the engagements of Champion Hills, Jackson and Raymond, arriving at Vicksburg, May 19, 1863. He was present at the capture of Vicksburg, on the 4th of July, and subsequently took part in other engagements. After the war he returned home and resumed farming upon the homestead farm, which has been his residence since, with the exception of two years, during which he lived two miles west of his present place. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett have four children—Minnie, born Nov. 12, 1869; William, born May 7, 1871; Ethel, born April 8, 1874, and Albert, born Sept. 7, 1875. Mr. Bartlett was highway commissioner three years, and at present holds the office of supervisor. He is a member of the K. of H., Delhi lodge, No. 1129.

Frank Schoeberle was born in Bohemia, Austria, Oct. 20, 1830. He remained in his native country until 1853, then, to avoid being drafted into military service, he came to America, landing in New York city in June of that year. He proceeded west to Milwaukee, Wis., thence, soon after, to Watertown, in the same state, where he remained two years, engaged in farming and brick-making. He then went south to New Orleans, his object being to learn the French language. He had, during the first six weeks of his residence in this country, obtained a practical knowledge of the English language. He staid in New Orleans two months, and while there

was sick in a hospital two weeks. On his recovery he came to Illinois, and stopped in Madison county, where he followed farming two years, then went to Dubuque, Ia., there working at brick-making, and next to St. Louis, where he was married, Nov. 9, 1858, to Annie Gaitman, who was born Oct. 12, 1834. He remained in St. Louis 15 months, then moved to Mason county, Ill., and 16 months later to Jersey county. He located on section 34, Piasa township, purchasing 40 acres of land, to which he has since added 40 more. This land he improved and lived upon until March, 1884. He then sold his farm and moved to Brighton, where he purchased residence property, and now makes his home. Mr. Schoeberle is a republican politically. He has held the office of school director two terms, and is at present assessor. He is a member of the Catholic church, while his wife holds connection with the German Lutheran. On the 1st of July, Mr. Schoeberle started on a trip to Germany, and is, at the time of this writing, enjoying a delightful time there. He was to return about Oct. 1.

Charles P. Long, a farmer of Piasa township, was born in the city of St. Louis, Sept. 12, 1850. His early life was spent in that city, where he received a good education. In 1874 he came to Jersey county and purchased a farm of 63 acres in Piasa township, to which he has since added 26 acres, making altogether 89 acres, on which he now resides. His farm is in a good state of cultivation and highly productive. Mr. Long was married in 1874, to Ella Bording, of Detroit, Mich., and by this union has five sons—Charles Sylvester,

born Sept. 26, 1875; Willard D., born March 30, 1878; Frederick A., born Oct. 7, 1879; Leonard, born Jan. 7, 1882; and Walter, born Nov. 30, 1883. Mr. Long now holds the office of justice of the peace, school director and road commissioner, having held the first, eight years, the second, four terms, and the last a few months, this being his first term. He is a Catholic in religious belief. His farm is underlaid with a 3-foot vein of coal of excellent quality.

George Tunnard is a native of Lincolnshire, England, born in 1835. He is a son of John and Ann (Holden) Tunnard. In 1853, George Tunnard came to America, and settled in New York, where he resided 18 years. At the expiration of that period, he removed to the state of Illinois, locating in Piasa township, Jersey county, which has since been his home, and where he now owns a well improved farm of 90 acres. He was married, in 1864, to Elizabeth Weaver, a native of the state of New York. Two children have been born to them—Sarah and John. Mr. Tunnard carries on general farming, raising grain and stock. He is a member of the Baptist church. His father, John Tunnard, died in New York, in 1855, and his mother, Mrs. Ann (Holden) Tunnard, in the same place, in 1880.

Charles Stieren, deceased, was born in Germany in the year 1822, and was a son of Charles and Anna Stieren. He resided in his native land until 1857. In the fall of that year he came to America, settling upon section 20, Piasa township, Jersey county, Ill. He was married the same year to Elizabeth Stelta, a native of Germany. Eight children were born to them—Frederick,

Elizabeth, wife of George Springerman, of Bunker Hill, Ill.; William, in Jerseyville; Joseph, Charles, Francis, Kate and Lena. Mr. Stieren died in Nov., 1883, and was buried in the Brighton cemetery. His widow still resides on section 20, Piasa township, where she owns 40 acres of land. Mr. Stieren was a member of the Catholic church. All of Mrs. Stieren's children, except Elizabeth and William, reside with her on the farm.

Horace Lindley was born in Godfrey, Madison county, Ill., Aug. 18, 1853, being a son of William and Mary Catherine Lindley. The former was born in England in 1808, and died in Madison county, Ill., in 1870. The latter was born in Germany in 1819, and is still living. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, where he resided until 1883. In that year he located in Piasa township, Jersey county, where he now lives. He owns 260 acres of land, and is engaged in general farming. Mr. Lindley was married in 1884, to Tracy Knapp, who was born July 24, 1867.

John Allen Goodman is a son of James R. Goodman, an early settler of this county. The latter was born in 1816. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, Mrs. Frances Goodman, was born in 1820, and is still living. James R. Goodman died July 6, 1862. John Allen Goodman was born in Piasa township, Jersey county, Ill., Dec. 25, 1851, and was here reared upon a farm. June 21, 1874, he was united in marriage with Abbie Thomas. They are the parents of six children, four daughters and two sons, the oldest being ten years of age. Mr. Goodman

is a farmer, owning 40 acres of land, all under good cultivation. He is engaged in raising corn principally. He is an enterprising farmer and a worthy citizen.

Frederick Haag, of Piasa township, was born in Germany, March 23, 1828. He was reared on a farm in that country, where he remained until he was 28 years of age. He came to America in 1856, landing in New York in September of that year. He then went to Alton, Ill., stopped a few weeks, after which he worked at a place about three miles from Alton, one year, receiving \$1 per day. At the expiration of that time he entered a brewery, where he was employed three and a half years. He then purchased 40 acres of land on section 28, Piasa township, which has since been his home. In Dec., 1861, he was married to Lizzie Keile, who was born Jan. 21, 1842. They were the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom are living, except one son, who died in June, 1880, aged four months. Mrs. Haag died the 17th of Feb., 1880. Mr. Haag has at different times added to his real estate, until he now owns 186 acres of valuable land. He is an industrious and enterprising farmer, and has accumulated all by his own industry. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

Herman Oehler, son of William and Henrietta (Darby) Oehler, was born in Prussia in 1842. In 1867 he emigrated to America, and settled in Brighton, Macoupin county, Ill., and has ever since resided in Macoupin and Jersey counties. He now owns 92 acres of land, and is engaged in farming. In 1869 Mr. Oehler was married to Augusta Brummer, a native of Germany. Five

children were born to them—Charles William, Herman, Louis and Mollie. Mrs. Oehler died in 1881, and in 1883 Mr. Oehler was married to Louisa Hitterman, who was born in Prussia. By this union there is one child—Hattie. Mr. Oehler has held the office of road commissioner. He is a member of the Mutual Aid society, and, with Mrs. Oehler, holds connection with the Lutheran church.

Mary Agnes Nugent, formerly Mary Harrington, was born in Manchester, Eng., in 1819. At the age of 20 years she was married to James Nugent, who was born in Manchester in 1818. He at the time of his marriage was an overseer in a cotton factory. In 1843 Mr. Nugent immigrated to America and settled at Albany, N. Y., where he learned the stove moulder's trade, and where in 1845, he was joined by his wife, who then came over from England. They remained eight years in Albany and Mr. Nugent became a skilled workman at his trade, commanding the highest wages. In 1851 they moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he followed the same business until 1859. He then came to Jersey county and purchased 60 acres of land, but soon after, leaving the farm in charge of his oldest son, Edward, he returned to St. Louis and followed his trade in that city five or six years, returning to this county in 1864. He died here in 1876, upon the farm now known as the Nugent place. He left a widow and nine children. Edward, the eldest, was born in Manchester, Eng., in 1841; James was born in the same place in 1843, and died in November 1843; Sarah Ann, born in Albany, N. Y., in 1846, is now the wife

of W. H. Bartlett, of Jersey county; Mary Ellen, born in Albany in 1848, is now living in St. Louis; William Joseph, born in Albany in 1851; James D., born in St. Louis, in 1854; Rupert Moseley, born in St. Louis in 1856; Elizabeth A., born in 1858, and John Robert, born in 1860. Of these children, William Joseph, John Robert and Elizabeth A., are now living with their mother upon the homestead farm which contains 240 acres. The brothers, Wm. J. and John R. carry on the farm, wheat-growing being their principal occupation. They also raise considerable stock, and are enterprising and successful farmers.

James G. Goodman is a son of James R. and Frances (Fuller) Goodman, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Tennessee. They came to Jersey county in an early day, and were here united in marriage, in the year 1836. They lived two years on section 10, Piasa township, then removed to Madison county, where they remained until 1842. In that year they returned to Piasa township, locating on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 29. Here Mr. Goodman, Sr., improved a farm, and resided until his death, which occurred July 6, 1862. His widow still survives, and is now living with her son, John A. Goodman. James G. Goodman was born and brought up in Jersey county. Aug. 22, 1862, he was married to Martha Davis, a native of Macoupin county. He settled upon the homestead farm which he bought in company with his brother, William C. Goodman, and which then contained 200 acres. To this has been added 240 acres, the farm now comprising 440

acres. Mr. Goodman, in addition to farming, is engaged in threshing and grinding feed, using for that purpose an "American Mill Co." steam engine, and does quite an extensive business in that line. Mr. and Mrs. Goodman have seven children—Annie L., Addie M., Ira E., Mary E., George A., Edward E., and Nellie May. Mr. Goodman served as justice of the peace from 1880 to 1884. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Brighton lodge No. 366.

William Chappell is a native of England, born Jan. 28, 1816. He is a son of Bartholomew Chappell, an English farmer. They immigrated to America together, in the year 1833, landing in New York city. William remained in New York state, living in Genesee county, until 1837, but his father, Bartholomew, came direct to Jersey county, Ill., locating in Mississippi township, where he died May 15, 1869. Bartholomew Chappell was married in England to Elizabeth Bendle, who died in that country, leaving six children, three sons and three daughters—William was the youngest of the family. Mr. Chappell was subsequently married again, and had by his second marriage six children. William Chappell, during the time that he lived in New York, worked out by the month and managed by strict economy to lay by \$100 of his earnings, with which, on coming to Jersey county, in 1837, he purchased 120 acres of land in Piasa township. He now owns 610 acres, with good and substantial improvements. About 300 acres of this land is under cultivation, and the remainder in pasture. April 1, 1840, he was married to Mary King, who died soon after her

marriage. In the fall of 1842 Mr. Chappell was married to Elizabeth Hooper, and by this union has four sons—William H., Charles F., Chevalier S., and Chester John. Mr. Chappell began life without financial capital, and has accumulated his large property by his own energy and industry. He is now one of the substantial and well-to-do farmers of Jersey county.

EDUCATIONAL.

Diamond district, or No. 3, was organized in the summer of 1883. In the fall of the same year, a school building was erected, on the southeast quarter of section 30, at a cost of about \$400. Mary Keeley was the first to teach a term of school in this building. The present teacher is Florence Compton.

CEMETERY.

The first cemetery in the township was that which is located on section 19, on the farm now owned by G. W. Edwards. The first burial occurred in 1827, and was that of the body of Jacob Lurton, Sr. The graveyard has some time since been abandoned.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first death was Elizabeth, wife of John Wilkins.

The pioneer school was taught by a daughter of Horace Landon, and who afterwards became the wife of Dr. Snell. The school was taught in a room of a dwelling house, which was only partially completed, in the summer of 1837.

The first cemetery was established at an early day on section 19.

There are seven school districts in the township, and two union districts.

The first birth in Piasa township was a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Wilkins named Frederick.

The board of school trustees at present is composed of the following: Geo. Cairns, pres.; Phineas Eldredge, treas.; Geo. Weld and James W. Parish.

The permanent school fund of the township now amounts to \$3,500.

The school house in district No. 1, was built in 1884, at a cost of \$600. It is a frame structure, 18x26 feet in size. George North was the first teacher in this building. A school house was erected within the borders of this district in 1840. It served the district until the winter of 1883-84, when it was destroyed by fire. The present teacher in this district is Miss Hufford. The directors are: James Burke, William Edwards and Godfried Gotter.

The first school house in district No. 2, was erected in 1840. It stood on the southwest quarter of section 14. It served the district until 1856, when the present edifice was erected, at a cost of about \$600. It is located on the northwest quarter of section 22, and is 18x28 feet in dimensions. Fannie Davis taught during the winter of 1884-85. The directors are: John G. Ortel, George Springman and Charles P. Long.

DELHI.

The first settlement and building within the present boundaries of Delhi, was in 1831, when N. R. Lurton came, erecting a double log cabin on the west half of section 18. The first store was established during this year, but no further effort was made to establish a town until about the year 1851, when other business enterprises were attempted, as

noticed further on in this chapter. The town was laid out by Sarah A. Lurton, Joseph N. Lurton, Jacob M. Early, Caroline S. Early, William A. Scott and Sarah A. Scott, and was surveyed and platted by George I. Foster, county surveyor, May 5 and 6, 1868. Delhi is located on the southwest quarter of section 18, and is on the Chicago & Alton railroad, about 40 miles north of St. Louis.

The first store at Delhi was opened by Dr. McClosky, in 1831. He continued the business but a short time, when he closed it out.

After this there was no other business established until 1848, when Edward Tryon opened a general store. His wife managed the business, and he taught school. They continued some time, when the stock was closed out, in October of the above named year.

L. C. McNeil put in a stock in 1854, and a year later sold out to William V. Eldredge, who operated the business about a year, and then sold to William A. Scott. Scott was succeeded, a year afterward, by J. N. Lurton, who continued the business about 13 months, when he was succeeded by Elias Tillotson, who took in J. L. Compton as partner. The latter gentleman disposed of his interest afterwards to Tillotson, who in turn sold to Albert Hoyt, and he was succeeded by Terrell & Clapp. Two years later the firm name was changed to Clapp Bros., and later reverted to Tillotson. H. D. Edwards afterwards bought the stock, and in 1873 consolidated with M. V. Hamilton.

A. Myers & Co., engaged in business in 1868. They continued one year, when they removed the stock to Newbern.

In 1850 John Adamson put a stock of goods, but only continued a short time.

A saloon was opened by John Gregory in 1872, who sold out to Matthew Watson in 1873. In 1876 William A. Garry merged the business into a drug store, which he operated until 1880, when the store was closed.

In 1882, H. N. Ford opened a grocery store. In October, 1884, he removed the stock to McClusky.

In the year 1857, Messrs. Hamilton & Hixon opened a meat market, which was run about four years. It was the only market ever in the place.

The first blacksmith shop was established 1836, by Wm. Hackney. He continued the same until 1875, when he closed it out, being too old to work.

Patrick Duffy opened a shop in 1875, which he continued until 1880.

The first shoemaker was John Hopkins, who established a shop in 1851. He remained only about three years.

John Smith opened a shop in 1875, and remained about a year.

The only general store at present at Delhi is operated by M. V. Hamilton, who purchased the same of W. T. Dowdy, in 1865. In 1873 he erected the present store building, which is 24x40 feet in ground area, two stories high. He carries a stock of about \$4,000.

Martin V. Hamilton, one of the leading business men of Delhi, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, Dec. 26, 1832. His parents, John G. and Dorothy (Crique) Hamilton, were of Irish extraction, but born in the state of New York. In 1836 the family removed to Madison county, Illinois, settling near Godfrey, on a farm, where Mrs. Hamilton died, in 1855. John G. Ham-

ilton died in Virden, Macoupin county. The subject of this sketch came to Piasa township in 1859, since which time he has been a resident here. He was married, March 13, 1859, to Mary J. Lurton, a daughter of Jacob Lurton. She died Feb. 29, 1876. She was an estimable lady, and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Nov. 6, 1878, Mr. Hamilton was married to Lillie Bell, of Jerseyville, and by this union has two children—Mabel and Edith. Mr. Hamilton was elected supervisor in 1880, and served until the spring of 1885. He is a member of the Baptist church, also of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Honor, at Jerseyville.

John Myers opened a blacksmith shop in 1878, and is the present representative in that line.

The drug business is represented by Dr. J. F. Gary and E. D. Griggs. They also carry a small stock of confectionery, tobacco, etc. They engaged in this line of trade in March, 1885.

William Brumhead is engaged in making boots and shoes, etc., and also in repairing the same. He came to Delhi in 1853, learning his trade with John Hopkins.

Another representative of the shoe-making business is John Snyder, who entered into that line in 1884.

POSTOFFICE.

A postoffice was established at Delhi in 1831, and N. R. Lurton was commissioned postmaster. He occupied that position until his death, in 1844, though the office was continued in his name until 1847, and was kept by Joseph Pennifield. Since that time, the following has been the succession of postmasters:

William Hackney, 1847-50; William Scott, 1850-62; E. Tillotson, 1862-66; M. V. Hamilton, 1866-69; S. B. Clapp, 1869-73; H. D. Edwards, 1873-83; H. N. Ford, 1883-84; at which time the present incumbent, E. D. Griggs, was appointed. The postoffice is kept in the store of M. V. Hamilton.

HOTELS.

In 1831 Nelson R. Lurton erected a building in Delhi for hotel purposes, which he operated until 1844, when his death occurred. His widow continued the business until 1846, when she leased the building to Mr. Buffon, but afterward took charge of it again. In 1848, William Scott became landlord, and was succeeded in 1852 by William Smith, who conducted the house until 1855, when it again reverted to Scott, who operated it until 1858, when it was discontinued as a hotel, and became a private residence.

A hotel was opened in Delhi about the year 1857, by Harry Spaulding. He conducted it until 1869, when Elias Tillotson took charge. In 1861 he was succeeded by M. V. Hamilton. James L. Pennifield became its landlord in 1866, and so continued for two years. It then ceased to be a hotel and was used for a residence. After a time, Mrs. Myers re-opened it as a hotel. There were hotel accommodations in Delhi until 1880, since which time John Kent and James Pennifield have kept boarders. M. V. Hamilton now provides for the transient trade.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school at Delhi was taught in 1838, in a small log cabin, 16 feet

square, which stood within the present limits of the village. The next building was erected in 1840, where the present school house now stands. It was a frame structure, and was used until 1866, when the present house was built. It is 26x34 feet in size, and was completed at a cost of \$1,500. John Henderson taught the first term of school in this building. Lena Ross is the teacher at present. The board of directors is composed of H. D. Edwards, M. V. Hamilton and Dr. Gary.

SOCIETIES.

Delhi lodge, No. 1139, K. of H., was organized July 8, 1878, by John W. Vinson, of Jerseyville. The charter members of the society were: Henry D. Edwards, Spencer Wyckoff, C. M. Wilson, M. V. Hamilton, C. C. Cummings, William O. Langdon, James P. Walker, Henry B. Rothweiler, J. F. Gary, Horatio M. Ford. The first officers of the organization were: Henry D. Edwards, D.; J. F. Gary, P. D.; C. C. Cummings, V. D.; James Walker, A. D.; C. M. Wilson, R.; H. N. Ford, F. R.; M. V. Hamilton, T.; Dr. W. O. Langdon, C.; Spencer Wyckoff, G.; Henry Rothweiler, Gn.; Dr. J. F. Gary, M. E.; W. O. Langdon, M. V. Hamilton and Spencer Wyckoff, trustees. The present officers of the lodge are W. H. Bartlett, P. D.; Theodore Oscar, D.; John Rue, V. D.; John Long, A. D.; J. F. Gary, R.; H. D. Edwards, F. R.; M. V. Hamilton, T.; D. Sunderland, C.; John Myers, G.; J. C. Reid, Gn.; S. Wyckoff, S.; Dr. J. F. Gary, M. E.; H. McCloskey, A. J. Evarts and H. N. Ford, trustees. The present membership numbers 22. They meet in the

hall owned by M. V. Hamilton, where the I. O. O. F. society also meet.

Delhi Lodge No. 659, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1879, and its charter bears date Nov. 19 of that year. The charter members were: Joseph Cham-

bers, William Herring, George H. Van Horn, J. S. Powell, E. T. Francis, Elon Cooke, James P. Walker, Arthur M. DeBow and Darwin Wales. Hon. Walter E. Carlin conducted the organization.

CHAPTER XXI.

ENGLISH TOWNSHIP.

The civil sub-division of Jersey county, known as English township embraces all of congressional T. 8 north, R. 12 west. It is bounded on the north by Greene county, on the east by Jersey township, on the south by Otter Creek, and on the west by Richwood. This township was mostly timber land, but is now well cleared up and is in great part level or gently rolling. Borer's creek has its origin on section 20 and 21. It leaves the township, on its northwestward course, from the north line of section 6, thence passing into Greene county. It is the principal, and almost the only water-course, so that there is, substantially, no waste land in the township. The community is composed of a wide-awake, energetic class of citizens, and the farms to be seen here are not to be excelled anywhere in this part of the state. There are no towns within its borders, though Fieldon is but three-quarters of a mile from the west line, and Jerseyville only about two miles from the east line, thus affording post-office and market facilities within easy access of all the citizens of the town-

ship. The prairie land is well dotted with artificial groves, almost every farm having one, serving the double purpose of shade and wind-break. The Jersey county poor farm is on section 16, in this township. There is quite a large German settlement here, which has aided much in the thorough development of the land. Considerable stock-raising is carried on, and some in fact, devote almost their entire attention to this branch of the business.

In 1817, a party of landseekers came through this part of the county looking for a home, and on the 10th of June, 1817, two of their number, David Stockton and James Whitesides, made a settlement in what is now English township, on section 25. Stockton remained but a short time, but Whitesides made two different improvements, which he sold in 1821, and then removed to Morgan county.

Thomas Lynn located on section 23, in what is now English township, during the year 1817. In 1822 he sold out to Philip Grimes and removed from the township, going to a point on Coon creek, in Rosedale township, about a

quarter of a mile from the present Rose-dale postoffice. He and his brothers, Amos and Thomas, were chair-makers, and with the rudest machinery imaginable, they could turn out an excellent chair in a very short time.

Philip Grimes came to Jersey county in 1817, and erected a cabin on section 2, in English township. In the spring of 1818, he moved his family into this house, where they lived until 1822, when he purchased the improvement of Thomas Lynn. His son, Jarrett T. Grimes, is now a resident of Jersey township. Philip Grimes was a native of the state of Tennessee, and served under Gen. Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. In 1815, he came to Illinois. He was an active, industrious man, of excellent habits and much respected. He died in 1851.

James Pruitt located on section 24, English township, in 1824. He bought the improvement of John Thornton. He sold out to James T. Post, in 1834, and removed to a place on Phill's creek, in Fidelity township, where he resided until his death. He was the father of Amos and another son, who went to Arkansas.

John Crain, a native of North Carolina, came to Illinois from Harrison county, Tenn., in 1811, and settled in St. Clair county. He was married while in Tennessee to Heriba Rumney, in 1806. They remained in the last-mentioned locality until 1819, when they came to this county and township, settling on section 10. This was their residence until October, 1845, when he, with his wife, emigrated to Texas, where he died in 1855 and his wife in 1867. Crain was a plain-spoken man, some-

what rude in his manners in his early life, especially when he was drinking, but was a substantial citizen. In his later years, he became of a religious turn, and thenceforward was a devoted member of the church. His son, Joel, became a minister of the Gospel in Texas, but is now deceased. John Crain had three sons--Joel, James L. and Silas, and two daughters.

Major Gershom Patterson made a settlement in this township in 1820. He was a native of Kentucky, born in 1796. His parents moved to Illinois in 1797. He was married in 1819 to Eleanor Cooper, by whom he had five children. In March, 1820, he removed to Jersey county, and on the 5th of January, 1821, entered a body of land in this township, and immediately started to improve it. He was a captain in the Black Hawk war, and was afterwards commissioned major in the militia. Mrs. Patterson died Nov., 10, 1853, and on the 24th of Jan., 1856, the major again married, this time Mrs. Mary Mabee. At the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 10, 1857, he owned 1,800 acres of land. He was a prominent and influential member of the Protestant Methodist church, and became a local preacher. He was a prominent figure in his day, and a successful farmer.

John Thornton came to this locality as early as 1820, and, liking the looks of the country, on the 5th of Jan., 1821, entered 280 acres of land, lying on section 23 of this township. Here he made his home until 1824, when it was purchased by Mathew Darr, and then he removed to Richwoods township, west of the village of Fieldon, where he passed the balance of his life.

John Brown came to the county of Jersey in 1820, and having, on the 19th of January, 1821, entered a tract of 80 acres of land in this township, settled on it. Six months later he entered an additional 80 acres. Both of these pieces were on section 25. He was a native of South Carolina, born in Pendleton county, in 1790. His father removed with his family to Georgia, and in 1802, to the French territory of Louisiana. In 1813, John volunteered in the United States Rangers, and served until the close of the war. He died while a resident of the county, about 1873.

Jehu Brown, a native of South Carolina, came to this county about the year 1820, from Florissant, Mo., and being in affluent circumstances, rode down to Edwardsville, and on the 5th of January, 1821, at the land office there, entered some 880 acres of land, lying on sections 1 and 2 of this township. Philip Grimes had part of this land under cultivation, but Brown paid him \$300 for his improvements, and he vacated. Brown served as probate judge of Greene county, while this was a part of that county, and was well known as Judge Brown. He died here in 1835.

Abiram McKinney came to English township in the fall of 1821, although he had come to the county a year earlier. He entered the southeast quarter of section 23, of this township, in October, 1821, and resided there until the following year, when he removed to section 24, this same township. He was a native of the state of Virginia. In 1818 he came to Illinois, and made a temporary sojourn in Madison county, when he came here, as above stated. He died

while a resident of this county, in April, 1840. He was the father of James, Joseph, Ann, Mrs. James Rowden, and Jacob, all of whom are deceased except Mrs. Rowden.

Silas Crain made a settlement in this township during the year 1821. He entered 160 acres of land on section 15, on the 21st of January, of that year, and commenced to open it up.

Silas Crain, Sr., was the father of John, James B. and Silas Crain, Jr. The wife of William Adair was another child of Silas Crain, Sr. Thomas Roberts' wife was another daughter, as is Mrs. Hester Vaughn. Silas Crain, Sr., was a well known and much respected gentleman, and lived to the age of nearly 100 years. He died about 1844 or 1845. He is buried in the Lax cemetery. He settled on the northeast quarter of section 15.

Francis Colean, came to English township in 1822, and on the 2d of April, entered the west half of the southwest quarter of Sec. 13, in this township. He commenced to open it up and make a farm. Mr. Colean was of French and English descent, and was born at Cahokia, then in the territory of Illinois, July 15, 1794. He was a soldier in the war of 1812-15, and was with General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815, and where he was slightly wounded. He was married in 1814, to Polly Cox. After the war he settled on the American Bottom, where he resided until coming to this county. On the breaking out of the Black Hawk war, he enlisted and took part in several campaigns of that early contest. A man of great energy and determination of character, he enjoyed

the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He died at his residence, Nov. 19, 1846. He is buried, with his wife, in the old Jerseyville cemetery.

Nelson Colean, (deceased), formerly a leading farmer of Jersey county, was born March 7, 1822, being a son of Francis Colean. Nov. 11, 1847, he was united in marriage with Sarah J. Waddle. They were the parents of six children—Sarah E., William N., Charles H., James R., Mary E. and John E. Of these, only three are now living—Sarah E., James R. and Mary E. Nelson Colean died Aug. 9, 1880, aged 58 years. He was a successful farmer, and on account of his sterling qualities, was highly esteemed in the community where he resided. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church. Mr. Colean had been, for 15 years, prior to his decease, retired from active business.

Among the early settlers of 1823, was John Vaughn, who located on section 14, English township. He was quite a prominent man in the county, well known for his energy and enterprise. He was married to Hester Crain, a daughter of Silas Crain, Sr. They raised a family of 13 children, now nearly all deceased. Mrs. Vaughn is now living with members of her family. A son, Erastus, lives near Girard, Macoupin county, and a daughter-in-law lives near Litchfield, Montgomery county. Mr. Vaughn died at the old homestead, and is buried in the Lax cemetery. He was an active member of the Baptist church.

Mathew Darr came west in 1801, and stopped at St. Louis. He afterwards came to Illinois and settled in Madison county, where he was married. He was born in 1785. He came to the county in

1822, but settled, at first, in Richwoods township, but in 1824, came to English township, purchasing the John Thornton place. He was a very successful farmer, and it is said that from his farm he was one of the first that had an over-plus of provisions to sell to new and needy settlers. He was the father of 16 children, and a consistent member of the Baptist church. In 1853, he was called to his long home, and left a large circle of mourning friends. He was attached to the milling trade, and built two mills on Sugar creek. He also erected a horse-power mill in his yard.

In 1827, Lewis Elliott, Sr., settled in what is known as the Lynn Bottom, in English township. He remained there one year, and then removed to Macoupin county, near the present site of Medora. From there he removed to Choteau's Island, Madison county, and thence to Ruyle township, this county, in 1848.

In the fall of 1829 Samuel Erwin came to what is now Jersey county and located on Macoupin creek.

Samuel Erwin, an old settler of this county, and a prominent citizen of English township, was born in Wilson county, Tenn., June 19, 1811, his parents being Samuel and Agnes (Wear) Erwin. The former is a native of South Carolina, and the latter, of Scotland. His early life was spent upon a farm, where he remained until 24 years old, with his parents. In 1828 the family came to Illinois and located in Jefferson county, where they remained two years, then came to this county (then Greene) and located on Macoupin creek. There he remained seven years. Mr. Erwin was among the pioneers of the state, and effected a settlement where every-

thing was in a state of natural wildness, and endured the privations incident to such a life with a fortitude and determination known to but few persons. He was married April 6, 1836, to Susanna Brown, a native of St. Louis county, Mo. They are the parents of eight children, six of whom are now living—Thomas J., Lucy V., Laura, James M., Mary E., and Douglas. Those deceased were William H. and Hannah. His wife died May 24, 1879, and was buried in Lebanon cemetery. Mr. Erwin has 200 acres of land. He has for 30 years been a member of the Lebanon Baptist church.

J. D. Erwin is a Jersey county man, having been born here Aug. 3, 1853, his parents being Samuel and Susanna (Brown) Erwin. The former is a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Missouri. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, and has always been at home with his parents. His education was obtained in this county, at the Jerseyville schools, two years, and afterwards this instruction was supplemented by a two year's course at Shurtleff college, Upper Alton. He was married Oct. 23, 1879, to Rhoda Rowden, daughter of James and Elizabeth Rowden. They are the parents of three children—Jessie, Louie and Susie. Mr. Erwin is a member of the Lebanon Baptist church. He cultivates 200 acres of land on section 14, is a good farmer and an enterprising young man.

James Rusk came to what is now English township in 1829. He was born in South Carolina.

Hugh Rusk, deceased, son of James and Priscilla (McDow) Rusk, was of Irish descent, and was born in North Caro-

lina, March 15, 1816. When 8 years of age he came with his parents to Illinois, and located in what is now English township, where the greater portion of his life was spent. He followed the occupation of farming, having had a farm of 203 acres left him from his father's estate. He was married to Ellen Barr, Feb. 14, 1841. Five children were born to this union, of whom two are living—John W. and Thomas J. Those dead are—Nancy E., wife of L. N. Bridges; Mary P., and Julia A., wife of J. Arter. Mrs. Rusk died in May, 1851. In Jan., 1853, Mr. Rusk was again married, to Martha Crain, daughter of Silas and Rhoda Crain. They had eight children born to them, four of whom are dead—James E., born Feb. 23, 1854, died in Oct., 1856; Silas H., born March 3, 1855, died in Oct., 1856; Zachariah, born in Dec., 1861, died in Nov., 1863; Charlotte J., wife of J. Roberts, born Nov. 24, 1856, died May 30, 1875. Those living are—Emily C., born April 9, 1860; Ellen D., born May 10, 1863; Minnie N., and Francis O. They also brought up Charles H. Bridges, whom they adopted. Mr. Rusk's death occurred on the 1st day of Dec., 1881. He was a kind and indulgent husband and father, an upright, honest man, and a good citizen. His loss was deeply felt by his family, and by all who knew him. Mrs. Rusk now owns 80 acres on section 18, where she resides.

Moses Martin, a native of North Carolina, came to English township in the early part of 1829, and settled upon Sec. 26, where he lived for some time when he moved to Sec. 30 where he died. The latter event occurred in 1840.

He is buried on the farm he lived on, on the "Black Oak" mound, south of the Catholic church. He was known as one of the best citizens, and was much respected. He was a member of the Methodist church. He was twice married. His last wife was a Mrs. Beatty, of Cincinnati. His son, by his first marriage, named George, is now living west of Jerseyville, in English township.

George Martin, a respected citizen of English township, was born in St. Louis county, Mo., Dec. 5, 1819, being a son of Moses and Elizabeth (Carrico) Martin, the former a native of North Carolina, who died in 1840, and the latter a native of Kentucky. In 1824, the family moved to what is now Jersey county, where George was reared upon a farm where he remained until he attained his majority. He followed milling at Barnett's mill four years, then enlisted in the Mexican war and served one year, participating in the hard fought battle of Buena Vista. He returned from the army in 1847, locating then on Sec. 35, English township, Jersey county, where he had purchased 40 acres of land. This land was heavily timbered and he immediately set about clearing it. He now owns 100 acres on Secs. 35 and 26, which is all cleared and in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Martin was married Aug. 15, 1839, to Hannah Biggers, by whom he had four children, only one of whom is now living, Gilbert. Leonard was killed at the battle of Shiloh; John died from sickness, near Vicksburg, while serving his country, and Moses died in infancy. Mrs. Martin died Jan. 2, 1847, aged 23 years. Dec. 31, of the same year, Mr.

Martin was married to Permelia Hinson Beggs, and by this marriage has five children—Letha J., born Oct. 2, 1848, now the wife of Henry Dabbs, of English township; Vincent M., born Dec. 11, 1852; Mary, born Feb. 23, 1855; Almenia, born in 1860, now the wife of George E. Henson, of Otter Creek township, and Elizabeth, born May 1, 1862. Mr. Martin has worked hard for what he possesses and is now enjoying the results of his past labor.

Ezekiel Chance made a settlement within the limits of Jersey county in the fall of 1829. He was born in Wayne county, N. C., Dec. 10, 1798. In 1804, his father moved to Virginia. Ezekiel moved to Wayne county, Ky., in 1816, where about two years afterwards he was married to Mrs. Ruth Stuart nee Peters. In 1828, his wife dying, he disposed of his property in Kentucky, and came to Illinois, locating in Madison county, where he remained one year, then came here as above stated, and located on section 13, Otter Creek township. In 1831 he settled on a farm on section 28, this township. In Dec., 1831, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Philip and Polly Grimes. They had three children, all now deceased. He is now numbered with the dead. He was buried on the old homestead, at his own request.

John Cope, also, settled in this township in 1829. He remained at that location until 1846, when he removed within the present corporation limits of Jerseyville, where he died in 1850. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth. He was a quiet citizen.

Among the settlers of the year 1830, in this locality, was Uriel Crain, who

located upon a farm on section 15. He lived on the southeast quarter of that section until about 1835, when he died.

There was a store at what is called the Black Oak Mound, in 1834. George Smith ran it. He had been here some time before starting the store. He ran this place a few years, until the town of Saulsbury was started, in the western part of the county, when he removed his stock over there. He remained there several years, and then went to the Platte Purchase, near St. Joseph, Mo., where he still engaged in merchandising, and became very wealthy. He died a few years ago.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in what is now English township was taught by Galen McKinney, in a little log house on section 23, about 1823. Among the first scholars were: J. T. Grimes, James, Philip, Eleanor and Amanda Darr, Hester, Elizabeth and Lucinda Grimes, a daughter and son of Harmon Hatfield, Harrison and Eliza Colean, and Nathaniel Darneille. Galen McKinney, the teacher, went back to Tennessee, whence he had come.

The first frame school building in district No. 1 was erected in 1850, by John Cowen & Son. The present school house was built in 1864. It is 20x28 feet in ground area. The average attendance is about 17. The district embraces sections 11, 12, 13, 14, and the southeast quarter of section 10.

The school building at present used in district No. 2 was erected in 1879, at a cost of \$550. It is 24x36 feet in size. The first teacher in this building was Jacob Tuseher. William Myers is the present pedagogue. The average at-

tendance is about 22. This district embraces the west halves of sections 5 and 8, and all of sections 6, 7, 17, 18, 19 and 20. The first school house in this district was built of logs, and was called the Armstrong school house. It was built about 1832, on the southwest quarter of section 20. The ruins of that early building are still on the site. Its use was discontinued about 1849. School was then held in a small house on Thomas Roberts' farm, on the northeast quarter of section 20. About two years later, a building was erected on the northeast quarter of section 8. This served until the present building was constructed.

District No. 3 embraces sections 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33. The school building is located on the northwest quarter of section 32. The first building was a log house, built about 1840, a little to the south of the present edifice. Among the first interested in this school were the families of Christopher and John Kirchner, F. Heitzig, a potter, and others. The present building was constructed about 1860.

Included in district No. 4, are all of sections 4 and 9; the west half and a part of the east half of section 3; east of sections 5 and 8, and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 10.

District No. 5 embraces all of the south half, the northeast quarter, and a part of the northwest quarter of section 23; the west half of 24, all of 25, 26, 27 and 34, and the north half of 35 and 36. The first school in this district was held in a log house on the southeast quarter of section 25. John Sloan taught the first school here, about 1830. The next teacher was Thomas Richard-

son. A log school house was built on the southeast quarter of section 25. Thomas Richardson was the first teacher there. School was kept there until 1860, when a log building was erected on the northwest quarter of section 36. In 1869 a building was erected on the northeast quarter of section 26, which has since been remodeled and forms the present school house.

The present school house in district No. 6 was erected in 1852, at a cost of about \$300. Piatt Schaffer was the contractor. The building is 18x24 feet in ground dimensions. An average attendance of 30 scholars is kept by this school. The district embraces all of sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, and a portion of the northwest quarter of 23.

District No. 7 had its first school building in 1856. It is 16x22 feet in size, and was constructed by Jesse White, at a cost of about \$300. Its average attendance is 15 pupils. Included in this district are sections 1 and 2, and a part of 3.

District No. 8 embraces the south half of sections 35 and 36.

CEMETERIES.

The first person buried in the Salem cemetery was James McGee, who died in the year 1854.

In the Lax cemetery an interment was made in 1830, being the body of Silas Crain, Sr.

Brown's cemetery was laid out by John Brown. It was for a time a private cemetery, used by the family. Mr. Brown afterwards deeded it to the county. One of his children was the first person buried there.

Grimes' cemetery is the name of another burying place in English town-

ship. A member of the Grimes family, a child, was the first one buried in this cemetery. That was in the year 1828. This cemetery is on section 23.

St. Mary's cemetery is the burying ground connected with the Catholic church of the same name in English township.

HISTORIC ITEMS.

The first white child born in what is now English township, was J. T. Grimes, commonly known as "Tram" Grimes. He was born in January, 1820, and his father was Philip Grimes one of the early settlers.

The pioneer school of this township was taught by Galen McKinney.

Rev. Jacob Rhodes, a Baptist divine preached the first sermon.

The first justice of the peace was Calvin Pegee.

RELIGIOUS.

The building of the Lebanon Baptist church was erected in 1850. The first minister was Rev. Jacob Rhodes.

St. Mary's Catholic church is located on section 30.

Rev. Frank J. Reinhart, pastor of St. Mary's church (Catholic), near Fieldon, was born in Germany, April 20, 1834. He is a son of Lawrence and Frances Reinhart, also natives of Germany. Father Reinhart was reared in his native country and received a liberal education, becoming fitted for a priest. He began his life work in the old country, where he remained till 1864. In that year he immigrated to the United States. Landing at New York he proceeded westward to Alton, and thence to Quincy, where he had charge of the German Catholic church about 15 years. He now makes his home at Fieldon.

PROMINENT AND INFLUENTIAL CITIZENS.

Among the more enterprising and intelligent citizens of the county, are many residents of this township. We notice the most of them in this connection.

Lloyd T. English, a farmer of English township, is a native of this county, and was born March 8, 1818, being a son of John N. Sr., and Elizabeth (Belt) English. The former is a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Illinois. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, spending his youth in the various duties incident to such a life, and in attending the common schools of the county, where he was mostly educated. He was married April 3, 1873, to Sarah E. Goodman, daughter of David and Rebecca Goodman. They are the parents of two children—Lizzie and Robert C. His wife died Feb. 15, 1883. Mr. English owns 280 acres of land, all of which is under cultivation. His place is well improved and bears evidence of the thrift and enterprise of its owner. He takes a commendable interest in public affairs, and has been highway commissioner and is supervisor.

Horatio N. Belt, Sr., was born in Maryland, in 1796, his father being Francis Thomas Belt. When H. N. was but a child, his parents removed to Bedford county, Va., where our subject was principally reared. When 19 years of age, he entered the service of the United States in the last war with Great Britain, and served under Jackson, in that war. He returned to Virginia from the army, and shortly afterwards the family removed to the state of Tennessee. H. N. was married while in that state to Miss Anderson. By that mar-

riage there were two children—Francis T., who adopted steamboating as a profession, and run the first flatboat on the Illinois river, and was blown up on the steamboat Saluda, at Lexington, Mo., with 300 others, he being captain of the boat. His remains were sent home and buried in the Lax cemetery, with his wife, where his son, George, erected a handsome monument over their remains. The other child died in infancy. From Tennessee the family moved to Illinois, locating near Troy, Madison county, where the father of H. N. died. Thence H. N., with his family, removed to St. Louis, in 1831. Thence he removed to Calhoun county in Aug., 1833. In Sept., 1833, he bought an improvement in Jersey county, on section 22, Rosedale township. There he remained till 1835, when he removed to section 15, English township, where he remained till 1854, when he removed to Fieldon, where he lived until his death, Jan. 8, 1870. His second wife yet survives him. Her name was Mary J. West. She was also a native of Virginia. They were married in St. Clair county, in the spring of 1821. By this marriage there were 11 children—Elizabeth N., wife of J. N. English; Lloyd T., living in New Orleans, steamboating; John H., subject of a following sketch; Wm. Anderson, deceased; Mary Jane, deceased; Vinson W., deceased, one of the firm of Belt & Bro., builders of the Union mill, in Fieldon; he died in 1854, and is buried at Salem cemetery; James H., ex-sheriff of the county, now living in Bunker Hill; Martha Frances, deceased; H. N. Belt, Jr., now a banker in Bunker Hill, Ill.; George W., deceased in infancy; Virginia, wife of C. S. Olney, merchant

of Fieldon. H. N. Belt, Sr., is buried at the Salem cemetery, on section 16, English township, on the farm of John H. Belt.

John H. Belt, one of the early settlers of the county, and a prominent citizen, was born in Madison county, Ill., March 10, 1827; his parents being Horatio N. and Mary (West) Belt, both of whom were native Virginians. The former died Jan. 8, 1870, at his residence in Fieldon, and his mother yet lives at that place, at the advanced age of 80 years. John H. was reared on a farm, and worked for his father until 19 years old. He then went to Calhoun county, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits three years, then moved back to this county, where he purchased 160 acres of land, and lived on the same. In 1854 he moved to Fieldon, and built the Eugenie flouring mill. In 1864 he moved back to his farm, bought 240 acres more of land, which has since been his home. Soon after moving back he completed a fine two-story residence, of brick construction, 22x44, with an L 18x32, having all the modern improvements, including a McPherson wrought iron furnace, heating the house by steam. He has a beautiful home, and is now in the enjoyment of a competency fairly won. He was married, Oct. 10, 1847, while a resident of Calhoun county, to Matilda Bramlett, of Jersey county, daughter of Elkana and Sarah (Lofton) Bramlett. Her father was a native of Virginia, and her mother of Kentucky. They are the parents of eight children, six of whom are living—William O., Walter S., Floyd T., Helena M., George W. and John H. Those deceased were—Helena, who died April

12, 1856, and Isadora, who died Aug. 15, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Belt are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Fieldon, of which society he is the present pastor. He owns 400 acres of land, and has considerable property. Mrs. Belt's mother, Sarah Bramlett, makes her home with them. She is now 82 years old, and has been a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church for 50 years. She has been afflicted with blindness about eight years. Mr. Belt's father built one of the first houses at Jerseyville, in 1834, one of the first store buildings, and the first blacksmith shop. He has thus witnessed the development of this county, and been an important factor in transforming it from a state of natural wildness to a desirable, well settled country, teeming with wealth and prosperity.

Joseph B. Schroeder was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 24, 1821. He is the second child of a family of four children of Charles H. and Hannah Schroeder, who were both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and English descent. In 1838 Mr. S. removed with his family to St. Louis, and about 1845 his wife died in that city. He survived her death until 1847. Mr. Schroeder served in the war of 1812, and was for a considerable portion of the time clerk to the captain of the revenue cutter of the privateer service. His wife's father, Dr. H. Y. Carter, was a surgeon in the army during the Revolutionary contest. Joseph B. was educated principally in the schools of Delaware county, Penna., where he laid the foundation of a knowledge of the rudiments of a common school educa-

tion. When about 14 years of age he became an apprentice to learn the coach making trade. In the fall of 1840 he went to St. Louis, where he resided until Jan., 1841, after which he came to Illinois, landing at Grafton. After a stay in that place of a few days, he rode over to Otter Creek prairie, and there formed a partnership with William Montgomery, in wagon making. This partnership lasted about nine months, when he carried on the business alone until 1844. On the 16th of May, of that year, he was united in marriage to Priscilla Patterson, daughter of Maj. Gershom Patterson, an old resident of this county, who was born in Kentucky in 1796, and came with his parents to Illinois the year following. They settled in what was then called the New Design, at which place his father died. His mother was again married to William Dennis, who was killed by the Indians, thus leaving her with only the support of young Gershom. After he had grown to manhood, he went to Kentucky and brought back his cousin, Eleanor Cooper, to visit his mother, and in the year 1819 they were united in marriage. By this union he had five children, one of whom is yet living. In March, 1820, he removed with his family to the present limits of Jersey county, and on the 5th of Jan., 1821, entered a body of land and immediately commenced to improve the same. On the breaking out of the Black Hawk war he enlisted, and was soon afterward elected captain. He proceeded with his men to join the army, stationed at Rock Island, and after the treaty was effected and the army disbanded, he returned to his farm. He was a short

time after commissioned major of militia by the governor of Illinois. Maj. Patterson and wife were both members of the M. E. Church. He was a man of the old style of hospitality, genial and courteous to all. As a farmer he was successful, and at the time of his death owned about 1,800 acres of good land in Jersey and Montgomery counties. In politics he was a whig. Mrs. Patterson died at their home, Nov. 10, 1853, and on Jan. 24, 1856, the major was married to Mrs. Mary Mabree. Mr. Patterson died Jan. 30, 1857, and his wife survived him until Jan. 20, 1870. Joseph B. Schroeder and wife have had five children, four of whom are yet living. Their eldest daughter Nellie, is the wife of L. L. Hereford. After his marriage Mr. S. settled on the farm where he now resides, living in a rude log cabin which was almost surrounded by forest trees, and in that dreary solitude he commenced to clear a farm. Few men of our day would have the pluck to go out and encounter those hardships, but possessing industry and energy, he was successful in the accomplishment of his designs. At the age of 16 Joseph became a member of the Methodist Church, his wife being a member for many years, also. Mr. Schroeder's first vote for president was cast for Henry Clay, and after the whig party was disorganized he joined the ranks of the democracy, to which he has ever afterward strongly adhered. He is also a member of the Mystic tie. Quite a relic of the family is a set of candle sticks, snuffers and tray. They were handed down to Mr. Schroeder's grandfather, who was almost 100 years of age at the time of

his death, and from him on down the line of human progress, until the year 1845, they came into the possession of Mr. Schroeder, who is now residing on his farm, enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life.

John N. English, Jr., was born in Jersey county, Feb. 19, 1852, his parents being John N. and Elizabeth (Belt) English, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Illinois. He was brought up on a farm, and remained with his parents until 24 years of age. He was married Jan. 27, 1876, to Fannie D. Henderson. Mr. and Mrs. English are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Jerseyville. He now owns 180 acres of land all under cultivation. He is an enterprising young man takes a commendable interest in public affairs and has been the township clerk for the past five years.

Hubert Sauer, an old and highly respected citizen of English township, was born in Germany, Dec. 27, 1807, his parents being Mathias and Mary (Stickler) Sauer, also of Germany. Hubert grew to manhood in his native country, and there, in his youth, learned the carpenter's trade. In December, 1851, he bade farewell to his Fatherland, taking passage at Havre, on a ship bound for New Orleans. Landing in that city, he proceeded to St. Louis; thence, to Alton, coming, soon after, to Jersey county. In 1852 he bought 80 acres of land in English township, upon which he lived about a year; then sold, and purchased another 80 acres in the same township, which has since been his home. Mr. Sauer has been three times married, first in 1834, to Mary Ulillah, by whom he had four children—Hubert,

Caroline, Magdaline and Mary U. Mrs. Sauer died in 1844, and Mr. Sauer was married to Tracy Mill, who died in 1875. By this union seven children were born—Joseph, married to Nettie Meisner, and now living in Montgomery county; August, Charles, Nettie, Edward, Frederick and George. Mr. Sauer was married the third time. He has been an energetic and hard-working man, and is now in comfortable circumstances. He is a member of the Catholic church.

Peter Drainer was born in the city of Cologne, Germany, March 23, 1823, and is a son of Peter and Mary Drainer, natives of Germany. He grew to manhood in his native country, and was there married Jan. 12, 1852, to Ursula Pit, daughter of George Pit. In 1854 he decided to immigrate to America and took passage with his family, on board of a sailing vessel at Antwerp, on the 13th of April. They landed in New Orleans, where they remained about a year, then went to St. Louis where he worked at brick mason work eight months. He had learned the mason's trade, and followed the same in Germany, previous to coming to this country. In the fall of 1855 he came to Jersey county and settled at Fieldon where he worked at his trade three years. At the expiration of that period he had succeeded in saving enough of his earnings to buy a small farm, and accordingly purchased 80 acres of land on Sec. 19, of English township, to which he removed, and upon which he has ever since resided. He has added to his real estate until he at present owns 240 acres. In 1871 he erected a commodious two-story frame dwelling, at a cost of \$2,800. It is situated upon a slight elevation of land,



Chas. M. Lorton

and everything about the premises indicates the thrift and enterprise of the owner. Mr. and Mrs. Drainer have had six children born to them—Theresa Helene, now the wife of John Woke, of Fieldon; Mary Louisa, died in Germany; Peter, married to Anna Bunsy, and living in English township; Hugo, Peah Desideria and Germanny Prudenty. Mary died in Germany. Mr. Drainer and his family are members of the Catholic church. Mrs. Drainer died in 1869, and was laid to rest in St. Mary's cemetery. Mr. Drainer is a democrat politically, and has held the office of school director for nine years.

John Hetzel, one of the most prosperous and influential of the German citizens of English township, was born May 23, 1826, in Germany, his parents being Conrad and Josephine (Schabel) Hetzel, also natives of Germany. In 1849 John Hetzel immigrated to the United States, taking passage on board a sailing vessel, the *Graftstroom*, at Rotterdam. He landed at New York, and from there went to Milwaukee, Wis. He had, previous to coming to America, learned the machinist's trade, working upon locomotives and other machinery. He also did military service in that country two years. In 1855 he came to Jersey county and settled on Otter creek, where he remained one year, then removed to section 18, English township, where he purchased 40 acres of land. He now owns 320 acres in this section, which is mostly under cultivation. In 1881 he erected a handsome and commodious residence, costing \$3,000. His other improvements are of a corresponding description, and everything about the place indicates thrift

and prosperity. Mr. Hetzel was married in March, 1851, to Henrietta Auspach, daughter of David and Mary (Reedy) Auspach. They are the parents of nine children—Josephine L., born Aug. 12, 1852; George F., born Sept. 4, 1855; August P., born Aug. 13, 1857; Mary E. born Sept. 18, 1861; Catherine E., born Oct. 12, 1861; William H., born Sept. 25, 1863; Antoinette H., born Feb. 20, 1868; Emily L., born March 21, 1870, and John E., born Feb. 6, 1873. Mr. Hetzel is politically a republican and has held the office of school director for some time.

Frederick Becker, deceased, son of John and Christiana (Tulla) Becker, was born in Germany, Jan. 24, 1837. He resided in his native country until 16 years of age; then in 1853, took passage at Bremen on board a ship bound for the port of New Orleans, United States of America. Soon after his arrival in that city he came up the river to St. Louis, and thence to Jersey county. He remained here for a short time working at different places, then went to Upper Alton where he worked four years in a pottery. In 1857 he returned to Germany on a business trip, and while there was taken ill and obliged to remain for about one year. In 1858 he came back to Jersey county and worked for several years, laying by his earnings until he had a sum sufficient to purchase 80 acres of land, to which he then removed and which was his home until his decease, June 2, 1879. His remains were laid to rest in St. Mary's cemetery. He was married April 12, 1864, to Wilhelmina Tonsor, daughter of Frank and Mary (Reesey) Tonsor. Seven children were born to them—Mary, John,

Charles, Theodore, Joseph, Frank and Henry. Mrs. Becker and her family are members of the Catholic church. She has 200 acres of land and a pleasant residence desirably located.

Henry Brockmeyer was born in Germany, June 8, 1825, being a son of John F. and Elizabeth (Groppel) Brockmeyer, natives of Germany, where the latter died in 1838, and the former in 1853. Henry immigrated to America the same year in which his father died, landing in New Orleans. He went from thence to St. Louis, where he remained one year. In the fall of 1854, he came to Jersey county, and settled in Richwoods township, purchasing 40 acres of land, on which he resided 10 years. He then sold out and bought 40 acres in English township, where he has ever since resided. His farm is located on section 32, and is in good cultivation. It now contains 290 acres. Mr. Brockmeyer was married in Oct., 1854, to Ann M. Lechtermann, and by this union has six children—Mary, now the wife of Otha Kirchner, of English township; John, married to Caroline Hausholter, and living in Otterville; Henry, Ann, Louisa and Otila. Mr. Brockmeyer and his family are members of the German Lutheran church.

S. G. Downey is a native of this county, and was born Sept. 24, 1835, his parents being Uriah and Mary (Griswold) Downey. He was brought up on a farm, remaining with his parents until their death. In 1874 he went to Denver, Col., for his health, where he remained about three months. He then returned to the old homestead, where he has since lived. Mr. Downey has been twice married, first to Charlotte Crane,

in 1870. By that union there were two children—Edwin and Pearl. His first wife died in 1874. He was again married, in 1875, to Elizabeth J. Miller, daughter of Christopher Miller. By this union there are five children—Sylvester, James, Jessie, Rosetta, and an infant son, not yet named. Mr. Downey owns 120 acres of land, all under cultivation, and is one of the most enterprising of English township's citizens. Politically, he adheres to the Republican party, and is a member of the A. F. & A. M. of Kane.

John F. Wegmann, teacher of the German and American school near Fieldon, is a son of Herman and Rosa (Wille) Wegmann, natives of Germany. He was born in Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 14, 1849. He obtained his education at the Christian Brothers' College in St. Louis, graduating at that institution in 1867. He learned the printer's trade in Jefferson City, and followed the same in that city three years. In 1882 he came to Jersey county and settled near Fieldon, since which he has occupied his present position. He is well qualified for his duties and as a teacher is popular and successful. He was married, July 1, 1884, to Josephine Timpe, daughter of William and Theresa (Vahle) Timpe. Mr. and Mrs. Wegmann have one daughter—Mary.

Peter Mowen came to Jersey county about the year 1852. He was born in Ireland, Aug. 1, 1837, and is a son of Arthur and Alice Mowen, both of whom died when Peter was very young, he being left in the care of an uncle, with whom he lived eight years, and was brought up on a farm. In 1850 he came to America, setting sail from Liverpool,

and landing in New Orleans, where he remained about one and a half years. He then came to this county. Here he worked for different parties until 1863. In August of that year, he was married to Sarah Chance, widow of Andrew Chance, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hillman. They have six children—George, Robert, Della, Walter, Cyrus and Freddy. Mr. Mowen owns a good farm, comprising 140 acres, and is engaged in general farming. Mrs. Mowen died in February, 1884. Mr. Mowen has been a very energetic and industrious man, and has succeeded in accumulating a comfortable property.

Anton Hœlker was born in Germany, Jan. 30, 1830, and is a son of Deitrich and Mary (Hamost) Hœlker. He resided in his native country until he arrived at the age of 30 years; then, in 1860, emigrated to the United States, sailing from Bremen and landing in due time at New Orleans. He proceeded thence to St. Louis, and came soon after to Jersey county. For the first four years after his arrival here he worked out by the month, at farming, then rented a farm which he cultivated about five years. He then purchased a tract of 80 acres located on section 17, English township, where he has ever since resided. Mr. Hœlker has been twice married, first to Catherine Stark, who died in 1873, leaving three children—Albert, Anna, now the wife of John Keller of St. Louis, and Mary. Mr. Hœlker was again married. All of the family are members of the Catholic church. He is an industrious and enterprising farmer and a worthy citizen. Before coming to this country, Mr. H. served 7 years in the Prussian army.

Charles Goetten was born April 20, 1825, in Germany, being a son of Anthony and Christina (Ulrich) Goetten, also natives of Germany. The former died in that country, but the latter is yet living with her son, Charles, the subject of this sketch. She is now upwards of 90 years of age. In 1854 Charles bade farewell to his native land, and, accompanied by his mother, took passage on a sailing-vessel at Bremen and came to America, landing at New Orleans; thence, proceeded to St. Louis, from whence he came soon after to Jerseyville. He hired out one fall and summer, then purchased 120 acres of land on sections 29 and 30, of English township, where he has ever since resided. He was married on the 10th day of April, 1856, to Josephine Bertman, daughter of Henry Bertman. They are the parents of four children, three of whom are living—Henry, Joseph and Charles. Frederick is deceased. Mr. Goetten and family are members of the Catholic church. His farm now contains 187 acres, and is in a high state of cultivation. He has accumulated his property by hard labor, and is an intelligent and worthy citizen.

James Fleming was born in county Mayo, Ireland, in the year 1838, being a son of Patrick and Julia (Clark) Fleming, natives of Ireland. James was reared in that country, to agricultural pursuits, and in his early manhood came to the United States, taking passage at Liverpool, on board the steamer Constitution, which at that time brought 880 passengers to the American shore. Mr. Fleming located first in Pennsylvania, where he remained one year, then removed to New York state, and

soon after to Kentucky, thence to Ohio, thence to Indiana, coming from the latter state to Jersey county, Illinois. He purchased, on his arrival here, 40 acres of land in English township, where he has ever since resided. In 1875 he built a large frame residence, costing \$1,500. He also has other good improvements. He was married in 1863, to Anna Price, but was previously married. By the latter union 10 children have been born—Julia, Patrick E., Anna, Bridget, Richard, Katie, Ella, James, John, and Winifred. Mr. Fleming's farm now contains 160 acres of land, and is located on section 34. He is an intelligent and thrifty farmer. All of the family are members of the Catholic church.

Gates Hooper, deceased, was born in Germany in 1822. He grew to manhood in that country, there learning the the cooper's trade. In 1845 he came to America, and first stopped in St. Louis, where he remained a short time, then came to Jerseyville, where he followed the cooper's trade for a time. He then purchased 20 acres of land, to which he soon afterwards added 40 acres. He removed to this land, residing upon the same until his death. He was married in 1842 to Dora Harkmaster, daughter of John Harkmaster. They had seven children, five of whom are living—Dora, George, Henry, Sophia and Frank. Mrs. Hooper is now married to Mr. Holla, and now resides in English township, where she owns 60 acres of land. She is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Fieldon. Her deceased husband was an energetic, hard-working man, and at his death left his family in comfortable circumstances.

His loss was deeply felt by his family and by his neighbors.

John H. Goeman, a prosperous citizen of this township, is a son of John H. and Margaret (Dougherty) Goeman, natives of Germany. The subject of this sketch was born in that country, April 4, 1829. In 1857 he came to America in a sailing vessel, embarking at Bremen and landing in the city of New York, from whence he went to St. Louis. He remained there a short time then came to Jersey county and bought 80 acres of land in English township. An old log cabin was standing upon the place, but with that exception, it was unimproved. He now owns 1000 acres upon the same section (19), and has a fine farm with substantial improvements. He was married in Germany, in 1847, to Sophia Ollarking, daughter of Henry Ollarking. Mr. and Mrs. Goeman are the parents of four children—Emma, now the wife of William Woods, of Jerseyville; Dena, wife of George Hooper, of English township; Sophia, wife of Edward Sauer, of English township, and Henry. Mr. Goeman is a man of intelligence and enterprise, and a useful member of society. He is, with his wife, a member of the German Lutheran church at Fieldon.

John Garrels came to Jersey county in the summer of 1854, and located at Jerseyville, where he remained 11 years, engaged in working at the shoemaker's trade. In 1865 he purchased his present farm, which comprises 100 acres, located in English township. Mr. Garrels was born in Germany, May 3, 1834, his parents being John and Talka (Jordan) Garrels, natives of Germany. In 1853,

he took passage on board a sailing vessel bound for America, and landed in New Orleans. He proceeded thence to Alton, where he remained a short time, then came to Jersey county, as before stated. He learned the shoemaker's trade in his native country, and followed the same there for 15 years. He was married Jan. 14, 1859, to Lizzie Fall, and by this union had one child—John, who died at the age of 22 years. Mrs. Garrels died in 1861, and Mr. Garrels was again married to Margaret Cooper, who died in 1864, having two children, one of whom is living—Charles. In 1865 Mr. Garrels was married to Mary Arnoldi, by whom he has one son—Henry. Mr. Garrels is a prosperous and enterprising farmer, and a good citizen.

Anthony Meisner is of German descent, being a son of Anthony and Catherine Meisner, both natives of Germany. The subject of this sketch was born in Jersey county, Ill., Aug. 9, 1853, and was brought up on his father's farm, receiving his education in the country schools. He has always followed farming, and now owns a well cultivated farm, located on section 30, English township, comprising 100 acres. He is a member of the Catholic church, an enterprising farmer, and a good citizen. Anthony Meisner, Sr., died in 1871. His widow, Mrs. Catharine Meisner, is yet living, and resides upon the homestead farm.

James L. Seago, a farmer and prominent citizen of English township, was born in Jersey county, Ill., Jan. 7, 1837, his parents being John and Mary Ann (Campbell) Seago, natives of North Carolina. His father died in Tennessee

in 1869, and his mother in this township in 1879. He was brought up on a farm, assisting his father in the multifarious duties incident to agricultural life until about 26 years old. In the fall of 1865 he bought 40 acres of land on section 3, where he located and remained one year. He then purchased 80 acres on section 8, where he lived two years. In 1871 he bought 60 acres of land on section 4, subsequently adding 20 acres, and moved on to it, and also purchased a saw-mill, which he operated eight years. In 1884 he built, a large, two-story frame residence costing \$3,000. He was married Sept. 17, 1863, to Achsah Carrico, daughter of John C. and Winnie Ann Carrico. They are the parents of four children—Oscar, Winnie, George and Charlie. Mr. Seago now owns 440 acres of land, mostly under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Seago are members of the Baptist church. He takes an interest in public affairs, and has held the office of township trustee.

Joseph Hagen, son of John and Louisa (Hunt) Hagen, is a native of Germany, where he was born July 22, 1843. His early life was spent in Germany. There, in his youth, he learned the cooper's and carpenter's trades and followed the same until 1867, when he left that country for America, taking passage at Bremen, on a sailing vessel and landing in the city of New Orleans. He went directly to St. Louis, thence to Alton, where he remained one year, during which he followed the cooper's trade. He then came to Jersey county, locating in English township. Here he bought 60 acres of land, upon which he built a house and has since made this his home. August 8, 1873, he was mar-

ried to Catherine Meisner and by this union have five children--Louisa, Frank, Lemena, Joseph and Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Hagen are members of the Catholic church. He is an industrious and enterprising farmer and a good citizen.

Sigel Schaaf, an enterprising young farmer of English township, is a son of Louis and Christina (Youngflood) Schaaf, natives of Germany. Sigel Schaaf was born on the 25th day of Oct., 1863, in Jersey county, Ill., and was here reared upon a farm, obtaining his education in the district schools. He resided with his parents until March 28, 1885, when he was united in marriage with Sophia Harding, daughter of Michael and Mary H. Harding. Mr. Schaaf cultivates about 100 acres of land and is an intelligent and worthy citizen.

John Holten, deceased, was born in Germany, Oct. 11, 1821. In 1857 he came to America, landing at New Orleans, where he remained about one year. He then went to St. Louis. In 1863 he purchased 67 acres of land in St. Clair county, Ill., where he resided 11 years. He died March 6, 1871. In April, 1856, he was married to Charlotte Ikum, daughter of Matz Ikum. Nine children were born to them, six of whom are now living--Henry, married to Josephine Plongo, and living in French village St. Clair Co., Ill.; Charles, Frank, Lizzie, Jule and Joseph (twins). After the death of her husband, Mrs. Holten sold her home in St. Clair county, and removed to English township, Jersey county, where she purchased 80 acres of land on which she has since resided. She now owns 147 acres of land, 67 acres of which lies in St. Clair county.

Mrs. Holten and her family are members of the Catholic church.

William Rainey, son of William and Eliza (Tobrytha) Rainey, is a native of South Carolina, born Oct. 26, 1834. William Rainey, Sr., died Aug. 30, 1870, in Tennessee. His widow is yet living, and resides in Hill county, Tex. The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm, remaining with his parents until he attained his majority. He then went to Tippah county, Miss., where he resided three years, after which he went to Bethel, Tenn. During his residence there he enlisted in Co. I, 11th Ill. Cav., and served three years, participating in the battles of Corinth, Lexington, Vicksburg, Tupelo, and Ft. Blakeley. At the close of his term of service, he came to this county, and located in English township, which has since been his home. In 1877 he took a trip to Texas, remaining in that state during one winter. Mr. Rainey was married, Nov. 25, 1855, to Malinda C. Thompson, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth A. Thompson. Seven children have been born to them, only one of whom is living--Sarah C. He is the owner of 42 acres of land on section 2. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and, with his wife and daughter, holds connection with the Methodist church.

George C. Kirchner, deceased, settled in Jersey county at an early day, having come from Germany to America in 1835. He was born in Germany, Jan. 16, 1816, and was 17 years old when he immigrated to this country. He landed in New Orleans, and immediately started for St. Louis, but on account of the river being frozen over, was six months in making the trip. He remained in St.

Louis for a time, then came to Jersey county, where he resided until his decease, Dec. 11, 1881. At the time of his death he owned 365 acres of land, and was in prosperous circumstances. He was married June 27, 1823, to Elizabeth Thurston, who died Sept. 13, 1865. They had 12 children, eight of whom are now living—George B., Gottfried, William W., Charles R., Clarissa C., Valentine H., Otha O., L. H., and Ulysses C. Nov. 1, 1871, Mr. Kirchner was married to Maria C. Becker, who survives him. By this union there were four children—William H., Henry L., Anna and Emelia. Mrs. Kirchner now owns 85 acres of land, and assisted by her children, carries on farming. The family are all members of the German Lutheran church of Fieldon.

Francis Middendorf, son of John H. and Mary E. (Meyer) Middendorf, was born in Germany on the 28th of April, 1832. His parents were also natives of Germany. In 1855 Francis came to America, accompanied by his mother. Landing at New Orleans they proceeded to St. Louis, and to St. Clair county, Ill., where he remained about four months. He went from there to St. Charles county, Mo., following farming and working in a nursery six months, after which he returned to St. Louis. Six months later he returned to St. Charles county, and remained about one year, then again went to St. Clair county. In 1862 he came to Jersey county, and for four years worked out by the month. At the end of that time he rented a farm in English township, and lived upon the same seven years. He then purchased 120 acres of land on section 19, of the same township, where

he has since lived. He was married Aug. 22, 1866, to Magdala Fairman, daughter of Deidrich Fairman. They are the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living—Louisa, Fritz, Katie, Mary A., Clara E., Mary Mena, and Joseph F. One daughter, Mary, is deceased. Mrs. Middendorf is a member of the Catholic Church. He is an industrious man and has secured a comfortable home.

Peter Blaeser was born in Germany, Aug. 13, 1851, being a son of Henry and Agnes (Reichard) Blaeser, also natives of Germany. Peter grew to manhood in that country, and when quite young learned the carpenter's trade, which occupation he has followed most of the time since. On attaining his majority he entered the Prussian army and served three years. In 1876 he bade farewell to the fatherland, and set sail for America, embarking at Bremen, on board a steamer bound for Baltimore, where he landed in due time. He then came west to Illinois, settling in Putnam county, where he worked two years, after which he located in English township, Jersey county, where he has since remained. Mr. Blaeser was married on the 14th of Jan., 1879, to Mary Schneider, daughter of John and Helena Schneider. They have two children—Mary and Charles J. Mr. and Mrs. Blaeser are members of the Catholic church.

Milo Landon, a prominent resident of English township, was born in what is now Jersey county, March 16, 1838, his parents being Norton and Sarah E. (Falkner) Landon, the former a native of New York and the latter of Pennsylvania. His father is now living in Kan-

sas. His mother died in August, 1882. Milo was brought up on a farm and was employed in the various duties incident to an agricultural life on the old homestead until he was 22 years old. He then located on what is now known as the Samuel Hinson farm. Subsequently he sought a location in Kansas and Missouri, but finding nothing better than Jersey county, he returned and resumed farming and has since been thus employed. He was married May 20, 1860, to Huldah Hinson, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Cope) Hinson. They are the parents of 10 children, eight of whom are now living—Charles, who is married to Lizzie Reed and living at home; Sarah E., Clara, Edward, Frederick, Stella, Elsa and Frank. Those deceased were Orson, who died Jan. 3, 1862, and David who died Jan. 6, 1862. Mr. Landon owns 121 acres of land. He belongs to the A. F. & A. M., of Jerseyville. With his wife he is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Otterville.

Willis Whitlow, a farmer of English township, was born in Greene county, this state, Feb. 13, 1836, his parents being Daniel and Fannie Whitlow. He was brought up on a farm, remaining at home with his parents until about 21 years old. He has traveled over considerable country since that time, hoping to find some place more agreeable to his tastes. He explored in Southern Kansas, was in Brown county, Ia., attended the World's Fair, at New Orleans, and went down to the Gulf of Mexico. In September, 1859, he was married to Emeline Moran, daughter of John and Polly (Bush) Moran. They are the parents of six children, four of

whom are now living—Hugh L., Elizabeth, Luella, and Ida. His wife died Oct. 5, 1881, of lung disease. Mr. Whitlow now owns 198 acres of land, and is an intelligent, respected citizen of this township.

Edward Allen, a citizen of English township, is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1849, his parents being Richard and Margaret (Sweeney) Allen, both of whom were also natives of the Emerald Isle. His parents both died in their native country. Edward immigrated to this country in 1880. He took passage at Liverpool, Eng., and sailed to Castle Garden, New York, thence he came to Jerseyville and located in English township. Here he made his home about two years, then went to Gage and Johnson counties, and for a time there followed farming. He then returned to his homestead in this county, which has since been his home. He was married May 12, 1885, to Mary Ryan. They are both members of the Catholic church at Jerseyville. He cultivates about 30 acres of land.

James P. Powel came to this county at the time of his birth, which occurred March 24, 1856, his parents being O. P. and Sarah (Russell) Powel, native Tennesseans, and now residents of this county. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, engaged in the various duties of such an occupation, and, thus employed, remained with his parents until 28 years old. He was educated in the common schools of the county, which instruction was subsequently supplemented by two terms at the Jacksonville Business College. He was married June 18, 1885, to Kate Daniels, daughter of J. S. Daniels. He

cultivates 200 acres of land on section 13. Mr. Powel is a member of the Second Presbyterian church, and is an enterprising young man. He is competent to fill any position in society, and his honesty and ability cannot fail to be appreciated by an intelligent community.

C. D. Beach was born in Vermont, near Burlington, July 17, 1800, his parents being Albert and Minerva (Comstock) Beach, also natives of Vermont. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm. When quite young, he started out for himself, and coming to this state, received his introduction by being put off a steamboat at the mouth of Macoupin slough. The fireman kindly threw him a firebrand, with which he built a camp fire, and there spent the night. Under such circumstances, especially as he was obliged to keep a good fire to keep away the wolves, he could not sleep or secure much rest. His personal property consisted of a small bundle containing a few shirts. He was, however, an energetic youth and soon secured a position teaching school, which business he followed for about 15 years. He then turned his attention exclusively to farming. In 1831 he built a steam saw-mill, which was among the first in the county. He operated the mill about one year, when he sold out to a man named Cory. He then purchased 150 acres of land in section 15, where he has since made his home. He was married in Aug., 1849, to Charlotte Vaughn, daughter of John and Hester Vaughn. By that union there were three children—Chas. L., Helen and Chas. His wife died in 1868. He was again married in Oct., 1877, to Harriet Miller.

By this union there were three children—Don, Walter and Harry. Mr. Beach now owns 217 acres of land, and is among the old settlers of this county.

Richard Jewsbury was born in England, May 31, 1806. He came to this country in 1836, and located near Jacksonville, Morgan county.

Ebenezer C. Jewsbury was born in Morgan county, March 8, 1838, his parents being Richard and Ann (Smith) Jewsbury, both of whom were from London, Eng. Ebenezer C. was brought up on a farm. His mother died in 1847, and he remained on the place until 21 years old. He then started out for himself, rented a farm, and followed agriculture until 1862, when he enlisted in the army, in Co. K, 101st Ill. Vol. Inf., and served three years. He participated in many battles and skirmishes, among them the siege of Vicksburg, Resaca, siege of Savannah, Atlanta, Peach Tree creek, Bentonville, and was a member of the force that, under Sherman, made the great march to the sea. Returning from the service, he went again to the old homestead, in Morgan county, and remained two years. In 1868 he came to this county, and located on sections 10 and 15, where he bought 146 acres of land. He was married, Jan. 12, 1870, to Martha J. Brown, daughter of Joseph R. and Harriet (Downes) Brown. They are the parents of five children—Joseph, R., Harriet A., Charles S., Maud M., and Harry C. Mr. Jewsbury now owns 166 acres of land, mostly under cultivation, except 40 acres, which is timber. He belongs to the A. F. & A. M., and, with his wife, is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He has held the office of school director, trustee and

assessor, and is prominently identified with the public matters of this township.

Andrew J. Rice, a prominent farmer of English township, was born in Greene county, this state, March 27, 1832, his parents being William R. and Cynthia E. (Wood) Rice, both of whom were native Kentuckians. His father died in Jan., 1842, and his mother is yet living near Woodville, in Greene county. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, and remained on the old homestead until 15 years old, then worked out by the month for about one year, when he abandoned farming and learned the trade of blacksmith, which business he followed for about nine years, working in different places. In 1860 he purchased 80 acres of land on section 15, English township, which has since been his home. In 1869 he added materially to the improvement of his place by the erection, on a good location, of a substantial and commodious frame house, at a cost of about \$2,000. He was married Sept. 23, 1858, to Mary E. Short, daughter of Alfred and Susanna Short. They are the parents of five children—Georgia, Joseph A., Harry H., William and James O. Mr. Rice now owns 140 acres of land, located on sections 10 and 15, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

William Timpe is a native of Germany, and was born April 12, 1833, his parents being Barney and Anna (Mueller) Timpe, both of whom were also natives of that country. In 1853 he bade farewell to friends and fatherland, and took passage on a sailing vessel at Bremen, bound for New Orleans, U. S. A., arriving in due season. He went to St. Louis and thence to Alton, where he

remained four years, being engaged in farming. In 1861 he came to this county and located in English township, where he bought 225 acres of land. He was married in Aug., 1855, to Tracy Fall, daughter of Toney Fall. They are the parents of 11 children—Josephine, who is the wife of John Wagman, and living in this township; Lizzie, John, Tracy, Frank, Willie, Joseph, Peter, Anna, Laura and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Timpe and family are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Timpe is a thorough-going and successful farmer, everything about his place indicating the thrift and enterprise of the owner. He is politically a democrat. Mr. Timpe is now living with his second wife, who was formerly Mary Madaisie.

William Falkner is a native of this state, and of Madison county. He was born Feb. 12, 1822, his parents being John and Sarah A. (Short) Falkner, both natives of Maryland. His father died March 25, 1825, and his mother March 23, 1853. He was brought up a farmer, and remained with his parents until 26 years old, and until their death. In 1846 he enlisted in the army, and served one year during the Mexican war. He participated in the noted battle of Buena Vista. In 1854 he purchased 60 acres of land on section 31, where he located and has lived since. He was married Feb. 24, 1854, to Edna A. Cooper, daughter of Jonathan and Eleanor (English) Cooper. They are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are now (1885) living—Sarah, who was married to Thomas A. Price, deceased, now living at home; Caddie E., living in Jerseyville; Mary R., now

the wife of Milo Cope, living near Otterville; Edna P., who was married to William Falkner, now living in English township; John J., William L., Elizabeth S. and Charles N. The one deceased was Mary E., who was married to John Morris. Mr. Falkner owns 60 acres of land on section 36. He, with his wife, is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Otterville. He is a highly respected citizen of his township, and would be a valuable acquisition to any community.

John G. Erwin, a farmer of English township, was born in this county, Feb. 1, 1841, his parents being William and Hannah (Brown) Erwin, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of Missouri. His father was born in 1808 and his mother in 1811, both of whom are still living in Girard, Macoupin county. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, and received his education mainly in the schools of this county. He attended McKendree College, at Lebanon, one year, but, on account of sickness, did not there complete the intended course. He was married Nov. 27, 1866, to Mary Cockrell, daughter of George and Minerva (Darlington) Cockrell. They are the parents of four children—Walter E., Charles W., Mattie B. and Louis Elmer. He owns 80 acres of land, all under cultivation. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. and R. A. M. Mr. and Mrs. Erwin are members of the Baptist church. He takes a commendable interest in public affairs; was appointed school treasurer in 1871, and has held that office ever since. In 1879-80-81 he was supervisor, and his interests seem closely identified with all public

matters calculated to benefit his township and community.

Louis Vahle was born in Jersey county, Illinois, March 31, 1857, being a son of John M. and Mary (Harris) Vahle, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Illinois. He lived with his parents upon a farm until he attained his majority, being educated in the districts schools. On Nov. 21, 1878, he was united in marriage with Lena Goetten, daughter of Casper and Christiana Goetten. They are the parents of three children—Mary, Christiana and Josephine. Mr. Vahle is engaged in farming, cultivating 120 acres of land. He is an enterprising and thrifty farmer and a good citizen.

Anthony Vahle, son of John M. and Mary (Harris) Vahle, was born in Jersey county, Jan. 23, 1860. He was reared upon a farm, and obtained his education in the district school, remaining with his parents until 23 years old. He then engaged in farming for himself, and now cultivates 120 acres of land. He is a member of the Catholic Church and a much respected and worthy young man.

John Howell is a native of this county, where he was born July 24, 1853. His parents, Uriah and Elsie (Nevius) Howell, were both born in New Jersey. The former died in April, 1884, but the latter is still living, residing in Jerseyville. The subject of this sketch has spent the greater portion of his life in Jersey county. In his youth he learned the carpenter trade, and followed the same for 11 years in this county. In 1873 he went to Nebraska and remained a year, during which he worked a part of the time,

at carpentering. He returned home in 1874 and continued to work at his trade. In the winter of 1881 he purchased 80 acres of land on section 24 of English township, which has been his residence since that time. December 12, 1876, he was married to Greta T. Snell, daughter of Asa and Emeline Snell. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Howell—Clarence, Russell, Minnie and Frederick. Mr. Howell has his farm under cultivation and is an industrious and enterprising farmer.

David J. Roach was born in county Limerick, Ireland, in 1834, and is a son of Terrence and Margaret (Slyne) Roach, also natives of the "Emerald Isle." The former died in September, 1871, the latter is now living in Jerseyville. David was reared upon a farm, and remained with his parents until 21 years of age. In 1849 he left his native country, taking passage at Cork, on board a small steamer bound for Liverpool, where he embarked for America. He landed in New York city, and went to Chester, Conn., where he resided about seven years, engaged in the livery business, also worked in a tannery. In 1856 he went to East Windsor, Conn., and engaged in railroading five years. Nov. 20, 1858, he was married to Mary McGilliuddy, daughter of Cornelius and Nellie (Joy) McGilliuddy. After marriage he resided three years in Connecticut, and in the fall of 1861, removed to Illinois, locating at Fidelity, Jersey county, where he remained until the spring of 1883. At that date he moved to English township, where he now resides. He owns a farm of 160 acres, located on sections 1 and 2, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs.

Roach are the parents of nine children William T., Cornelius, Dennis, David P., Eugene, Mary E., Thomas F., Leonard, and Joseph A. Mr. Roach and his family are members of the Catholic church. He is independent in politics, and an intelligent and worthy citizen.

Cornelius Decker came to Jersey county in 1863, locating in English township, where he purchased a small tract of land. He has continued to reside here until the present, and now owns 48 acres, located on sections 26 and 27. Mr. Decker was born in Holland in the year 1819, and is a son of Frederick and Ellen (Molan) Decker, also natives of Holland. In 1845 the family immigrated to America, landing at New York city. They settled in Union county, N. J., where Cornelius remained about 18 years, then removed to this county, as before stated. Aug. 10, 1841, he was married to Ellen Weiregan. They had eight children, six whom are living—Frederick, married to Anna Schneider, now living in New Jersey; Hattie, wife of Ulysses Beck, also living in New Jersey; Philip, married to Emeline Copse, living in English township; Harmon, in Missouri; William and John. Mrs. Decker died June 23, 1884. Mr. Decker and his family are members of the Methodist church. He is a worthy and much esteemed citizen.

William B. Burgess was born in Madison county, Tenn., on the 9th of June, 1834. In 1836 he came to Illinois, accompanying his parents, William B. and Matilda (Brown) Burgess. They made the journey, via the river, from Memphis to St. Louis; thence, to Belleville, Ill., where they resided about

12 years, removing then to Washington county. Three years later they moved to Madison county, where they lived till 1861. The subject of this sketch was reared to agricultural pursuits and staid with his parents until 19 years old. His mother died in 1857 and his father in 1862. In 1860 he went to Colorado and spent four months, near Denver, after which he returned home, and enlisted Feb. 22, 1862, in Co. D, of the 61st Ill. Inf. He participated in many of the most noted engagements of the war, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service. On returning from the army, Mr. Burgess came to Jersey county and settled in English township. He has been twice married, first to Susanna Dillinger, who died May 5, 1857, leaving two children—Alonzo S. and James T. Mr. Burgess was again married Aug. 11, 1861, to Olive J. Smith, and by this union has three children—William H., Charlotte S. and Peachy M. He is a member of the G. A. R. post of Elsay, and also of the M. E. church of Kane.

John C. Bridges is a son of Enoch and Nancy (Rush) Bridges, and was born June 19, 1836. Enoch Bridges was born in Missouri, and died April 25, 1867. He was a Baptist minister, and by trade a mill-wright, but followed farming most of his life. He took part in the Black Hawk war, during which he was commissioned colonel. His wife died April 20, 1858. John C. Bridges was reared upon a farm in Jersey county, where he was born, and resided with his parents until their decease. In 1860 he went to Eastern Kansas in search of a location. In 1865 he went with a company of others, to Arkansas, and there

witnessed the burning of Salem, by bushwhackers. In 1871 he took another trip, visiting Nebraska, where he remained a short time. He was married, in 1860, to Emeline Rowden, daughter of James Rowden. They have had six children, five of whom are living—Henry W., John N., Mary E., James E. and Hettie E. Cora E. is deceased. In 1880 Mr. Bridges removed with his family to Pierce City, Mo., but remained only a short time, returning to this county. In the fall of 1880 he went to Colorado, and engaged in mining four months, after which he returned home. He owns 75 acres of land, and is engaged in farming. He has held the office of county treasurer, also the township offices of constable and assessor, holding the former eight years, and the latter two terms. He was formerly a member of the M. E. church, and of the I. O. O. F.

John Power is of Irish descent, being a son of Michael and Bridget (Durney) Power, natives of Ireland. John was born June 1, 1860, in Jersey county, and here reared upon a farm, receiving his education in the district school. His father died May 22, 1880, but his mother is still living. Mr. Power is an industrious and thriving young farmer. He owns a fine farm containing 220 acres, located on sections 21 and 22. He is a member of the Catholic church.

Otha Kirchner was born in Jersey county, Dec. 15, 1859, his parents being George C. and Elizabeth (Thurston) Kirchner, the former a native of Germany, who died in this county, Dec. 11, 1881. Mrs. Elizabeth Kirchner was born in Illinois, and died in Jersey county in 1866. The subject of this

sketch remained with his parents until their decease. After the death of his father he worked out one year, then purchased 40 acres on section 35, of English township, where he has since resided. He has all of his land in cultivation. He was married July 27, 1882, to Mary Dawm, daughter of Brockmer Dawm. They have one child of their own, and one child that they have taken to raise. Mr. and Mrs. Kirchner are members of the German Lutheran church.

Joseph Lenz came to Jersey county in 1857, since which time he has been a resident of English township. He was born in Germany, July 10, 1831. He was reared in his native country, and there, in his youth, learned the stone mason's trade. He followed it, in Germany, two years. In 1852 he came, with his father to America, embarking at Bremen and landing at New Orleans, where he stopped a short time, then proceeded to St. Louis, thence to Alton, where he located permanently, and remained five years, following his trade. He removed from Alton to this county in 1857. He purchased at that time 80 acres of land, to which he has since added until he now has 128 acres. He also owns a lime kiln which produces lime of the best quality. He was married April 30, 1865, to Mary Olbert, daughter of Michael and Catherine Olbert. Mr. and Mrs. Lenz are the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living—Catherine, Anna, Lizzie, Christiana, Caroline, Rosa, Lena and Josephine. Those deceased are—Mary, who died Nov. 3, 1867, and Joseph, who died Feb. 4, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Lenz are members of the Catholic church. He is a democrat, politically.

Anthony O'Maley is a native of the Emerald Isle, born in county Mayo, in the year 1823. His parents, John and Bridget (Hines) O'Maley were also natives of Ireland. Anthony was reared on a farm in his native country where he remained until 1851. In that year he came to the United States, taking passage on board a sailing vessel at Liverpool and landing in New York. He went from there west to St. Louis, thence to Alton, where he stopped a short time, then rented land in Madison county, on which he resided 11 years. In 1865 he came to Jersey county and purchased 50 acres of land in English township, his present home. He was married the same year, to Bridget Ball. They have five children—Mary, married to Michael Haggerty, of Greene county; John, Margaret, Martin and Katie. Mr. O'Maley and all of his family are members of the Catholic church.

Henry C. Harmon was born in Greene county, Ill., March 27, 1850, his parents being John B. and Abigail (Bagby) Harmon, the former a native of Maine, and the latter of Virginia. He was brought up on a farm and remained with his father until 21 years old. In 1876 he bought 50 acres of land on section 9, English township. He was married Oct. 17, 1871, to Mary Reddish, daughter of Jacob and Hannah Reddish. They are the parents of five children—Louisa, Henrietta, Stella, Nannie, and an infant. Mr. Harmon now owns 437 acres of land mostly under cultivation. He is a member of the A.F. & A.M. lodge No. 592, Fieldon. He is a young enterprising citizen and a valuable acquisition to any community.

John Madden has been a resident of Jersey county since July, 1860, having come here at that date from St. Louis. He purchased, then, 25 acres of land on section 35, English township, where he has since made his home. He now owns 80 acres, situated on sections 34 and 35. Mr. Madden is a native of Europe, born in June, 1840, and a son of Thomas and Catherine (Knight) Madden. He was reared on a farm in his native state. In 1851 he took passage on board a sailing vessel at Liverpool, and came to America, landing at New Orleans. He went from that city to Hollidaysburgh, Pennsylvania, where he remained 18 months, then went south and worked on the levees about three years, after which he went to Cincinnati, O., then to Wheeling, W. Va., thence to Kentucky, where he worked one summer. He then went to Hannibal, Mo., and was employed one season on the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad, going from there to St. Louis, and there working at any employment he could obtain until the date of his coming to this county. He was married in 1858 to Ellen Sheridan, daughter of Thomas Sheridan. Mr and Mrs. Madden are members of the Catholic church.

Douglas Seago is a native of this county, and was born Sept. 9, 1857, his parents being John and Mary Ann (Campbell) Seago. Douglas was reared on a farm, remaining with his parents

until he was about 18 years old. He then worked on the farm for various persons, by the month. In 1880 he went to Dallas county, Tex., and remained about six months. He then returned to Illinois, and located in Greene county, where he remained about seven months, and then came to this county and purchased 40 acres of land on section 4, English township, where he remained two years, and then sold out. He now cultivates 40 acres of land on section 10. He is married, his wife being Hester Ann Reddish. They have been blessed with three children—Thomas J., Harry E. and Herbert.

John Schreiber, upon section 27, English township, is a native of Germany, born Feb. 5, 1835, being a son of John and Mary (Schlick) Schreiber, also natives of Germany. He resided in the land of his birth until 1874. In that year he came to America, landing at Baltimore, and came immediately west to Illinois, and to Jersey county by way of Alton. He stopped first at Jerseyville, but soon after purchased and removed to his present place. He has 41 acres of land, and is an industrious and thrifty farmer. Mr. Schreiber was married, first, to a Miss Begert, who died in 1875 leaving one child—Lizzie. He was married the second time to Louisa Kerchler. He is a member of the Catholic church, and a democrat politically.

CHAPTER XXII.

RICHWOODS TOWNSHIP.

This township is by far the most irregular in shape of any in the county, its northern boundary being formed by the Macoupin creek, and the western boundary by the same stream and the Illinois river. On the east lies English township, and on the south Rose-dale. Richwoods is the most north-westerly township, Greene county adjoining it on the north and northwest, and Calhoun county on the west. Though the surface of the country is much broken, and there is considerable timber land, yet there are many fine farms in this township, and some of the best citizens in the county among its agriculturists. Besides those mentioned as forming portions of the boundary, there are no water-courses in the township, save an occasional rivulet, and a few gullies which contain running water only in seasons of rain. In the southwestern portion of the township is McFain's lake, which is of quite respectable proportion. It lies mainly in sections 20, 29, 30 and 32, with a projecting arm into sections 17 and 8. A small portion also lies in section 19. Long Pond is a small body of water, too small to be classed as a lake, which lies in section 18 and 19. There is also a small lake on section 5. The bluff in the west part of the township presents in summer a fine appearance, with its mossy eminences, and tree-clad acclivities. It is rather a succession of bluffs,

than a single bluff, which extend the full length of the township from north to south, in a generally straight direction. There is not much improved land west of the bluff, save that closely adjoining. The town of Fieldon lies in the southeastern part of the township. It affords a market for many of the products of the people. Owing to the nature of the soil, the excellent drainage facilities afforded by nature, and the thrift and enterprise of a large majority of the citizens of Richwoods township, there has never been a complete failure in crops here, and it is but seldom that they do not rank with the best in this part of the state.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Daniel McFain came in 1819, and settled about 3½ miles west of Fieldon. McFain's lake received its name from him, he settling in its vicinity. He came from Virginia, but was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and lived here until his death, which occurred about the year 1830.

John Gunterman, Sr., came in the spring of 1819, and located on section 5. He was born in New Jersey, about 1752, and emigrated to Hardin county, Ky., shortly after the Revolutionary war. There his son John, Jr., who long lived in this township, was born, in 1799. In the fall of 1818, the family removed to Madison county, and from

there to what is now Jersey county in the following spring, locating on section 5, Richwoods township, as aforesaid, where they built a log cabin. John, Sr., died in 1832, his wife having preceded him in death. One of his daughters married Uriah Miller, another early settler of the township. The place where Mr. Gunterman settled is now owned by Jacob Reddish.

John Smith settled on section 8, in 1820 or earlier. In 1823, he removed to Greene county, where he afterward died. He had two daughters, one of whom, Druzilla, married John Gunterman, Jr.

Luther Calvin made a settlement in the vicinity of John Smith, during 1820.

Joseph and William Buck, relatives of John Smith, came at the same time as the latter, and settled in the north-western part of the township. They did not remain long on any one piece of land, but were constantly on the move. They both had families. In 1823 they removed to Greene county, where they died.

John Medford, a native of England, made a settlement in this township, in 1820, on the southeast quarter of section 8, where he resided for many years. He entered this piece of land in Feb., 1821. He came here from Cape Girardeau, Mo. He died in this township in 1825. He was married in Maryland to Mary Dean, by whom he had 12 children—Betsy, Mary, Margaret, James, Gibson, Edmund, Sophia, Robert and Marian. Sophia, now Mrs. Zed. Reddish, is the only one now living.

John Stall settled on section 3, in the fall of 1820, and built a cabin of logs. He intended to make some farming im-

provements here, but becoming sick and discouraged, he went over on to the banks of the Macoupin, where he engaged in cutting logs, and rafting them down stream to St. Louis. The cabin which he vacated, on section 3, was taken possession of by the Ward family, in the summer of 1821.

Moses Leeds settled on section 17, in 1820, and entered the land on the 18th of January, 1821. He resided here until 1825, when he sold out and removed to the American Bottom.

Abirim McKinney, a native of Virginia settled on the Illinois river bottom, in this township, in 1820. He remained here until 1822, when he removed to section 24, where he had entered land, and where he lived until the day of his death, in 1840. Mr. McKinney came to Illinois in 1818, and resided in Madison county for two years prior to coming here.

Samuel Gates settled the Watson farm, on section 9, about the year 1820. He came from New York, of which state he was a native, his wife being a native of Ohio. In 1827 he removed to Greene county, locating in the vicinity of Bluffdale, where he purchased a farm from a man named Brush. His wife died about the year 1828, and he followed her in the long sleep, in 1842.

Jesse Ward settled on section 3 on the 28th day of July, 1821. He took for a home a log cabin on section 3, which had been occupied by John Stall. Ward was born in North Carolina in 1769, and was a son of Michael and Patsey (Terrill) Ward. He was married June 23, 1813, to Cynthia Springston. They were the parents of 20 children, all of whom are dead except

Moses, who now lives at Fieldon. He had been before married, to Elizabeth McDaniel, and was the father of three children by that marriage, all of whom are dead. His last wife died in 1843. He removed from North Carolina to Spencer county, Ind., at an early day. Thence he came to this county, as aforesaid, in 1821, leaving Spencer county, Ind., on the 14th of July. He lived at his first location, on section 3, about a year, and then removed over near the Macoupin creek, on section 5 of the same township. A year or more after this removal he was compelled to again change his location, by the rising of the waters, to his first location on the bluffs. He staid there about a year, and then rented a mill in Greene county, on the Macoupin creek. About a year afterward he removed to Carrollton, where he kept hotel. In 1826 he settled on the place where Jerome Campbell now resides, in this township. In 1829 he removed to Greene county, and in 1833 purchased a farm there. He afterward returned to Richwoods township, this county, where he died, May 29, 1847.

Moses Ward came with his parents to Richwoods township, in 1821. He was born in Spencer county, Ind., March 24, 1814. He has spent most of his life in this township, and is now a resident of Fieldon. He was married Nov. 5, 1846, to Nancy Eaton, a widow, and daughter of Thomas Van Meter, born Oct. 14, 1821. They are the parents of five children—Melvina, wife of Benjamin F. Scroggins, of this township; Delilah E., widow of William H. Scroggins; John H., deceased; Luther A., deceased; Sarah J., wife of Edman

Cope. Mr. Ward, though advanced in age, is in good health, and has a memory very retentive of early incidents in the county's history.

Jesse Watson made a settlement in the township in 1822, on the Illinois River bottom. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth, but when he was 13 years of age his parents moved to Virginia. In 1816 Mr. Watson came to Illinois, settling for the time in Wayne county, but in 1822 came to this county. He resided here until January, 1838, the date of his death; his wife had preceded him about eight years. Mr. Watson had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and in the Black Hawk war. With him came his son, Sebastian, then a child of five years.

Mathew Darr came to this county in 1822, and having entered some land on section 14, of this township, settled there. He remained here only a short time, when he returned to the Illinois River bottom, east of McFain's Lake, but in 1824 he purchased the land owned by John Thornton, in English township, whither he removed. Here, by industry and good management, he accumulated considerable property. He died while a resident of the county.

Uriah Miller came to this township with his family in 1828, and lived here until he died, about 1838. He had settled in Greene county, in the township adjoining Richwoods, in 1821, with his father, John A. Miller, who died there about 1842.

Among the other old settlers of this part of the township, who came to this county prior to 1830, were Thomas English, James Price, James Welden, Thomas Ferguson, Stephen Evelyn,

V. A. Gibbs, Jared Cox, Thomas and James Turner, Jacob Borer, Mason Cockrell and Sanford Beck. The exact date of the coming of many of these is not obtainable.

OTHERS WORTHY OF MENTION.

Many people, inhabitants of this section of the country, are worthy of mention in this connection, as representatives of that intelligent class who are making Jersey county one of the best in this portion of the state.

Benjamin Franklin Campbell was born in Richwoods township, Jersey county, on the 20th day of December, 1838, his parents being James and Elizabeth (Pace) Campbell. His father, James Campbell, was born in Knox county, Tenn., and was there reared to manhood. About 1828 he came to this state, and located finally on section 3, in what is now Richwoods township. He had previously farmed on Jerseyville prairie about a year, from where he moved to the place above mentioned, living there until his death, on the 29th of February, 1842. He was married in Tennessee to Elizabeth Pace, a native of North Carolina. She died in February, 1865, and was buried in the Reddish cemetery, as was also Mr. Campbell. They were the parents of twelve children, nine of whom are dead. They are—Mary, William, Nancy Emeline, Nathan, James, James Elihu, John Wilson, Phelinda Jane, and Perry Oliver. Those living are—Thomas Jefferson, Elizabeth Ann, and Benjamin Franklin, the subject of this sketch. Mr. B. F. Campbell was married, Sept. 22, 1863, to Sarah Jane Bacon, a native of Missouri, and daughter of John Bacon.

They are the parents of eight children, six of whom are living—Charles Edward, Nettie Elizabeth, Levi, Hester, Lawrence and Dorson. Those deceased are—Sophronia, died Oct. 26, 1875, aged 1½ years; Oscar, died Sept. 20, 1871, aged nearly three years. Mr. Campbell has 50 acres of land on sections 3 and 4. He has been commissioner of highways for three years, and is now school director in his district. He has been identified with the township and county for nearly half a century, and is one of its most respected citizens.

Thomas Jefferson Campbell, a wealthy and enterprising member of this community, was born on the 3d day of April, 1833, in what is now Richwoods township, Jersey county, it then being included in Greene county. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Pace) Campbell, his father a native of Rowan county, N. C., and his mother of Tennessee, being born near Murfreesborough. His father was married to Elizabeth Pace, in Tennessee, and they moved to South Carolina. In the year 1830 they came to Illinois, and first located at Dyers, Jersey county, in what is now English township. The first land they purchased was 200 acres on section 34. On the 29th of Jan., in the year 1843, his father died. His mother died in the year 1863. Thomas worked on his father's farm until he was 21 years of age, when he bought 130 acres of land on sections 5, 8 and 13, where he farmed and speculated together, buying and selling stock. He was thus engaged for about four years, when he went to Pike's Peak, Idaho, but so many were returning from that territory that he concluded to turn back. This he did, and came to Jersey county,

where he bought 80 acres of land on the same sections named before. He was married on the 8th of Nov., 1859, to Drusilla Knott, daughter of Samuel B. and Susan Knott, natives of Ohio. Mr. Campbell has been twice married, his present wife being Louisa Ann (Parker) Dunham. Both are members of the Christian church. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., of Fieldon, and was school director for a number of years. Mr. Campbell has, by his enterprise, accumulated a vast amount of property. He now owns 1,200 acres of land, 350 acres of which lies in the southwest corner of Greene county, and is all well improved. He is one of the most enterprising citizens of Richwood township, and is much respected by all.

Jerome Campbell was born on the 9th of Dec., in the year 1861, in Richwoods township, on section 3. He is the son of James E. and Elizabeth (Milton) Campbell. His father was born on the 21st of Dec., 1828, in Rowan county, N. C. He came to this state with his parents when small, and settled on the place now owned by Jerome. He died Feb. 26, 1864. Elizabeth was born in Tennessee, July 18, 1836, being now 49 years old, and resides in Jerseyville. Jerome was raised on a farm until he was 17 years of age. He then entered the Jerseyville high school which he attended for three years. In 1881 he learned the butcher's trade in Jerseyville, which business he followed for two years, except during the winter months, which he spent in attending school. In 1883 he returned to the farm, where his time has been since occupied. Mr. Campbell now owns a farm of 320 acres of good land, most of

which is under cultivation, and all of it well fenced and in good condition. During the present year, 1885, he was elected assessor of this township. Mr. Campbell is an enterprising citizen of his township, and is well liked by all who know him.

Benjamin Dunham was born in Berkeley county, Va., on the 30th day of Oct., in the year 1822. He is the son of David and Catherine (Burkhammer) Dunham. His father was born and raised in the state of Virginia, and his mother was a native of Pennsylvania. Benjamin was the youngest of a family of 10 children. When he was four years of age his parents removed to Hamilton county, Ohio, locating about 18 miles from Cincinnati. After they had lived there about eight years, his father died. They lived in Ohio 10 years, and then came by wagon to Illinois, in the month of October, 1836, and located in Macoupin county, northeast of Greenfield. While living there, his oldest brother, Samuel, who had consumption, died during that winter. Benjamin and his mother remained in that county one year, and then moved to English township, Jersey county, and raised one crop on the farm now owned by John Garrel. From here, Benjamin and his mother moved in with his next older brother, Amos Dunham, and lived with him until Benjamin purchased 40 acres of land from Mr. Eastwood, about the year 1844, where his present residence now is. Benjamin's mother lived here with him until her death, which occurred in the year 1853. She is buried in what is called Armstrong cemetery, in English township. Benjamin was married on the 30th day of Oct., in the

year 1850, to Ann Eliza Reddish, born Jan. 10, 1831, in what is now Jersey county. She is the daughter of Stephen and Sallie Reddish, a complete history of whom will appear in connection with the history of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Dunham have been the parents of 14 children, 11 of whom are living—Henry C., born Aug. 30, 1851; John, born May 8, 1853, died March 18, 1873; Walker, born Aug. 2, 1854; Juliette, born Feb. 28, 1856; Virginia Ann, born April 22, 1857, died June 24, 1869; Stephen A. Douglas, born June 11, 1858; Emmer, born Dec. 3, 1859; Lloyd, born March 30, 1861; an infant, unnamed, born Sept. 25, 1862, died May 3, 1863; Benjamin F., born Jan. 20, 1864; Charles H., born Feb. 6, 1866; Osear, born Oct. 16, 1867; Oliver P., born Nov. 18, 1869; Hattie Belle, born Sept. 8, 1871. Mr. Dunham's farm at first contained 40 acres, but he has added to this until it now contains 213 acres, and on this he built a new residence in the year 1884. He raises stock, as well as grain. The extent of improvements on his and neighboring farms may be seen by comparing the present condition with what it was when he first located there. It was then a wild country, with deer and wild game to be found in abundance. He has seen as many as 15 deer at one time, and has killed numbers of them. The last one killed in this neighborhood was shot by him, it being in among the sheep. He has also killed great number of wild turkeys and other choice species of game, which were then more plentiful than the most common kinds now are. It is difficult to imagine the changes that have taken place in that time, but Mr. Dunham, in the half-cen-

tury that he has spent here, has witnessed its transformation from a wilderness to a continued series of cultivated fields and the homes of hundreds. In those early days, like the other pioneers, he had to haul his grain to mill and grind it himself, with his own team.

Elisha Green, deceased, was born in the state of Pennsylvania, on Feb. 22, in the year 1802. He came to Illinois in the year 1834, first locating in Woodford county. In the year 1853, on the 3d day of July, he was married to Hester Ann Shaw, and he located on her farm of 120 acres. He came to Jersey county in the year 1854, locating on section 20. On the 13th day of March, in the year 1878, Mr. Green died, leaving a widow and seven children to mourn his loss. The children are—Eveline, married to Henry Arkebauer, now living in Texas; Nancy, married to Philip Snell, now living in Scott county, Ill.; Ellen, wife of James Wedding, now living in Rosedale township; Jennie, wife of Henry East, living in Texas; Kate, Perry, and Laura, wife of John East, living in Jersey county. Mrs. Green owns 80 acres of land where she resides, most of which is under cultivation.

William Briggs was born April 2, 1839, in township 9, Lincoln precinct, Greene county, Illinois. His parents were Asa B. and Phelinda (Nott) Briggs. His father was a native of New York, and his mother of Ohio. They were married in Muskingum county, Ohio, where they lived a number of years before coming to Illinois. William was the 15th in a family of 16 children. When he had reached the age of five

years his parents removed from Greene county to St. Louis, where they lived until their death, his father dying in 1849, his mother in 1852. At the age of 10 years, William left home and went to Morgan county, where he engaged in farming with an older brother, Tiffin Briggs, until 1855, when he came to Jersey county and located on section 3, in Richwoods township, where he now resides on a farm of 90 acres. He was among the earliest ones to enlist in the service of his country, under the union banners, at the breaking out of the civil war. A company was formed composed of men from Greene, Jersey and Calhoun counties, but their services were not accepted by the government, as it was thought that no more assistance would be needed. They were determined to enter the service, and enlisted as a body in the 6th Missouri regiment, under Col. Bland, at St. Louis. They began service in Missouri and their first fighting was done at Pilot Knob. From there they went up the Missouri river to Jefferson City, thence to Tipton, and were in the famous forced march of Gen. Fremont from Tipton to Springfield. After finishing service there, they went to Shiloh, and then to Corinth, which they captured. From there they went to Memphis, Tennessee, then to Chickasaw Bayou, where the regiment lost 85 men in 10 minutes; then to Arkansas Post, and then settled down to the siege of Vicksburg, where our subject assisted in making the famous canal, while in charge of a fatigue squad. He was in the whole siege there and participated in the capture of the city. He was left in charge of the sick of his regiment for awhile and joined it later at Camp Sher-

man, on Black river. They came up the river to Memphis and marched to Chattanooga, where they participated in the celebrated crossing of the river on pontoons, then went to Knoxville to relieve General Burnside. They wintered at Bridgeport, Alabama, and in the spring of 1864, Mr. Briggs re-enlisted and came home on a veteran furlough. After 60 days he joined Sherman at Dalton, Georgia, and from that point was with him on his world-renowned march to the sea, participating in all the engagements. His regiment went with Sherman up through the Carolinas to Washington, and participated in the last grand review of Sherman's army at the National Capitol. His regiment then went to Louisville, Ky., thence to Little Rock, Ark., where they were discharged, and afterwards they were mustered out at St. Louis, only 30 men being left, out of the 110 who enlisted. Mr. Briggs was 1st lieutenant of Co. E, 6th regiment of Missouri, when mustered out. He had been orderly sergeant from the end of his first year's service until the time of his promotion. At the close of the war he came home, and in 1867 was married to Emily Dunham, daughter of Amos and Mary (Barr) Dunham, whose history will be found elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs have five children—Tiffin, Cora, Jerome, Jefferson and Alma.

James M. Walsh was born in Calhoun county, Ill., on the 15th day of December, 1858. He is a son of James and Mary Ann (Smith) Walsh. His father is a native of Buffalo, N. Y., and is at present living at Fieldon. His mother was born in Calhoun county. She died on the 3d day of October, in the year 1868, and was buried at the McDonald

graveyard, in Calhoun county. When James M. was about six years old, he came with his parents to what is now called Rosedale township. Several years of his youth were spent there, and in May, 1870, he went with his father and one brother to Buffalo, N. Y., and resided there about four years. While there he partially learned the machinist's trade, but in 1874 he came back to this state, and he has resided in Richwoods township, Jersey county, ever since that time. He was married, on the 6th day of March, 1883, to Louie Reddish, daughter of John and Mary Reddish. They have one child, named Gertie. There are 160 acres in the farm, of which our subject is the manager, and proves to be a very efficient one.

William Baum was born in the village of Destel, in Minden province, Prussia, in the year 1832. He came to America when a young man of 20, first locating in St. Louis. In the spring of 1857, he was married to Annie M. Knost, and in the year 1860 they moved to the Illinois bottom and began farming. He lived here a short while, when, becoming dissatisfied with that part of Illinois, he moved with his wife and two children to Jersey county, in the fall of 1861. Here he began the laborious task of making a home for himself under the bluffs, four miles west of Fieldon. He bought 80 acres of land, and built a log cabin on it, clearing and tilling the soil with one yoke of oxen. In the winter of 1870 his wife died, leaving him with a family of five children, the youngest being but three years old. In the year 1871 Mr. Baum was again united in marriage to Elizabeth Ostnes, of St. Louis, who survives him. She is the daughter of

Frank and Katie (Gollembach) Ostnes. On the 23d of Nov., in the year 1884, William Baum died at his residence, four miles west of Fieldon, being in the 52d year of his age. He left a wife and four children—William, Louis, Fred and Lizzie, all living at home, to mourn the loss of a kind husband and loving father. Mr. Baum was a faithful, energetic man, and by industry, honesty and economy had added acre by acre, until at the time of his death he was the owner of 540 acres of land, and a large and commodious residence had taken place of the log cabin, and everything around showed happiness and prosperity. No one could be more accommodating or hospitable to his friends than he, and the genial and familiar face of "Billy" Baum, as he was called, has been sadly missed by friends and neighbors.

William Butt, a native of Prussia, was born on the 29th day of Jan., in the year 1834. His parents were Frank and Mary Maria Butt, natives of Germany. William was reared on a farm, in his native country, working around until he was 20 years of age. In the year 1853 he decided to leave his fatherland, and after bidding farewell to friends, took passage on a vessel bound for this country. He landed at Galveston, Tex., where he remained a short time, then came to New Orleans, and thence to St. Louis, where he worked on a railroad about three months. In the spring of 1857 he came to Jersey county, Ill., locating on Otter creek, where he lived four years. On the 14th of Aug., in the year 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 122d Ill. Inf. He was in all the principal battles in which

that regiment engaged. He was wounded at Nashville, Tenn., on the 16th of Dec., 1864, and was taken to the Nashville hospital, and from there to Jeffersonville, Ind., where he lay an invalid about three months. He was mustered out on the 20th of Aug., 1865, and returned home, and on the 28th of Jan., 1866, was married to Lizzie Nappert, daughter of Caspar and Margaret Nappert. Two children were born to them—Emma M. and William A. Mr. Butt has been twice married; the second time to Selma Berger, daughter of August Berger. By this union they have three children—Paul, Emilie F. and Olga M. In 1877 Mr. Butt purchased 40 acres of land in Rosedale township, on section 1, and afterwards added 40 more to it. He now owns 160 acres, having bought 80 acres in Richwood township, section 36, upon which he resides. Mr. Butt belongs to the G. A. R. of Kane. He is well respected by all his neighbors.

Nicholas Heiderscheid was born in the province of Folschet, Luxemburg, on the 21st day of Dec., in the year 1836, his parents being John and Katherine (Weber) Heiderscheid. His father died in 1845, his mother in 1857, two years after her son's departure from home. Nicholas spent nearly 20 years of his early life in his native country, working mostly on a farm, and about six months at the shoemaker's trade. In 1855, he bade farewell to friends and relatives in the old country, and taking passage on a sailing vessel at Antwerp, was soon on his way to the New World. After an ocean voyage of 40 days, he arrived at New York, and after remaining there one day he set out

for Chicago. On arriving there he remained six months, farming in the vicinity of that city. From there he went to Calhoun county, where he engaged in farming for about three years, then came to Greene county, where he remained one year, and finally came to Jersey county, locating in Richwoods township, where he has since remained. In 1876 he bought 40 acres on section 15, and the next year bought 40 more on section 16. He was married on the 24th day of Aug., in the year 1862, to Laura Thurston, a native of Calhoun county, and daughter of James and Annie (Collard) Thurston. Her father died in the spring of 1851. Her mother now lives two miles east of Jerseyville. Mr. and Mrs. Heiderscheid are the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living—Henry, Ida A., John, Carrie, Mary Jane, Clarence, and Jessie Victor, an infant. Elizabeth died Aug. 1, 1878, aged 13 years; Nicholas, an infant, died Dec. 28, 1877. Mr. Heiderscheid is a member of the Catholic church, in which religion he was raised from infancy.

James Cannon, a native of Ohio, was born on the 13th of March, 1820. His parents were Richard and Nancy (Thompson) Cannon, his father being a native of Maryland, his mother of Pennsylvania. James was reared on a farm, working for his father until he was 26 years of age. He came to this state with his parents in the fall of 1831, they locating in Peoria county. He lived in that county until the year 1848, when he came to Jersey county, and purchased some small pieces of land on section 4, which he cultivated until the year 1863, when he sold out that land,

and moved on another place that he had bought. On Nov. 20, 1845, he was married to Mary F. Pratt, daughter of John and Rebecca (Woodrard) Pratt. One child was born to them—Lucinda, who married William Halsey, and lives in Clinton, Ia. Mrs. Cannon died in 1872, and was buried at Lacon, Marshall county, Ill. Mr. Cannon has held several different offices in this township, and is an old and well respected citizen of this community.

William Krueger, a wealthy farmer in this township, was born in Prussia, on the 12th day of June, 1833. His parents were Charles and Mary (Owens) Krueger. His father died in Germany, in the year 1845, at the age of about 51 years. His mother came to this country, about four years after her son, William, came. She lived near Chicago about two years with her son, Charles. He then moved to Minnesota, and she went with him, and resided there until her death, in the spring of 1871, at the age of 80 years. In the year 1854, our subject took passage in a vessel bound for Canada, and after a voyage of four weeks, he landed at Quebec. He remained there three days, then went to Montreal, where he worked on the canal for about a month, and then went on to Chicago, where he went to work for the Illinois Central railroad company about, 15 miles from the city. He worked there seven weeks, and then went to making plank fence along the railroad, near Kankakee, where he worked a couple of months. He then went to work on the canal again, during the summer, about 22 miles from Chicago, and in the winter he chopped wood. He was thus employed for nearly four years, and then

came down to Grafton, with a yoke of cattle, and commenced farming and hauling cord wood. He remained there over five years, and then came to Richwoods township, where he had bought land about a month before that. He located on 200 acres which he had bought on sections 14 and 15, his house being on section 14, and on this place he still lives. He has added to this until now he has a splendid farm of 770 acres. His time is devoted not only to the raising of grain, but also to stock-raising, in which he is very successful. He was married in Chicago, on the 20th of June, 1857, to Dora Praell, a native of Mecklenburg, Germany. Nine children were born to them, six of whom are now living—George, Charles, married to Lizzie Krouse, and living in Richwood township; William, Henry, Louis and Matilda; Emma died at the age of one and a half years, the other two died in infancy. Mr. Kreuger and wife are both members of the Lutheran church at Fieldon. He has held the office of road commissioner three years, and that of school director several terms. Mr. Kreuger has been very successful since coming to this country, and by his industry has succeeded in placing his family in a most comfortable situation.

Allen W. Milem was born in Lee county, Va., on the 29th day of July, 1846, his parents being William W. and Barbara (Warren) Milem, natives of Virginia. They lived on a farm there, and when Allen was quite young, they moved to Indiana, locating near Coatsville, where they farmed about four years. They then bought property in the village of Coatsville, and removed there. When Allen was 18 years of

age, he came to Jersey county, Ill., where he worked on a farm near Elsau about two years. His parents then removed to this state, near Jerseyville, and he went to live with them, working part of the time for his father and part for himself. In 1876 he located on section 20, Richwoods township, where he rented a place, and farmed for awhile. In the fall of 1884 he purchased 40 acres of land on section 20. It is well cultivated, and everything in good condition. In 1868 he was married to Mary Cope, daughter of George and Lucinda Cope. They have five children—Laura M., Charles H., William, Carrie A., and Albert M. Mrs. Milem is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Milem is a member of Fieldon lodge No. 592, A. F. & A. M. He is at present holding the office of school director. He is an industrious and enterprising man, and is one of the township's most respected citizens.

George Krueger was born near Grafton, Jersey county, Ill., on the 19th day of Feb., in the year 1860. He is a son of William and Dora (Prill) Krueger, natives of the old country, and a sketch of whom will be found in the history of this township. When George was four years of age his parents moved to Richwoods township, where they located and purchased land in the year 1864. He received his education in the country schools of this township, and has employed his time in the occupation of farming from the time he was able to follow a plow, up to the present time.

Mathias Metzdorf, a native of Prussia, was born on the 23d day of Nov., in the year 1826. His parents were Anthony

and Mary (Burgeh) Metzdorf, both natives of Prussia. Mathias remained with his father, with whom he farmed, until he was 26 years old. In the year 1854, after bidding farewell to home and friends, he took passage at Antwerp, on a vessel bound for America. In due time he landed at New York, and from there came to Chicago, where he remained a few days and then went to the state of Michigan, where he worked in the pineries about three years. From there he came to Alton, and then went to Grafton, where he staid three years working at first one thing and then another. In the year 1861, he enlisted in Co. D, 24th Ill. Inf., and served three years. He was then employed by the government about six months, drawing his pay at St. Louis. From that city he came to Jersey county, where he bought 120 acres of land, which he now owns. In the year 1868 he was married to Sophia Baekhouse, daughter of William Baekhouse, Sr. To this union six children were born—George, born May 23, 1869, died Nov. 23, 1871; Anton, born Nov. 9, 1871; Anna, born Jan. 23, 1873, and died June 23, 1876; Caroline, born Jan. 11, 1876; Kate, born April 8, 1879, and Prudy, born June 15, 1882. Mr. Metzdorf is among the well-respected citizens of this township.

Frank Kallal, Sr., was born in Austria, in the month of Aug. 1814. Nearly 40 years of his life were spent in his native country, and he there learned the shoemaker's trade. In the year 1853 he came to America, sailing in a vessel bound for New Orleans. On arriving at that city he came up the river to St. Louis, where he worked at his

trade until coming to Jersey county, which was in the month of March, 1856. He located on section 23, in Richwoods township, where he engaged in farming. While living in Austria, in the year 1842, he was married to Frances Kasemor, a native of Austria. They were the parents of 10 children, seven of whom are living—Joseph, married to Mary Jillich, living in English township; Frances, wife of Michael Parkos, living in Valley county, Neb.; Mary, wife of Joseph Horst, living in St. Louis; Annie, wife of John Duban, living in Valley county, Neb.; Frank, who lives here and attends to the management of the farm; Louisa, wife of Benjamin Beaver, residing in St. Louis; John C., living with his mother in St. Louis. Frances, a daughter, died in Austria, when but a child. Katie and Lizzie died at the residence in this township. Mr. Kallal lived on his farm here until the time of his death, which occurred on the 26th day of Nov., in the year 1860. He was buried at the Catholic cemetery in English township. The family are all members of the Catholic church. After Mr. Kallal's death, his widow thought to retire from farm life, and in the month of May, 1880 moved to St. Louis, where she now resides with her son John. Frank Kallal, Jr., was born on the 4th day of Nov., in the year 1858, on the place where his parents located when coming to this county. He received his education partly in the district schools here, and partly at St. John's Bohemian school, in St. Louis. He now lives here and has the management of the family property, including the farm of 320 acres in Richwood's township.

George Ottenhausen has been a resident of Jersey county since the year 1874, having removed here from St. Louis at that date, and located near Fieldon, in Richwoods township, where he now lives. Mr. Ottenhausen was born in Germany, on the 10th of Sept., 1830. In his youth he learned the miller's trade, which he followed in the old country until 1860. In that year he came to the United States, setting sail at Hamburg and landing in New Orleans. He then went to St. Louis, residing in that city 14 years, at the expiration of which he came to this county. He was married in 1860 to Augusta Bochman, daughter of Henry Bochman. Eight children have been born to them, three of whom are now living—Julia, Augusta and Lizzie.

John L. Lofton was born on the 17th day of May, in the year 1826, in Galatin county, Ill. He is the son of John W. and Mary (Baldwin) Lofton. His father was a native of Georgia, his mother of Kentucky. His father died on the 15th day of Jan., 1877, and his mother on the 9th day of Aug., 1870. John L. was raised on a farm, where he worked for his father until 21 years of age. He then worked around from place to place for about four years. In the year 1852 he went to Volcano, Cal., where he worked in the gold mines another four years. He then returned home and staid with his father until about the year 1860. On the 1st day of April, 1866, he was married to Mary Jane (Bentley) Bivens. He and his wife then went to Lynn county, Kan., where they resided three years, and then moved to Crawford county, in the same state, and remained there five

years, his wife dying there on the 30th day of Oct., in the year 1874. He then returned home and staid with his father until the latter's death, in 1877. Mr. Lofton is the father of five children—Elizabeth, Emily, Charles W. and John T. (twins), and Mary Jane. His wife's children by her first husband are—Lucy Ann and Henrietta. Mr. Lofton owns 40 acres of land on section 36, Richwoods township, and is an old and respected citizen. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and is also a member of the M. E. church.

Mathias D. Fondel was born in Prussia on the 8th day of September, 1823, his parents being Frank and Margaret (Schmatz) Fondel, natives of Prussia, where both have since died. Mathias was reared there to farm life. At the age of 30 years, he made up his mind to leave his native country, so he bade farewell to relatives and friends, and taking passage at Antwerp, was soon on his way to the New World, and arrived at the port of New Orleans after an ocean voyage of eight weeks. He staid in that city and vicinity for about two months, and then took a boat for St. Louis, where he remained several weeks, and then came up to Edwardsville, Madison county, Ill., between which point and St. Louis he was engaged in teaming for four months. He then came to Jersey county, and located on Coon creek, remaining there three years, when he bought 40 acres on section 15, and commenced farming for himself. Since that time he has added 40 acres to his farm. Mr. Fondel was married in this county, in December, 1863, to Maria Wilson, widow of William Wilson, and daughter of Noah and Lucinda Willis.

She was born in Lincoln county, Mo., where her father died April 16, 1858, and where her mother still resides. By this marriage there are four children—Margaret; Lucy Ann, wife of John Shaw, who lives in this township; Mary and Elizabeth. Mrs. Fondel was the mother of one child by her first marriage—Emily Jane, wife of Joseph Welch, who lives in Lincoln county, Mo. Mr. Fondel is a member of the Catholic church, while his wife and her daughter Mary are members of the Christian church.

Edman Cope was born in Jersey county, Ill., on the 25th day of Nov., in the year 1846. His parents were Joseph and Martha (Bullard) Cope, his father being a native of Ohio, and his mother a native of Kentucky. Joseph died on the 9th day of March, in the year 1874; Martha died on the 28th day of June, in the year 1862. Edman was raised on a farm and the first place he located was on the old Patterson farm. In the year 1873 he came to Richwoods township, and located on section 36, where he has since resided. On the 29th day of May, in the year 1876, he was married to Sarah Ward, daughter of Moses and Nancy (Eaton) Ward. A family of five children have been born to them—Arwilda, Gracie, Martha, Jerry and Mardie.

William Hinson was born in Jersey county, Ill., on the 25th day of Oct., in the year 1838. His parents were Joel and Millie (Chillis) Hinson, both being natives of Virginia. William was raised on a farm, his father being a farmer, and with him he worked until he was 30 years of age. Mr. Hinson has been twice married, his first wife having

been Laura Landdom. In the year 1869 he was married to Catherine Falkner, daughter of Joseph and Jane Falkner. Two children were born to this union—Jackson and Nellie. In the year 1873, Mr. Hinson purchased 40 acres of land in Richwood township, on section 21, and started farming for himself, where he has since continued an industrious and respected citizen.

James Allen Spencer was born on the 30th day of January, in the year 1834, in what was then Greene county, but is now Jersey county. He was the son of of Reuben and Mary (Lofton) Spencer, both deceased. His father was a native of Virginia and died here in the fall of 1844. His mother was a native of Kentucky, she died here, also, in the summer of 1851. James was the fifth in a family of eight children. He lived with his parents on a farm, until their death, after which he worked around at one place and another until the year 1855, when he and his brother-in-law bought 80 acres of land together, on section 25. About one year later he sold out there and bought 40 acres on section 14, and moved to that place. On the 5th day of April, in the year 1855, he was united in marriage with Sarah Rowden, daughter of William and Mary (Pruitt) Rowden. They are the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living—Mary, wife of George Seago, now living in English township; Ellen, wife of William Beaman, living in Kansas; William; Frank and Kate, twins; Lucy and Nellie, twins. Those dead are—Jeanette and Mariette. Mr. Spencer participated in the civil war, having enlisted in Co. C, 122d Ill. Inf. He served three years, going through several hard

battles. He was mustered out in the month of June, 1865, at Mobile, Ala.

L. W. Calame is a native of Switzerland, and was born on the 1st day of Dec., in the year 1835, his parents being Lewis F. and Eliza (Parel) Calame. They are natives of Switzerland, and are now living near Alton, Madison county, Ill. When our subject was 10 years of age he came with his parents to this country, where they located as above stated. His father was a watchmaker, and under him he learned the jewelry business, and stayed with his father until he was 21 years of age. On starting to this country in the year 1848, they had sailed from Havre de Grace, and landed at New Orleans, from where they came up the Mississippi to Alton. In the year 1861 Mr. Calame enlisted in Co. D, of the 27th Ill. Inf. The first battle he engaged in was at Belmont, and he was then in all the principal battles during the service. He was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 1864. He then went home to Alton, where he remained one year. While in the army he was wounded by a fragment of a shell, at Farmington, Miss., and is now drawing a pension. On the 25th of Dec., 1866, he was united in marriage to Sarah Cole, daughter of William and Lydia (Wiseman) Cole. They are the parents of seven children—Lydia E., Lizzie, William F., Nora, Charles E., Arthur B., and Elmer. Mr. Calame came to Richwoods township in 1867, and purchased 40 acres of land on section 27, where he has since resided.

Isaac M. Moore was born on the 2d day of Feb., in the year 1842, near Waverly, Pike county, O., his parents being Newton S. and Elizabeth (Brown)

Moore. Both were natives of Ohio. His mother died there in the year 1877, his father in 1883, in the same state. Isaac M. was raised in his native place, and worked on his father's farm up to the time he came to this state. He left Ohio in the year 1876, and came to Jersey county, where he bought 320 acres of land on section 8, on which he located. Mr. Moore has so prospered that he has been enabled to increase his farm until it now contains 460 acres, one-half of which is under cultivation, the balance being in timber. Mr. Moore is one of Richwoods township's most enterprising citizens, and by his industry and integrity has been thus far successful in life.

Herman Groppe, a native of Prussia, was born on the 13th day of April, 1827. He is the son of Herman and Charlotte (Speckman) Groppe. In fall of 1840 his father died, and his mother four years later. Herman was the third in a family of seven children, consisting of three boys and four girls. He spent his youth on a farm in his native country. He served in the Prussian army one year, and then returned to farm life. In the year 1853 Herman took passage on a vessel bound from Bremen to New Orleans, where he arrived after a voyage of nine weeks. From there he came up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, staying there until May of the following year, when he went up the Missouri river to Lexington and engaged in farming for two years. From there he came to Jersey county, Ill., and bought 40 acres of land on section 22, in Richwoods township, on which he moved. On the 10th of April, in the year 1858, he was married to Augusta

Rudolph, a native of Prussia, and daughter of Daniel and Francisca (Lohmueller) Rudolph. Seven children were born to them—Fred, married to Lena Arbogast, and living near Otterville; Edward, married to Lena Egelhoff, also living near Otterville; Lena, Henry, Willie, Theodore and Louis. Mr. Groppe and family are members of the Lutheran church. He has been an industrious and energetic worker, and hence has been able to increase his original farm of 40 acres to 160 acres at his home place in Richwoods township, and 143½ acres near Otterville, where his sons reside.

James Dunbar was born in Perry county, Mo., on the 18th day of March, 1842. His parents were John and Nancy (Porter) Dunbar, his father being a native of North Carolina, his mother a native of Kentucky. His father died in the year 1852. James remained at home until his father's death, when he was put out to work for a man named William Ringenton, but was treated so cruelly that he ran away from him and came to Randolph county, Ill., where he worked for a man named James Guinn for about eight years. When he arrived at the age of 18, he volunteered in the 10th Ill. Inf. He was mustered in at Cairo, in Co. I, and his regiment moved to Fort Pillow. From there they were ordered to draw off and reinforce Grant at the battle of Shiloh. James was in the siege of Corinth, skirmishing, about six months. On the 9th of Oct., 1865, he was mustered out, when he went to St. Charles county, where he remained until 1870. He then went to Callaway county, Mo., remaining there until 1878, when he came to

Jersey county and located on section 20, where he owns a farm of 80 acres. On the 24th of Feb., in the year 1879, Mr. Dunbar was united in marriage to Martha Jane Thompson, daughter of Wm., and Martha J. Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar are the parents of two children, only one of whom is living—George W. The one deceased was named John W. Mr. Dunbar and wife are members of the Christian church.

William F. H. Gerson was born near Tribine, Germany, on the 10th day of July, in the year 1842, his parents being Fred and Charlotte (Miller) Gerson, natives of Germany. His father died on the 28th of March, in the year, 1882. His mother is still living, and resides on section 33, in Richwoods township. In the year 1868, William left Germany, taking passage at Hamburg, and sailed for New York, where he landed after about a two weeks' voyage. From there he came to Chicago, where he remained two years, working on the Chicago & Vincennes railroad. He then went to Danville, Ind., and worked for three months, going from there to Montgomery county, in the same state, where he staid about six months. He then went to the state of Missouri, and after being there a year, returned to Illinois, locating in Jersey county, where he now owns 80 acres of land on section 28. On the 6th day of March, in the year 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Luft, daughter of John Luft, a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Gerson are both members of the German Lutheran church.

Carl Prill was born in Prussia on the 26th day of November, in the year 1843. He is the son of John and Dora (Dor-

mand) Prill, both natives of Germany. Carl staid at home with his parents until he was 16 years of age, or until the death of his father, which occurred in the year 1860. He then went to work out by the month, which he continued doing until he was 26 years of age. In Oct., 1869, he decided to leave his fatherland, and bidding farewell to home and friends, took passage at Hamburg on the steamer "Alamanar," bound for New York. He landed there, and immediately started west by railroad, traveling until he reached Illinois, when he came to Jerseyville, reaching there on the 7th of Nov., 1869. He worked by the month for about five years, and then rented a farm of 120 acres, and went to farming for himself. Feb. 28, 1875, he was married to Caroline Coel. They are the parents of five children—Mary, Lizzie, Emma, Caroline and Eda. Mr. Prill and wife are members of the German Lutheran church at Fieldon. He is an intelligent and industrious farmer, and consequently a successful one.

John H. Sapp was born on the 10th day of May, 1857, in Richwoods township, Jersey county, Ill. He is the son of James and Mary (Smothers) Sapp, who are natives of Bullitt county, Ky. They emigrated to this part of the country in the year 1850. When quite a small boy, John H. started out in the world to do for himself, and hired to Mr. Clark with whom he staid about two years. He got tired of that place, and taking a notion to leave, ran off from Mr. Clark's, and went to Carrollton, where he went to work for a living, staying about a year. He is now living on section 35 in this township. On the 19th day of Feb., 1880, Mr. Sapp was

married to Mary Burch, a native of this county, and daughter of George and Jane (Haniel) Burch. Two children have been born to them, only one of whom is now living—James Henry. The one that died was named Fillmore.

George W. Edwards was born in Jerseyville, Jersey county, on the 25th day of May, 1861. He is a son of William B. and Mary E. (Allen) Edwards. His father was born in the state of New Jersey, and his mother in New York. George W. was the eighth in a family of 13 children. When he was three years of age, his parents moved to Richwoods township, and located on section 35, where the family has since resided. George has followed the occupation of farming ever since he was large enough to follow the plow. His education, which was very limited, was received in the schools of his district. On the 21st day of Sept., 1881, he was united in marriage with Annie Deuening, the daughter of Fred and Mary (Thurston) Deuening. She was born in Calhoun county, but came with her parents to this county, when an infant. Two children have been born to this union. They are George P. and Lloyd Augustus.

Henry Wieghard was born in the kingdom of Hanover, now in the empire of Germany, on the 28th day Jan., 1823. He was reared in Brunswick, learning at first the brewer's trade, and afterwards conducting a wholesale manufacturing business, for another party, for about seven years. His father died when he was about 8 years old, and his mother the year following. About two years before Mr. Wieghard came to America, the partner of the gentleman by whom he was employed had come to

this country, and had been persuading him to come also. Accordingly, in 1851, he took passage in a sailing vessel, and after a voyage of nine weeks, which was the time then required to cross the ocean, he landed at New Orleans. The water in the Mississippi river was then very low, so that he had to stay there until the following spring before he could come up to St. Louis. He went from there to Marinatown, where his friend was staying, and after remaining there a little over a year, he went to Edwardsville, where he engaged in farming for two years. He then came to Fieldon, Jersey county, in the fall of 1856; remained there nearly three years, and then bought 80 acres of land on section 23, in Richwoods township, on which he moved. By enterprise and good management, he has been enabled to add to it from time to time, so that now he has a farm of 320 acres. He was married in Edwardsville, on the 25th day of July, 1853, to Margaret Kroeder, a native of Germany. They have had six children, five of whom are now living—J. K., married Charlotte Siemers, lives in Fieldon; William, married Emma Meyer, April 17, 1884, lives on his father's place; Henry, Jr., Albert and Otila, at home. Edward died Dec. 25, 1883, aged 21 years. He was very intelligent, bright boy, and his loss was keenly felt by his parents. He was self-educated to quite a high degree. Mr. and Mrs. Wieghard are members of the Lutheran church. He has held the office of school director several terms. The farm and its surroundings show him to be an industrious, thoughtful farmer, who has by so being, succeeded well.

Thomas Johnson was born on the 24th of July, 1847, in Richwoods township, Jersey county, Ill. His parents were John and Sarah Johnson. His father was a native of Kentucky, but removed from that state to Missouri, where he was married. Thomas was the third in a family of eight children. When he was two years old, they moved to Wright county, Mo., and lived there two years. They then moved to Richwoods township, this county, where our subject has since resided, and where his father died, Jan. 14, 1871. His mother died there also in the month of Nov., 1869. Thomas was married, July 25, 1869, to Sarah Cannon. She died in March, 1873. He was again married, March 18, 1879, to Levica Callahan, daughter of George and Harriet Callahan. Two children have been born to them—George Henry and Hattie Jane. Mr. Johnson is a resident of section 28, and has been identified with this county for over a third of a century. He is now holding the office of school director.

John Fulks, a prosperous farmer of this township, was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., on the 10th day of July, 1810. He is a son of Samuel and Levia (Tennyson) Fulks, who lived in Tennessee up to the time of their death. Our subject spent all of his youth in that state, but in 1839 he left there and came to Illinois, locating in Greene county near White Hall. He remained there six years and then removed to the place where he now resides, in Richwoods township, Jersey county. While living in Tennessee, in 1831, he was married to Zona Pace. She died at his residence in this county. Four of the children that were born to this union

are now living—Martha, married William Pritchard, now living in Kansas; Elihu Samuel, married Laura Harvel, (now dead), resides in Greene county; Eliza, married William Edwards, and lives in Richwoods township; Lizzie, married Joseph Clark, and resides at Carrollton; Zerilda, who married William Davis, died in 1884. On the 8th day of Jan., 1873, Mr. Fulks was again married to Lydia Cole, widow of William Cole, and daughter of William and Charity Wiseman. He has 240 acres of land and it is among the finest on Macoupin creek. It is very choice rolling and undulating land, there being none better for raising wheat, to be found in the state. It is all of the best quality for either wheat or corn, or for stock range. About 150 acres is under cultivation and about 40 more can be easily cleared. It is well drained by small branches of the Macoupin creek, and no backwater stands on the place at any time even during the wettest season. The water supply is good, and when neighboring farmers are without it, they can always obtain it there. There are two apple orchards, one being of winter apples. Any one in search of a fine piece of farm property could not do better than at Mr. Fulk's.

William B. Edwards was born in Monmouth county, N. J., on the 21st of April, in the year 1824. His parents were Benjamin and Ann (Bailey) Edwards. They were both born and raised in New Jersey. His great grandfather, William Bailey, was the well-known General Bailey, of the Revolutionary war; while his grandfather, whose name was also William Bailey, was a captain of the patriot army that

fought to give freedom to America. William B. spent the first part of his life in his native state, engaging in farming and in buying and selling horses and mules on the New York market. In the year 1854, he removed from New Jersey to Warren county, O., where he remained six months and then came to Jerseyville. He resided there ten years, engaging in teaming between there and Alton. He removed from there to his present location, on section 35, in the northern part of Richwoods township. He was married in Mercer county, N. J., on the 14th of March, 1848, to Mary Emer Allen, a native of New York state, and daughter of John Allen. They have had 13 children, eight of whom are living—William H., married Eliza Fultz, and lives in Greene county; Mary Ann, married William R. Mulligan, and lives in Richwoods township; John Edward married Atlanta Cage, and lives in Crawford county, Kan.; Charles; Ellen married Jules King, and now lives in this township; George married Annie Devling, and lives in this township; Katie and Lewis. Five are dead—Eddie, Emeline, and three others that died in infancy. Mr. Edwards' father died ten years after his son came out here. There are 80 acres of land in the farm, all in a prosperous condition.

Bernhardt Wiist was born in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 11th day of May, 1826, his parents being Crispin and Mary (Meyer) Wiist. His mother died on the 24th of June, 1845. At the age of 14 he commenced learning the mason's trade, at which he worked about six years, and then served in the army about five years. After

learning his trade, he traveled through Germany and France, working in the latter country five summers. After completing his service in the army, he took passage at Havre, on a vessel bound for New Orleans, and after being on the ocean nine weeks, arrived at the Crescent city on the 15th day of April, 1854. He proceeded up the Mississippi river at once, stopping at Alton, where he remained a year, working at his trade. He then went to Grafton and worked at his trade nine years, then came to Richwood township, living one year at the Catholic parsonage near Fieldon, when he bought 80 acres of land on section 14. He cleared this land, at the same time working at his trade, which he continued doing until about 1869, when he gave it up altogether, and has ever since given his attention to farming. An industrious and thrifty farmer, Mr. Wiist has accumulated, until he now has a farm of 240 acres, and it is a fine piece of property, surrounded with all good improvements. He not only raises grain, but also some stock. He was married on the 22d of June, 1857, to Johanna Hartman, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and daughter of Ambrose Hartman. There has been 11 children born to them, but only four are now living—Bernhard, married Sophia Walter, lives in this township; Michael, Josephine and William. Those dead are—an infant, that died in Germany; Joseph, Peter, Charles, Mary, Mary and Kate. Mr. Wiist and family are members of the Catholic church.

Zeddock Reddish is a native of Kentucky, being born Sept. 14, 1817. His father, Joseph Reddish, was a native of Virginia, and his mother of Kentucky.

Joseph died, and his widow removed to Richwoods township, Jersey county, Ill., in 1827. Zed. is now a resident of the township. His wife's father, John Medford, was one of the early settlers of the county.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in Richwoods township was taught by John Darneille in Aug., 1821, at a log cabin which stood in the hollow above the present residence of Allen Cope, on section 8. This cabin was erected for school purposes, and was in close proximity to a living spring of water. It had a dirt floor, bark-seated benches, constructed on legs, etc. Among the first scholars were: Moses Ward, four children of John Medford, named James, Garrison, Edward and Sophia (the latter now the wife of Zeddock Reddish); Harriet, Eunice, Phoebe and Susan Gates, children of Samuel Gates; Samuel Wadsworth, an adopted child; John and Effie McFain, children of Daniel McFain; Mary Smith, daughter of John Smith; Elizabeth M., daughter of John Gunterman, Sr.; and Chesley, Jonathan, Uriah and Lucinda Borruff. Moses Ward and Mrs. Sophia Reddish are probably the only surviving scholars of this school.

District No. 1.—The building in this district was erected in 1873, at a cost of about \$2,000. M. E. Ellenwood taught the first term of school therein.

District No. 3.—The school house in this district was built by Alfred Childs and William Goshorn, at a cost of \$600.

District No. 4.—In 1879, a new school house was erected in this district at a cost of \$670.

District No. 5.—This school house

was erected in 1876 at a cost of \$700. The first term of school in this building was taught by Henry Dunham. The lot in this district, which consists of half an acre, was donated by Henry Wieg-hard. The present directors are John Bland, William Goshorn and Nicholas Heiderscheid.

District No. 6.—A new school building was erected in this district in 1879, at a cost of about \$500.

FIRST ITEMS.

John Gunterman, Jr., and Druzilla Smith were the first couple married in what is now Richwoods township. Their marriage occurred in 1820, 'Squire Mitchell, of Greene county, officiating. The second was that of John Medford, Jr., and Rachel Little, which took place Sept. 6, 1821.

John Gunterman, Jr., plowed the first ground, in 1820, and also planted the first corn that year.

The first religious services in the township were held at the house of John Medford, Sr., on section 8, in 1821, by Rev. Isaac N. Pickett.

VILLAGE OF FIELDON.

This place is surrounded by a fine scope of farming country, and although it has no railroad outlet, enjoys considerable trade.

The town was laid out by Robert Terry on the 14th of Aug., 1837, and the plat filed for record just one week later. The town is, therefore, an old one, comparatively speaking.

The town site is level, varied by slightly swelling land, and the town presents a quiet neat appearance.

In the line of manufactures, there

are two well equipped flouring mills, only one of which, however, is running at present. There is a harness shop, tailor shop, wood-working establishment, blacksmith and wagon shops, several good general stores, a drug store, bank, and, in fact, every trade and facility necessary to supply the ordinary wants and conveniences of the people of the surrounding country, is found in Fieldon. The spiritual wants of the inhabitants are also well supplied by churches.

Pollard Kirkland was the first merchant in Fieldon, engaging in business just east of where Hagen's harness shop now stands about the year 1835. He carried a small stock of groceries at first, but afterward added a general stock. He came from Pennsylvania, and about the time of the commencement of the Mexican war, sold out to William Felter and removed to Texas. Felter ran the store, until it was destroyed by fire a few years afterward.

The next merchant was John L. Terry, who opened a store just across the street south from Kronsbin's store. He was a tailor by trade, and first started a tailor shop, but soon afterward put in a stock of dry goods and groceries. When the gold excitement began to rage in California he went to that state, where he remained until the winter of 1881-2, when he returned to Fieldon. The following spring, accompanied by his eldest son, he went to Leadville, Col., where he subsequently died.

Guy Spencer was the next merchant. He erected the building now occupied by Mr. Johnessee, and started a general store, about 1858.

James A. Eads put in a general stock

in June, 1858, in a building now owned by Mr. S. W. Sexton and which was erected by Mr. Eads.

PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS.

C. S. Olney, dealer in general merchandise, commenced business in 1871, under the firm name of C. S. Olney & Co., the "Co." consisting of H. N. and J. H. Belt. During that year the building now used by Olney was erected. It is a frame structure 24x60 feet, two stories high. May 1, 1874, Mr. Olney purchased the entire business, and has since continued the same alone. He carries a complete stock of dry goods, clothing, groceries, queensware, etc.

C. S. Olney, born on the 13th of April, 1832, is a native of Washington county, Ohio. His parents were Cogswell and Matilda P. (Smith) Olney, the former a native of Nova Scotia, and the latter of Ohio. C. S. received his education in the vicinity of his birthplace, where he lived until coming to Jersey county, in the year 1859. He first located in Jersey township, and engaged in teaching school there, but the following year he removed to Fieldon, where he taught school, and afterwards taught in Jerseyville. He was engaged in that occupation until 1864, when he commenced as a clerk in the store of James A. Eads, with whom he was employed about two years. He was engaged in various occupations for several years, when he was appointed deputy sheriff, in the fall of 1868, and was honored with that position two years. The firm of C. S. Olney & Co. was then established, in 1871, of which Mr. Olney afterwards assumed the entire control, May 1, 1874, and has since conducted the business alone.

He was married in Fieldon, Sept. 10, 1868, to Virginia F. Belt, daughter of Horatio N. and Mary J. Belt. They have three children—Clara E., Mark P. and Lee S. Mr. Olney is a prominent man of Fieldon, and is honored and respected by his numerous friends.

The general merchandise business of August J. Kronsbin was established by Z. Reddish, who was succeeded by Terry & Buzby. Terry & Goetten were the next proprietors, and were succeeded by Goetten & Wieghard. Mr. Goetten afterward died, after which Mr. Wieghard ran the business until June, 1883, when Mr. Kronsbin bought the store and has since continued the business. The building is 30x90; constructed of brick and two stories high. He carries a full stock of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, coffins, machinery, etc., the coffin department occupying the second floor. There is a machinery warehouse in the rear of the store building, 30x50 feet in size.

August J. Kronsbin, a son of H. F. and Elizabeth Kronsbin, was born Jan. 14, 1852, in St. Louis, Mo. He was educated in the common schools of St. Louis and in the Washington University. His first occupation after leaving school was on the streets of St. Louis, blacking boots and selling papers, but seeking for a higher position, and one of more esteem, he soon secured a situation in a bookstore, and remained in that business some time. He after this learned the carpenter trade, with his father, who was a contractor and builder. After a time August entered the employ of a wholesale dry goods firm, where he remained until the house failed, and he was again thrown out of

employment. He persevered and was soon engaged by Hayden & Allen, a hardware firm, as salesman, and by economy and good management, he was soon enabled to start in the grocery business for himself in St. Louis, which he afterwards sold. He then went to Saxton, Mo., where he was engaged in the saw-mill business. He remained there some nine months, and the mill being flooded out by high water and he losing some \$3,000, was obliged to return to St. Louis. He was there married, Oct. 5, 1882, to Julia Wiederhoff, also a native of St. Louis. They were the parents of twins, born in Oct., 1883, and both of whom died Jan. 1, 1884. Mr. Kronsbin was a freight clerk of the I. & St. L. railroad for a while, and was so employed until coming to Fieldon, where he has since been engaged in business. He is a member of the Red Cross lodge, No. 54, K. of P., St. Louis. Mr. Kronsbin is one of the go-ahead merchants of Jersey county, and is doing a large and lucrative business. By fair and honest dealing, strict integrity of purpose, and efficient management, he is rapidly getting to the front, and bids fair to be numbered among the wealthy men of this section of country.

W. Park & Sons engaged in the drug business in 1875. Mr. Park had laid the foundation for a store building in the fall of 1874, but it was not completed until the following spring. No change has occurred in the firm since the business was established. As Mr. Park is a registered pharmacist, he attends to the prescription case in person. The building was originally 22x40 feet in size, but when the bank was established, an addition 16x22 feet was erected. A sketch

of the doctor will be found in the Medical chapter.

The blacksmith business is represented by S. W. Sexton, who erected his shop and established the business in 1875. Prior to Mr. Sexton the business was carried on by William Miller and N. P. Johnessee for some 15 or 16 years.

Samuel B. Johnessee established his wagon shop in 1860, and has continued the same ever since.

John Hagen, harness-maker, commenced business in 1874, after erecting his present building, which is a frame structure, 18x32 feet in dimensions. He carries a complete stock of goods usually found in his line, and has the only shop in the place.

John Horn, merchant tailor, commenced business in April, 1881. He does all kinds of work in his line, and is the only representative of this branch of business in Fieldon.

John Horn was born on the 29th day of January, in 1850, in the Empire of Germany. His parents were Philip and Gertraud (Myer) Horn, natives of Germany. His father died in Germany at the age of 63. His mother is still living, at Ardon, Madison county, Ill., being now 53 years old. At the age of 13 years John began to learn the tailor's trade with his father, with whom he worked seven years. He then started to this country, taking passage on the steamer at Hamburg, and landing at New York after being on the water 14 days. He came from New York, by rail, to St. Louis, and from there went to Sparta, Randolph county, Ill., where he worked at his trade two months; from there he went to Evansville, Ind., working at his trade about nine months, and

then he went back to St. Louis and worked one year. In the spring of 1872 he went to Salem, Ill., where he worked two years, and from thence went to Evansville, Ind., and went into business for himself. Not being successful there, he returned to St. Louis, staid there about one year, and in the fall of 1875 went to Atchison, Kan., where he worked several months, and again returned to St. Louis, where he remained six months. In the month of July, 1876, he started for the old country by way of New York, on the steamer Otter, sailing for Bremen. He arrived there about the 1st of August, and remained there four years, during all of which time he worked at his trade. In the month of March, 1881, he returned to this country and located at Fieldon, where he has since resided. Mr. Horn has been twice married; first, to Margaret Hagen, a native of Germany, to whom two children were born—Willie, and one that died. His present wife was Matilda Kessler, daughter of George Kessler. By this marriage there is one child—Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Horn are members of the German Lutheran church. Mr. Horn has a tailor shop in Fieldon, where he carries on his business and is doing well.

The meat business is represented by John Hagen, who established the first regular market in Fieldon, in 1880.

C. G. Buffington, physician and surgeon, came to Fieldon in 1882, and commenced his first practice at this point. In 1883, he was elected county physician. He has a large and lucrative practice in the village and surrounding country. A sketch of this gentleman will be found in the Medical chapter.

The first millinery store in Fieldon was established in 1877, by Lydia Arkebauer. She conducted the business until 1883, when Tilla Arkebauer assumed charge. It is now owned by Lydia and Mary Arkebauer.

BANK.

In 1876 W. Park & Sons established a bank at Fieldon. They do a general banking business, dealing largely in loans on personal security. Their safe is of the Mosler, Bakmann & Co's manufacture. The Sons part of the firm is composed of George C. and Arthur F. Park.

HOTEL.

The City hotel was built in 1876 by Harvey Alford, at a cost of about \$2,200, who ran it a while and then rented it. It changed hands several times, and was finally taken charge of by Mr. Alford, who operated it successfully until the time of his death, which occurred May 19, 1880. William H. H. West then became landlord, and managed the house about two years, since which time L. C. Million has had charge of it.

MUNICIPAL.

Fieldon was organized in accordance with an act of the legislature for that purpose, which was approved Feb. 7, 1857. At the first election the following trustees were elected: Zeddock Reddish, Asa Briggs, F. A. Wade, J. G. Arkebauer and William W. Felter. The first meeting of the board occurred March 25, 1858, and was organized with the following officers: Zeddock Reddish, pres.; William W. Felter, clerk and treas.; H. C. Turner, constable; John Piper, collector; D. M. Tucker, street commissioner; John J. Close, assessor. At an

election held June 12, 1883, the question of organizing as a village, under the general law, was voted upon and was carried by a vote of 31 to 1. The following are the present officers. Z. Reddish, Jacob Strausser, William Lawler, Jacob Reddish, E. F. Brown, and L. T. Belt, trustees; L. C. Million, clerk; E. F. Brown, president.

MILLS.

The Eugenic mills were built by Belt Brothers, about the year 1854. The main building is 24x62, three stories high, and an engine room in addition, 24x62 feet and one story high, with foundations of stone. The engine is 60 horse power and was manufactured by the Western Foundry of St. Louis. The mill is furnished with four run of buhrs, set in an iron frame, and also one set of rolls. It was operated by Belt Brothers under the old process until 1873, when C. C. Buzby purchased the institution. He remodeled it in 1879, putting in new machinery at a cost of between \$8,000 and \$9,000. The capacity is 150 barrels per 24 hours. On account of the failure of the wheat crop for the past two or three seasons, the mill is idle at present, but it is finely equipped and is certainly a credit to its owner, Mr. Buzby. Originally, there was a saw-mill connected with this mill for several years, which was afterward removed to some land belonging to O. P. Powel, who afterward sold it to William H. H. West. He disposed of it to the present owner, Rollin Clark.

The Union mills were built by the Union Mill Co. The company consisted of Dr. W. Park, T. K. Phipps, J. H. Belt, Peter Dranery, William Krueger, Asa Briggs, Frank Brown, Charles Me-

Daniels, John Terry, Z. Reddish and others. After completion the mill was leased to J. H. Belt, who operated it one year for the company, and afterwards ran it a year for himself. Stephen Reddish then conducted the business one year, and was succeeded by T. K. Phipps and Leonard Radcliff. William H. H. West then took the mill and ran it two years, when J. H. Belt went into partnership with him. In Nov., 1881, L. T. Belt purchased a half interest in the concern, and the business was continued by Powel & Belt. In May, 1885, Mr. Park purchased Mr. Powel's interest, and it is now owned and operated by Park & Belt. Their business is mostly custom, but their trade extends over a radius of 12 or 15 miles in some directions.

L. T. Belt, one of the firm of the Union Mills, was born in Fieldon, on the 31st of Jan., 1857. He is the son of J. H. and Matilda Belt, both old residents of the county. L. T. was reared in Fieldon, and received a common school education in the schools of that place. His father was engaged in building the Eugenie mills, and L. T. liking the occupation, began the milling business in Nov. 1881, in partnership with W. R. Powel, but is now associated with Mr. Park in that enterprise. Mr. Belt is one of the board of trustees in his township, having held that position two terms. He was united in marriage with Lizzie Rowden, daughter of James Rowden, on Oct. 2, 1882. They have been blessed with one child—Horace Cleveland, born July 12, 1883.

The saw mill owned by William H. H. West, was erected by that gentleman in 1881-2. It is two stories high, the

main building being 16x48 feet in ground area, with a shed on each side, one of which is 70 feet in length, and the other 12x48 feet. The engine is about 40-horse power, and was manufactured by the Broadway foundry, St. Louis. The mill has been in operation constantly since its erection. Mr. West manufactures wagons, sleds, cradles, etc., and does general work in that line.

W. H. H. West was born in Jersey county, Ill., in 1841. His parents were Vincent and Eady (Wright) West, both being now dead. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of North Carolina. His father died in Belleville, Ill., at the age of 55 years. Our subject received his early education, which was very limited, in the common schools of this county. At the age of 14, he began to learn engineering with John Belt, who was then running a saw mill, three and a half miles north of Fieldon, and remained with him about four years. In 1859 he went to Harrison county, Mo., and followed the same business, until the war broke out in 1860, when he entered the service under Jackson's call, commanded by Price. He was in the state's service three months, when he volunteered in the confederate service at Springfield, Mo., in the 1st Mo. Reg., commanded by Col. Gates. He was in the battles of Lexington, Elkhorn, Iuka and Corinth. He was taken prisoner at Corinth, and was taken to Cairo, and put on a boat to be taken to Vicksburg, to be exchanged. When he was getting off the boat, he met a friend with whom he exchanged clothes, and getting aboard the boat again came back to Cairo, but as he stepped off the boat he was re-captured and put in prison

with some others. The prison was a building 16x26 feet, where he hardly had room to lie down. He was paroled out of prison, one Friday night about 12 o'clock, and he then came to the home of his uncle, who resided in Madison county, Ill. He run a saw-mill there for a year, for a man named Blackburn. In the latter part of 1853, he came to Fieldon, and was employed by Belt Bros. He was married to Mary Jane Richey, July 9, 1864, and a short time afterwards, he was drafted into the Union army, but reporting at headquarters was told to go home. There is a family of six children three boys and three girls—William H. H., Clarence W., Emma, Charles, Lulu and Fannie. Mr. West and wife belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He has held the office of justice of the peace, and township clerk for one year. Mr. West owns property in the village of Fieldon, and has been very successful in his business.

SOCIETIES.

Fieldon Lodge, No. 592, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons was organized in 1868. Its charter bears the date of Oct. 6, of that year. The original members were: Sylvester Redfield, Edward Arkebauer, Henry Wiegard, James Eads, Wesley Park, H. N. Belt, J. H. Farrow, T. K. Phipps, F. Sweet, Solomon Phillips, S. P. Dinsmore, N. D. Hadley and C. E. A. Minter. The first meeting of the above petitioners occurred Feb., 1, 1868, and a lodge was opened in due form, with the following officers, appointed under dispensation: Sylvester Redfield, W.M.; Wesley Park, S.W.; James Eads, Jr., J.W.; Edward Arkebauer, S.; H. N. Belt, Jr., S.D.; S. P.

Dinsmore, J.D.; J. H. Farrow, T. The following were the first officers regularly elected: Sylvester Redfield, W.M.; W. Park, S.W.; James Eads, J.W.; James H. Farrow, T.; E. Arkebauer, S.; H. N. Belt, S.D.; E. F. Brown, J.D.; T. K. Phipps, T. The present officers are: William Eads, W.M.; E. F. Brown, S.W.; B. F. Campbell, J.W.; Allen Miley, S.D.; S. B. Johnessee, J.D.; C. C. Buzby, T; W. L. West, S.; Philip Lancrey, tyler. The membership numbers about 31. There have been several deaths in the lodge, among whom was Sylvester Redfield, the first W. M. - The building in which the hall is located is owned by C. C. Buzby, and is well furnished. The condition of the lodge at present is not what it should be, quite a number of the leading members having moved away. At one time it was one of the most successful secret organizations in the county.

Formerly a lodge of I. O. O. F. existed in Fieldon, which held its meetings in the hall over W. Park's drug store. It was removed to Kemper in 1880, and a sketch of this lodge may be found in connection with the history of that town, in this volume.

EDUCATIONAL.

The pioneer school house of Fieldon was built in 1839. James Robbins taught the first term of school therein. This house served the town for educational purposes until 1873, when a new building was constructed at a cost of \$2,000. The first teacher in this building was M. E. Ellenwood. The corps of teachers employed for the school year, ending June 30, 1885, was composed of Mr. Roach, principal, and Luella Cutler, assistant.

RELIGIOUS.

The Fieldon M. E. church was organized in Dec., 1884.

There is a flourishing society of the Evangelical German Lutheran church, located at this place, of which Rev. Herman Taeger is pastor.

Rev. Herman Taeger, the present minister of the German Lutheran church, at Fieldon, was born May 24, 1839, in Germany, and is a son of Leopold and Magdalena (Uluch) Taeger, both natives of Germany. He was reared in that country, receiving a liberal education, and there became fitted for the ministry. He attended school 12 years in Halle, Prussia. In 1865 he sailed from Bremen in a sailing vessel bound for America, landed at Baltimore, and went directly to St. Louis, where he remained eight months. At the expiration of that time he went to Madison county, where he remained 12 years, then to Jersey county, where he has since been a resident. In addition to his ministerial labors, Mr. Taeger has for the past eight years taught the German school at Fieldon. As a preacher he is well liked, his labors being blessed with abundant success. He is also peculiarly fitted for his position as teacher, and in that capacity is highly popular. October 17, 1867, Mr. Taeger was married to Frederica Beims, daughter of Henry Beims. They are the parents of five children—Hubert, Leopold, Richard, Edgar and Alfred. Mr. Taeger is a fine musician and a professor of music.

OTHER CITIZENS.

William L. West was born Aug. 31, 1815, in Warren county, Ky. His par-

ents were David L. and Mary (Armstrong) West, who came to Illinois in 1817, and settled in St. Clair county, where they remained until their deaths, his mother dying in 1820, and his father in 1837. William L. remained on the old homestead until Nov., 1837, when he traveled on horseback in Missouri and Arkansas, to Fulton, on the Red river, thence by canoe down Red river to Shreveport, La., thence to New Orleans, and returned to St. Louis, June 9, 1838. He returned to the old homestead, and remained until Sept. 1838, when he came to Greene—now Jersey—county, and remained with H. N. Belt and others, teaching school part of the time. On the 15th of Dec. 1842, he was united in marriage with Abigail Dunsworth, of Greene county, and by this union had seven children, four of whom are now living—William H., George D., Elizabeth E., and Thompson. Mrs. Abigail West died at Harrisburg, Saline county, Ill., Nov., 1863. In the year 1869, Wm. L. located in the village of Fieldon, where he has since resided. In 1870 he was again married, to Mrs. Emma A. Mitchell, a native of Mississippi. Mr. West has held the office of justice of the peace seven terms, and the office of county surveyor several times. He is a member of Fieldon lodge, No. 592, A. F. & A. M., and also a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Edward R. Brigham, a native of Cheshire county, N. H., was born on July 2, 1823, his parents being Aaron and Hannah (Reed) Brigham, both natives of Massachusetts. Edward was reared in his native county, and there grew to manhood. In 1846 he entered the service of the United States in the Mexican

war, in the 1st Reg. of the New York volunteers. At the expiration of the war, Mr. Brigham went to California, and was engaged in the mines for some months. He then went back to New Hampshire, where he made his home until 1850, when he returned to California to again engage in the mines. After some time he again went to New Hampshire, but soon after moved to Marshall, Mich., from which place he again started for the mining districts of California, overland. In 1855 he came back and located in Chicago, where he staid some months and then located in Jersey county to make his future home. He settled in Richwoods township, where he has since resided and has made his place of abode. He moved to Fieldon in the fall of 1870, and in the same year he was appointed postmaster, which position he has held with credit ever since. He was also elected justice of the peace, which position he has ever since continued to hold, through the suffrages of his fellow citizens. Mr. Brigham was united in marriage in Fieldon in 1873, to Jane Skiff, a native of this state. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and was treasurer of the local lodge for about 11 years.

CLENDENNEN.

In the northwest part of Richwoods township, there is a cluster of small buildings, which has acquired the name

of Clendennen, but is more commonly known as "Spankey." It is situated in a cozy nook, "under the bluff."

Bud Nelson started a store here about 1876, and a short time afterward a blacksmith shop. There is no postoffice here, and the inhabitants of the surrounding country generally receive their mail at Fieldon. The store building mentioned is now owned by William Spaulding, the business belonging to his brother, B. M. Spaulding. The blacksmithing business is conducted by J. B. Gibson.

Bud Nelson, who started the general store in 1876, afterwards sold out to James Ellis. He ran the business until Nov., 1883, when the property was purchased by William Spaulding, and the stock by M. B. Spaulding. The proprietorship has not changed since that time.

William H. Spaulding, the owner of the building in which his brother carries on business, was born in Jersey county, on the 15th day of Feb., 1856. His parents are William and Martha (Grammar) Spaulding, and are now living two miles west of Kane, in Greene county, where his father is engaged in farming. Our subject was reared in Jersey county, where he received his education. In the month of Nov., 1883, he removed to Clendennen, where he has since resided.

CHAPTER XXIII.

ROSEDALE TOWNSHIP.

This township embraces all of congressional township 7 north, range 13 west, except the west row of sections. Of the latter row, parts of sections 6, 7 and 18 are also embraced in the territory of Rosedale township. It is bounded on the north by Richwoods, on the east by Otter Creek, on the south by Quarry, and on the west by the Illinois river. The township is well watered, having the Illinois river on the west, besides Otter creek. Coon creek, Fowler's lake, Long lake, Deep lake, Coon lake, and Horse Shoe lake. Otter creek comes in from the east on the line between sections 1 and 12, and with many turns, flows in a generally westward direction, until its waters unite with those of an arm of the Illinois, on section 6. Coon creek comes in from Quarry township at the south line of section 35, and runs northwest, emptying into the Illinois on section 20. Coon lake is situated on sections 7, 8, 17 and 18. It is the largest lake in the township. Fowler's lake is long and narrow, and lies in sections 20 and 29. It is connected with Long lake, at the north end of the latter, which extends through the remainder of section 29, through all of 32, and projects slightly into Quarry township, and from there is connected with the Illinois river by a narrow channel. Deep lake lies right alongside the river, on sections 29 and 32, its foot being in Quarry. Horse

Shoe lake is almost entirely on sections 3 and 4. It is not, strictly speaking, a lake, being merely a projecting arm of Otter creek, which lies in the shape of a coil, whence its name—Horse Shoe—is derived.

In the western portion of the township, at an average distance of about a mile and a quarter from the river, are the bluffs of the Illinois, which present quite a picturesque appearance.

Rosedale township has considerable rough land, and certainly has no dearth of water-courses. There is also a large amount of timber, more or less heavily wooded. Notwithstanding these things, by far the larger portion of its soil has been compelled to succumb to the power of thrift and energetic labor, judiciously applied on its surface, so that there are a large number of as fine farms as can be found any place in the county. The inhabitants do not lack energy, and good use has generally been made of all the advantages afforded by nature. Jones' Ferry affords facilities to the inhabitants for crossing the Illinois river. The Jersey county side is on the west line of section 20. Taken all in all, while the surface of the country is rather broken in this township, there are many compensating advantages, which all aid in producing the general prosperity of its people.

In 1868, a company commenced boring for oil on section 4, Rosedale town-

ship. After the work had proceeded to the depth of 825 feet, the rope broke, causing them to lose all their tools, making it necessary to abandon the work. A good mineral spring was developed by the boring.

EARLY SETTLERS.

William Larue was most probably the pioneer settler of this township, locating here as early as 1818. He made a clearing and erected a cabin on section 8, where he lived for many years. In 1837 or '38, he sold out and removed to Greene county, where he subsequently died.

In 1819, Walter Cresswell located in this township, and the following year received the appointment of justice of the peace, the first in the county.

Among the earliest settlers of Rosedale township was John Gillworth, who, in 1820, built a cabin on the banks of Otter Creek, where it passes through the bluffs of the Illinois river. In 1830 he removed to what is now Ruyle township, and subsequently to the county of Greene. During the days of the war he purchased property in Jerseyville, and returning to this county, resided in the county seat until 1871, when he died.

Elisha Fowler was one of the first settlers in Rosedale township. He located on section 21, and was one of the first to make a clearing, in the township. He settled here in 1820 or 1821.

Thomas, Samuel and William Cresswell made settlements here during the year 1820. Thomas settled upon the southeast quarter of section 9, which land he entered at the land office, in May, 1829. Samuel settled on section 4.

John Gilbert and A. P. Scott, in 1824

or 1825, settled in the timber in Rosedale township, where they lived for many years.

Silas Crain came to what is now Rosedale township in about 1825. He was a Methodist minister, and held meetings around at different houses. He settled on section 4, where he lived for some 12 or 14 years, when he removed to Richwoods township, where he subsequently died.

The year 1828 witnessed the advent into this county of John Stafford. On coming here he located in Rosedale township.

Lewis and Amos Lynn and Enoch Spaulding made settlements in this township during the year 1828. The Lynns were first-class chairmakers, and often with the rudest machinery would turn out such substantial evidences of their handwork, that it is said of them that they never made a chair that would wear out.

Early in the year 1829, several parties by the name of Ennis, made a settlement upon section 16, near a spring of water. The father and mother both died in 1833. They were Tennesseans.

William Starr, — Perry, R. C. Bangle and Coe Edsall, were among the settlers of 1829, locating in this township.

John Dabbs made a settlement in 1831, on section 24, which he purchased of the government the year following. He was a resident here for years.

James Naron, probably one of the strongest men in this region of country, settled on section 17, in 1832. He afterward removed to Calhoun county, where he died.

Thomas Wedding located in Rosedale township in 1835.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in Rosedale township was in 1833, in a little log cabin which stood on the northeast corner of section 21. It was taught by Moses E. Morrill, who had been a sea captain and was a very well-informed man. Among the first scholars were Lloyd T., John H. and Elizabeth A. Belt; two or three children of Levi Larrison, Wm. Ennis' children, and children of Amos and Lewis Lynn. Morrill taught school six months there.

The second school was taught by Coe Edsall, in a shanty made of posts set in the ground and boarded up, on section 32. This was during the summer of 1835.

The first school house in district No. 1 was built in 1856, by Richard Whiten, contractor. The last teacher in that building was Florence Houghtlin. A new school edifice was erected in this district in 1884, by N. F. Smith, Jr. John Gavin taught the first term of school in this house, being the winter term, 1884-5.

District No. 4 has a neat and substantial frame school house, built in 1883, by William Willis, contractor. Emma Leggate taught the first term in this house, in 1884. The building before used had burned down. It was constructed of logs, and was located in what is known as Good Hollow.

The first school house in No. 5, or Pleasant Cove district, was built in 1866. The people of the neighborhood turned out and raised the logs themselves, so that the expense was light. The name of the first teacher was Miller. Lowery Pattison, taught the the last term in in that building. In 1883, the present

structure was erected, by John Powell, contractor. It is 24x28 feet in size, and cost \$1,200. It is the best school house in the township.

MILLS.

About the year 1340, Thomas Barnett started a grist mill on the north side of Otter creek, on section 1. It stood a little over a mile down the creek from McDaniels' mill, on land which now belongs to Henry Schaff. It was a stone mill when built, but had not been long constructed ere it was washed away by a rise in the creek. He then put up a frame mill. The mill had two run of buhrs, and did considerable grinding being a very good mill for that day. The mill has gone to decay, and no trace of it now remains. The millstones were afterwards used at Demphey's distillery at Grafton.

The saw mill that is now known as Preble's mill, was constructed by W. H. H. West. He afterwards sold it to Squires & Payran, who ran the mill awhile then sold to James F. Seago and two others. The mill was burned down while in these hands, but was rebuilt. The property was afterward sold to Preble & Grandstaff, the firm consisting of James F. Seago and H. D. Preble. They continued the business about four years, when Preble purchased Grandstaff's interests, and has since conducted the business himself. The mill has a capacity for sawing 6,000 feet of white oak lumber, daily, with one saw. Three hands are employed in the work. A new boiler has been lately added, and the mill is capable of doing good work.

H. D. Preble was born in Preble county, O., Aug. 29, 1846. When about 11 years of age, he moved with his

parents to Boone county, Mo. In the spring of 1862, he removed to Madison county, Ill., and seven years later, to Macoupin county, where he resided until 1878. He then removed to Greene county, and in 1879 came to Jersey county, and purchased a saw-mill, which he has operated since that time. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity.

A saw-mill was constructed on the banks of Otter creek, on section 11, on land now belonging to Henry Belt. James Bryce was the proprietor, and his mill was erected in 1833. The mill is now gone, as well as all trace of its having been there. Bryce sold out, and went to Missouri, where he erected another mill.

Pleasant Cove grist mill was built in 1883, by T. K. Phipps. This mill is equipped with one corn buhr, and has a capacity for grinding 150 bushels of meal per day. It is run by a steam engine, which is used, during the season, for running a threshing machine. Mr. Phipps threshes from 32,000 to 40,000 bushels of grain per year.

CEMETERIES.

In the Union cemetery, the first burials occurred about the year 1835, being those of an aged couple named Ennis. James H. Wedding was buried there in Aug., 1837, and Nancy Wedding, in Aug., 1841.

Lillie Belle Rateliff, a little girl, was the first person buried in Meadow Branch cemetery. That was in 1871.

TENERIFFE.

This village of the past was laid out in 1836, by Joseph Hawkins, who came

from Tennessee, on the southwest quarter of section 4.

Silas Crain opened the first store, in the same year that the town was laid out. His stock consisted of an assortment of what is generally kept in a general merchandise store.

Aaron Ricketts started a grocery store immediately after the opening of Crain's.

In 1837, the stock of both these stores were closed out, and their business discontinued.

Jacob Smith afterwards opened a general store, in which he did business for two or three years, when he, too, closed out.

Since Smith's failure to make a store pay here, there has been no further attempt made to establish any business at Tenneriffe, and at present there is not even a landmark to designate the spot where the town was laid out, and where these early mercantile attempts were made. The buildings have rotted away, and the town site is now used for farming purposes.

ROSEDALE POSTOFFICE.

This is the only postoffice within the limits of Rosedale township.

No town has ever been laid out here, but some trading is done at this point, while many of the inhabitants of this township receive their mail here.

The cluster of buildings which mark the location, is situated on section 16.

The postoffice was established about 1870, James Donald Sinclair being the first postmaster. W. C. Gleason at present holds that position.

There is a general store at this point which was established by James Donald

Sinclair, at the time of the location of the postoffice here. He ran the business about two years, and then sold to J. G. Reed. The latter remained but a short time, selling the business to W. C. Gleason, the present proprietor.

About the year 1875, Jesse Shoop started a small general store, which he operated a little over a year, when the stock was purchased by W. C. Gleason, who consolidated it with his own.

Mr. Gleason carried a varied assortment of such goods as are usually handled in general merchandise store.

William Cleveland Gleason was born in Gallia county, O., May 17, 1825. His early life was spent with his parents in his native county, where he received a good education. When 17 years old he went to Lawrence county, O., and there engaged in teaching school. He resided in that state until he was 25 years of age, then went to Virginia, where he followed teaching. He afterwards returned to Ohio, and taught two years, after which he came to Galena, Ill., where he engaged in the same occupation. From there he again returned to Ohio and taught school and ran a store and postoffice at Hamden, Vinton county. He next went to Iowa, and engaged in merchandising, and also kept postoffice one year, thence he went to Illinois, where he taught school, thence to Ohio again. He was married in that state in 1860, to Cassandra Thornton. His next move was to Clay county, Ill., where he followed farming, and from there he removed to Rosedale township, Jersey county, which is now his home. Since that time he has spent two years in Kansas. On his return from that state he engaged in general merchandising at

Rosedale, which he still continues, also keeps the postoffice. Jan. 29, 1880, Mrs. Gleason died at the age of 38 years. Mr. Gleason is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken the Royal Arch degree.

Shortly after the Rosedale postoffice was established, a blacksmith shop was opened, which is still in operation. William H. Newell is the present proprietor.

Those mentioned are the only business or trade interests that have ever been attempted at Rosedale.

James Donald Sinclair was born in the Highlands of Scotland, May 27, 1829. When 11 years of age, he went to sea, shipping at London as midshipman on board a barque called the "Derwent," which was engaged in the Australian trade, that being the time when gold had been recently discovered in Australia. In 1847, while on a homeward voyage, the vessel encountered a terrific storm, and was driven to the far south, where their progress was obstructed by ice, and the days were so short that the sun was visible for only 25 minutes. After a tedious voyage of 135 days, they arrived in London. Here he again shipped as chief officer on board a ship called the "Minerva," bound for Riga, in Russia. On the passage home the vessel encountered severe storms, and was detained on the coast of Norway, for three months. After his return to London, he went to Edinburgh, Scotland, and attended school a short time, then went to Liverpool, and there shipped as seaman on board a Scotch ship called "St. Andrews," bound for Canada. On the passage, the ship ran into the ice on the banks of

Newfoundland, and was detained 21 days, during which, supplies running low, his allowance was reduced to one spoonful of boiled rice, and one of molasses, per day. When they finally reached Montreal, all hands deserted the ship, one-half the crew going to Quebec, and the other half to the lakes. He shipped on board a lake schooner called the "Henry Clay," and went to Cleveland, O. Here he shipped as chief mate on board the same boat, of which two years later, he became captain, and sailed as such three years. He then went to Michigan, thence again to Cleveland, where he superintended the building of a barque called the Ocean Wave. This was in 1852-3. He was captain of that boat one year, after which he commanded different vessels until 1858, when he abandoned a sailor's life, and for one year followed the business of ship chandler, then went into the shipping and commission business. In 1862 he enlisted in the navy and was ordered for duty on board the Clara Dolson, as executive officer. He was executive officer and captain of different gunboats, and run all the blockades on the Mississippi river, and did gallant service until the close of the war. He then did business for a time in the south, engaged in the cotton trade, and was captured by Jesse James, losing \$25,000; then went to Chicago and followed the manufacture of tobacco, after which he commanded a steamboat on the Illinois river two years. He then purchased a steamboat and engaged in the southern trade. This boat was burned, in consequence of which he lost considerable money. He then came to Coon creek, Jersey county,

purchased an acre of woodland, upon which, after clearing it, he built a storehouse and a blacksmith shop. He kept the first postoffice in Rosedale. He was for a number of years in the stone business, which he sold out to Gilbert Reed. He then returned to his native country, sailing from New York the 5th day of June, 1875. He spent about nine months in visiting the principal cities of Great Britain and points of interest in northern Europe. He returned to Rosedale, where he has since followed farming. Mr. Sinclair is the founder of the town of Rosedale, and has always been prominently identified with its interests. He taught writing school in Buffalo, N. Y., during the winter of 1849-50, having among his pupils two sons of President Fillmore. He has circumnavigated the globe three times, and has sailed as far south as the ice would permit, once being chased by a pirate ship off Cape Horn. Three glasses of water per day was his allowance for 135 days during one of these trips. He has saved 17 lives by swimming. He is a man of good education, and possessed of a great amount of general information. As a citizen he is esteemed by all.

DESERVING OF MENTION,

Are the following gentlemen, most of them the enterprising, intelligent men of the township.

John L. Reed was born in Adams county, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1832. His parents, George and Lourana Reed, emigrated from Virginia, in 1825. They had born to them six boys and three girls, of which only three are now living. Energy, perseverance and integ-

city are leading traits of the Reed family, who are ever on the side of good order and morality. Generous and hospitable, their latch-string has ever been out from the days of the log cabin, to those of the present noble residences, and they have been ready to feed the hungry, uphold the down-trodden and unfortunate. John L. was raised on a farm until 16 years old, when he was sent to Greenfield, O., to a seminary, and after, to Hanover College, Ind.; remained one year, then attended the Wesleyan University, at Delaware, O., one year. His father then bought for him one-half interest in a general merchandise store in Cynthiana, Pike county, O., in partnership with his brother. They run this two years, when he sold out to his brother, and bought a store in partnership with his brother J. G., in Jasper, on the Ohio canal. He remained one year and sold out on account of sickness, and bought 400 acres of land on the Ohio river, below Portsmouth, which he greatly improved, and after holding it two years sold. He now bought a store in Berlin, O. He continued this 18 months, and up to this time had been very successful, and although very young had made considerable money. He bought an iron furnace, run it one year individually, but he was unfortunate as to lose every dollar he had, and returned to Portsmouth. It was owing to the unprecedented depression of the iron market that the loss came. Older and more experienced men fared likewise. He attended a commercial college in Portsmouth, and after taking a thorough course, he went to Jasper to keep books for an establishment there, and re-

mained in this position until July, 1863, when the Morgan raid suddenly stopped the business. He says, he very suddenly came to the conclusion that he could advance the interests of the firm, and more especially his own safety, by taking to the woods, and with all the money of the store, over \$2,000, (which he hid under a rock in the woods,) he retired in as good order as he thought his safety would warrant. The store was completely carried off, consequently his services were no longer necessary. He was then appointed clerk on a commission to take account of the loss for Pike county. Again he went into the mercantile and lumber trade in Jasper, but soon sold out and came west, thinking a change would be beneficial. While in Iowa he put every dollar he could raise into land. After spending the summer he returned and accepted a situation as commercial agent. March 21, 1870, he was married to Ursulie Sharp. Dec. 16, 1872, was born to them a child—Louie. In Feb., 1874, after eight years service as traveler, he resigned, and with his wife and child, came to his present place of residence and embarked in farming. The farm is situated one and one-half miles south of Rosedale, and contains 536 acres. 250 of which is in cultivation, about 60 in pasture, and has a fine house, barn, granary, out-buildings, fruit, etc. On the last of Sept., 1874, their bright intelligent child died. June 21, 1875, Gussie was born. On March 29, 1885, death's relentless, cruel hand cast a gloom over parent and child and left them homeless, in a dreary world, without the influence and companionship of a mother and wife. She, with her little Louie, is on the

peaceful side of the dark river, while he and Gussie are left to meet life's cares, and heart-aches alone. After the death of his wife he sold his farm to parties in St. Louis, for \$17,000 dollars, and now expects to take Gussie to Jerseyville, where she will have the advantages of good schools and society. When the county adopted township organization, he was elected the two first years, to represent his township in the county court, as supervisor, and again he was elected this present year to the same office, although this township is largely democratic.

David D. Gleason was born in Gallia county, O., Nov. 8, 1820. He resided there until 20 years of age, receiving a good education. He began teaching, which he continued a number of terms in Ohio, then went to what is known as Kanawha Salt Works, W. Va., where he taught school two years, after which he returned to Ohio and remained a year, during which he followed teaching. In 1844 he went to the state of Mississippi, and a year later to West Virginia, where he again taught school, remaining there during the cholera epidemic of 1849. Nov. 9, 1850, he was married to Emma Downard, a native of Philadelphia. After marriage he resided in Virginia one year, then removed to Ohio, and spent three years in Scioto and Jackson counties, engaged in teaching. In the spring of 1857 he immigrated to Iowa, locating near Ottumwa, where he lived eight years, teaching school during the time. In 1865 he moved to Clay county, Ill., thence in 1866, to St. Louis. He was engaged in that city, as principal of the Lowell school, 10 years, then on account of

failing health, resigned his position, and came to Jersey county, Ill., which has since been his residence. Since coming here he has followed teaching during the winter season only. Mr. and Mrs. Gleason have four children living—Alice, born in Virginia, Sept. 19, 1851, now married and living in St. Louis; Mary Ellen, born in Ohio, Sept. 23, 1853, now married and living in Texas; Ada Elizabeth, born in Iowa, April 19, 1861, and died March 31, 1862; Etta Florence, born in Iowa, Oct. 21, 1864, married and living in Texas, and Birdie Emma, born in St. Louis, Dec. 6, 1870. Mr. Gleason keeps an apiary and now has 70 stands of bees. He is a democrat politically, and has held the office of collector. He is at present school treasurer.

John P. Stafford, a son of Brook and Nancy (Parker) Stafford, a native of Grafton, Jersey county, Ill., born in the year 1862. He was reared in his native town, enjoying the excellent privileges and obtaining his education at the peerless public schools of that romantic little burg. His father, being a man of means, spared no pains to fit him for life's struggle. In the fall of the year, 1881, feeling the truth of the injunction that "it is not well for man to dwell alone" he was united in marriage with Abigail Robinson, also a native of Jersey county. By this union there have been two interesting children Mabel May and Lottie Amelia. Although a young man, Mr. Stafford manifests a considerable ability, and is bound to succeed in the affairs of this life, and to achieve prominence in the affairs of the county. Being industrious and economical, and blessed with a good

wife, each year sees him further advanced on the road to wealth and honor.

Thomas K. Phipps came to this county in 1848, and purchased then forty acres of land in the western portion of the county. Three years later he sold this land and bought another 40, to which, in 1855, he added 120 acres. In 1857 bought 200 acres more, and divided his estate among his children, reserving 200 acres for himself. Mr. Phipps cleared nearly all of his land, which was covered with bushes and small timber. He has been an enterprising and successful farmer. In 1878 he rented his farm to one of his sons and moved to Rosedale, where he built a dwelling house and also a store building, and engaged in merchandising, purchasing a general stock of goods, to the value of about one thousand dollars. He continued in business there four years, then on account of the death of his son, who was accidentally killed, he returned to his farm where he now lives. He built a store room near his residence, and now sells general merchandise. Thomas K. Phipps was born in Virginia, Dec. 17, 1819. He remained in that state until 17 years old, then came west, and visited Kansas, Missouri and Iowa, after which he went south to Louisiana and Mississippi. He was married in the latter state to Martha Ruy, who was born May 9, 1829. In 1847 he removed to Illinois, and three years later, to this county. Mr. and Mrs. Phipps have had four children—Lewis, born June 1, 1855, died Feb. 2, 1882; John, born May 23, 1857; Mary J., born in 1859, and died in infancy, and Isabel, born Feb. 10, 1861, now married to Leonard Ratcliff.

Mr. Phipps is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a republican politically. He has held all of the township offices, including justice of the peace, and is one of the leading citizens of Rosedale township.

T. S. Highfill, a prosperous farmer of Rosedale township, was born in Harrison county, Ind., Sept. 8, 1828. When 18 years old he left his native county and went to Alton, Ill., and remained 12 years. He was married there in February, 1855, to Fanny Kipps. In 1858 he removed to Jersey county and purchased 120 acres of land in Rosedale township. To this he has since added 80 acres, making 200 acres, upon which he now lives. His wife died in 1864. He was again married July 21, 1867, to Mrs. Amanda C. Sweet. By his first marriage Mr. Highfill had six children—Alfred B., born Dec. 21, 1855, died March 16, 1878; Thomas B., born June, 1857; Kate Bell, born Dec. 26, 1858; Lyman H., born Nov. 28, 1860, and died March 9, 1861; Edward M., born Feb. 2, 1862, and Fannie, born March 22, 1864. By the second marriage there were seven children—James M., born Sept. 12, 1868; Mary Ann, born March 3, 1870; Charles B., born Oct. 8, 1872; Harry C., born June 12, 1874; John W., born July 12, 1876; Hattie A., born May 22, 1878, and died August 5 of the same year; and Clara B., born Oct. 25, 1882. Mr. Highfill has been justice of the peace eight years. He is a member of the Methodist church and, also, of the Masonic fraternity. He is, politically, a democrat.

William Davis came to Jersey county in 1853. He was born in Coles county, Ill., in 1843, and is a son of Barney and

Sallie (Brazee) Davis. They settled in Otter Creek township in 1853, where William remained until 1862. He then enlisted in the 97th Ill. Inf., and served three years. He was a gallant soldier, participating in many battles, among which were those of Vicksburg, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, second battle of Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Blakeley and others. He was under General Grant in all the campaigns of the western Mississippi department, and under General Banks in those of the last 12 months. He was mustered out of the service July 29, 1865. Mr. Davis was married in 1867, to Mary E. Myers, a native of Missouri. Nine children have been born to them—William, Perry B. (deceased), Charles, Franklin, Laura Nevada, Luther F. (deceased), Viola Eliza, Mary A., and Olivia Florence.

William Larabee, of Rosedale township, was born in Ulster county, N. Y., March 13, 1836. When he was six years old, his father removed with his family to Ohio, and, two years later, to Pilot Knob, Mo. He lived there also two years, after which he went to Monroe county, Ill., and in 1855 came to Jersey county, and settled at Newbern. William remained here until 1861, when he enlisted and served three years in the army, returning home in 1865. He was married in Newbern in 1867, to Mary E. Lamb. After marriage he remained here four years, then moved to Kansas, where he resided two and a half years. At the expiration of that time he returned to Jersey county, and lived at Newbern two years, then moved to Rosedale, where he has since lived, purchasing at that time 40 acres of land, on

section 23. Mr. and Mrs. Larabee have two children—a son, born Dec. 19, 1867, and a daughter, born Sept. 2, 1869. Mr. Larabee has been school director three years.

William Johnson is a son of Thomas Johnson, and was born in Madison county, Ill., in 1821. When he was fourteen years of age, his father settled in Jersey, then known as Greene county, where he entered eighty acres, on Coon creek. William afterward entered eighty acres, forty at one time and forty at another, making, with the tract entered by his father, one hundred and sixty acres. He has about twenty-five acres under cultivation and the remainder in pasture and timber land. Mr. Johnson was married in Aug., 1846, to Nancy Elizabeth Mise, who was born April 13, 1830. They have seven children living and two dead. Those living are, Thomas, born May 18, 1848; Luvina, born Nov. 14, 1851; Martha Ann, born April 27, 1856; Larkin M., born July 17, 1859; William Allen; born Oct. 30, 1866; Luther Melvin, born Sept. 16, 1868, and Mary Elizabeth, born June 16, 1870. Mr. Johnson is politically, a republican.

D. M. Highfill, son of Thomas Highfill, was born in Harrison county, Ind., Feb. 18, 1822. When he was 12 years old his father died, and three years later, his mother, Mrs. Nancy Highfill, also died. He remained in Harrison county until 1846. March 21, of that year, he was married to Mary Jane Chappell, who was born Oct. 18, 1826. After his marriage, he removed to Alton, Ill., where he worked at the cooper's trade. He came from Alton to Rosedale township, Jersey county, and bought 40

acres of land, to which he has since added, until he owns at the present time, 160 acres. His farm is a good one and well improved. He has made all of the improvements, clearing the land, building, etc. He carries on general farming. Mr. and Mrs. Highfill have had three children—George Thomas, born Aug. 13, 1848; Francis, born Nov. 12, 1850, died Jan. 17, 1875, and Sarah Cornelia, born Nov. 5, 1853. George T. is now married to Pamela Walden, and lives on a farm of 240 acres, which he owns, near his father. Sarah Cornelia is the wife of James Adkinson, of Jerseyville. Mr. Highfill has been justice of the peace 16 years, and for several years past, has held the office of township assessor. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

James E. Suddeth, son of Henry and Pamela Suddeth, was born in Henry county, Ky., June 26, 1824. When James was two years of age his father died, leaving a wife and three sons—Henry, William and James. The subject of this sketch resided with his mother until his marriage to Amanda Dawkins, who was born in February, 1832. After his marriage he removed to Lincoln county, Mo., and there followed the trade of wagon-making ten years. In 1846 he enlisted in the Mexican war, in a cavalry regiment commanded by Colonel Marshall. He took part in the battle of Buena Vista, after which Marshall's men were discharged. He then volunteered under Gen. John S. Williams, and participated in engagements at Cerro Gordo and the City of Mexico. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in the 2d Missouri Reg., and served four years. He took

part in the battles of Farmington and Iuka, in Mississippi; Drywood, Wilson's Creek, Elkhorn and Lexington, in Missouri, battles of the Wilderness, Petersburg and Richmond, where he witnessed the surrender of Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Suddeth have eight children. He owns 30 acres of land, which is mostly tillable. He is, in politics, a democrat.

William Harrison Willis is a native of Arkansas, born May 25, 1841. His parents removed to Union county, Ill., when he was an infant, and there lived until he had reached the age of about 10 years. They removed to Madison county, Mo., in 1851, and in 1853 to Stoddard county, in the same state. In 1855 they removed to Reynolds county, Mo., and in 1861 came to Monroe county, Ill., locating near Harrisonville, in the American Bottom. There, in 1862, our subject's mother died. From there, with his father, he removed to Jersey county in 1863, and first located in Camden Hollow, near the mouth of the Illinois river, and wintered there. In the spring of 1864 he rented the place known as the "Tucker Knob" and in the same year enlisted in Co. H, 144th Ill. Inf., and was stationed at St. Louis, where he did guard duty. When discharged, he returned to this county, and in 1865 rented the farm of George Simmons, on which he lived two years. He then bought 40 acres of land from J. L. Beirn, and lived on the same one year, when he purchased the farm where he now lives, which contains 99 acres. One acre was deeded to the M. E. church. He was married, in 1867, to Nancy Legate, who was born Feb. 27, 1851. Five children, three sons and two daughters,

have been born to them—Mary Eleanor, born Jan. 6, 1872; Charles Leander, born Sept. 3, 1874; Frederic Harrison, born April 7, 1877; Emma Jane, born March 29, 1880; John Edmund, born June 15, 1884. He has been connected with the M. E. church at Meadow Branch since 1867. He is one of the trustees of the church, has been class-leader since 1869, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school several terms. He has held the office of township assessor, and is a republican politically. Mr. Willis commenced with a capital of \$200, and now values his property at about \$3,000. The land had no house or improvements of any kind on it, but now he has a comfortable two-story dwelling, and good out-buildings. He has 55 acres under cultivation, and is prosperous.

William J. Carroll was born in Gallatin county, Ill., on the 29th day of July in the year 1846. His parents were George and Hester Ann (Lane) Carroll, natives of Virginia. His father died in the year 1848, his mother following shortly afterward, thus leaving William an orphan when only two years old. He was then taken by his grandmother, to raise, and he remained with her until he was 21 years of age. They lived in the village of Fieldon then, and most of his time was spent in going to school. On the 29th day of Jan., in the year 1869, he was married to Emily J. Orm, widow of John M. Orm. Six children were born to this union, four of whom are now living. They are William C., Hester Rebecca, Alvira J., and Mary Ann Lucy.

William Grandstaff, one of the prominent agriculturists of Rosedale town-

ship, is a native of the state of Missouri, having been born there on the 20th day of Oct., 1835. He is a son of Alexander Grandstaff, with whom he lived up to the time of his death, which occurred June 15, 1851. In the year 1860, William was united in marriage, in St. Louis, with Clemency J. Preble. He removed to Alton, Ill., in 1860, where he remained until after the close of the war. While there, he served as a guard for one year. In 1867, he removed to Macoupin county, and in 1878, to Greene county. He remained in the latter place until 1880, when he came to his present quarters, in Jersey county, and bought 200 acres of timber land on section 13, which was mostly white oak. At one time he owned a half interest in a saw-mill, which he afterwards sold to his partner, Mr. Preble, who still continues to run the same. After disposing of his interest in the mill, Mr. Grandstaff turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he still continues. He is a member in good standing of the I. O. O. F.

Andrew Jackson Thompson was born in Lawrence county, Ind., Feb. 3, 1842. At the age of two years he went with his parents to Madison county, Ill., where his early life was spent. On attaining his majority, he went to work as a farm laborer in Madison county. In 1867 he was married to Elizabeth Smith, and by this union has had seven children, six of whom are living—Prior Brooker, born Dec. 28, 1868; William Henry, born Oct. 30, 1871; Joseph Park, born March 17, 1874; Grant, born Sept. 12, 1877; Daisy, born Feb. 26, 1881, and Della, born June 22, 1885. Their eldest child, Marietta, was born

Nov. 10, 1867, and died Feb. 7, 1868. Mr. Thompson owns a farm comprising 180 acres, the greater portion of which is bottom land. He raises principally corn and wheat, and is a successful farmer. For the past two years he has held the office of town supervisor. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

John Arbogast is a native of Alsace, Germany, born April 22, 1828. When he was 12 years of age, his father immigrated with his family to America, and settled in Tuscarawas county, O. John remained there until Feb., 1858, when he went to northern Illinois. Seven month later he came to Jersey county and bought 120 acres on Sec. 24, Rosedale township, where he has since lived. His farm now comprises 200 acres of valuable and well improved land. Mr. Arbogast was married June 15, 1853, to Elizabeth Baumgartner, who was born Oct. 8, 1836; 16 children have been born to them, of whom 13 are now living—Christian, born Oct. 10, 1856, now living in Dakota; Sueza, born Sept. 15, 1857; Rosa, born March 17, 1858; Jacob, born May 27, 1859, and died Oct. 10, 1864; John F., born Aug. 19, 1862; Lena, born April 2, 1864; Margaret, born May 22, 1866; Louise, born Aug. 23, 1867; Caroline, born Sept. 7, 1869; Lizzie, born June 14, 1871; Henry, born Oct. 4, 1873; Fritz, born Oct. 4, 1875; Lucinda, born Feb. 23, 1877; Charlie, born July 5, 1879; Ella, born Feb. 13, 1882, and Eddie, born March 9, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Arbogast are members of the Lutheran church. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. lodge, No. 449, of Grafton, and is a democrat.

Henry Leander Legate, deceased, was born in Henderson county, Ky., Jan.

27, 1818. When he was quite small his parents moved to Stoddard county, Mo., thence to Cape Girardeau county, from whence they moved to Jackson county, Ill. Henry lived in that county till 1844, when the floods washed away the farm and house where he lived. He was married in that year to Mary Ann Skidmore, who was born Aug. 7, 1828. He then removed to Reynolds county, Mo., where he remained a resident till 1863. In that year he moved to Madison county, Ill., and was there employed as manager of a coal yard, loading boats and selling coal, employing a number of men. He continued in that business three years, then came to Jersey county and purchased a farm of 400 acres, which is now known as the "Legate farm." He resided here, engaged in farming, until the time of his death, which occurred Feb. 14, 1881. He left a widow and nine children to mourn his loss. In 1845 both he and his wife made a public profession of religion, since which time they lived devoted christian lives. He endeavored to bring up his family in the fear of God, teaching them to make the Golden Rule their guide through life. His loss was deeply felt, not only by his family, but throughout the community where he lived. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Legate are—Edmund Kirby, born Sept. 12, 1846; Marshall Boles, born March 10, 1849; Nancy, born Feb. 27, 1851; James Franklin, deceased, born Feb. 15, 1853; Samuel, born April 11, 1855; Elijah Burchard, born July 13, 1858; Mary Evaline, deceased, born Jan. 14, 1860; Emily Ann, born Oct. 30, 1862; William Henry,

born Nov. 18, 1865; George, born July 3, 1868; and Joseph Benjamin, born June 18, 1870. James Franklin was killed by a runaway team, May 20, 1870; Mary Evaline died June 26, 1866. The oldest son, Edmund Kirby, resides in Nebraska; the remainder of the family in Jersey county, Ill. The widow of Henry L. Legate survives him, and is now residing in Jerseyville.

Marshall Boles Legate was born in Reynolds county, Mo., and was eight years of age when his parents moved to Madison county, Ill. He came with the family to Jersey county in 1865. He was married in October, 1873, to Lizzie D. Holmes, of Woodford county, Ill. He owns a farm containing 120 acres, located on section 36, of this township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Winchester lodge No. 70, and is a republican in politics.

E. B. Legate, son of Henry Legate, was born in Reynolds county, Mo. He came with his father's family to Illinois, and settled in Madison county in 1863, he being then four years of age. He came to Jersey county three years later and was here reared upon a farm. He taught school three terms in Meadow Branch district. He held the office of assessor during the year 1883, and is now engaged in farming with his brother, M. B. Legate, in Rosedale township. He is a republican politically. The Legate brothers are highly esteemed in their township and throughout the county, and are justly deserving of the reputation which they enjoy, of being upright, honest christian gentlemen.

William Nevlin was born in Germany, June 15, 1834. At the age of 10 years he came to America with his parents,

Nicholas and Mary A. Nevlin, who were also natives of Germany. Landing at New Orleans, they proceeded thence to St. Louis, where in 1848, the parents both died with cholera. William remained in that city until the fall of 1851, when he came to Jersey county and located on Macoupin Island. In 1865 he purchased 300 acres of land on the Illinois river bottom, and lived upon the same three years, after which he engaged in a general merchandise business, which he continued about eight years. He then purchased 40 acres of land on section 8, Rosedale township, where he has since resided. He now owns 340 acres of land, also a ferry across the Illinois river, known as Nevlin's ferry, also a warehouse for the reception of freight. In October, 1860, Mr. Nevlin was married to Millia Bacon, daughter of John and Elizabeth Bacon. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nevlin, four of whom are living—John, Sarah, Hattie and Charlie. Mr. Nevlin has been running the ferry about five years. He is a gentleman of intelligence and enterprise, and a successful business man.

William Sherman Brown was born in the town of Marion, Wayne county, Ill., March 16, 1822. He lived in his native county until 16 years of age, then, removed with his father, John Brown, to Coles county. In 1843 they moved to Hancock county, and one year later to DuPage county. He was married in Kane county, in 1847, to Amanda Durand. In 1854 he removed to Jersey county, and settled in Grafton, from whence he moved to his present location in Rosedale township. He is engaged in raising grain and stock and

carries on general farming. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have four children living—Spalding E., Laura F., William M. and Mary H. He is a member of the Baptist church, and has held the office of road commissioner, but is no seeker of office.

George W. Ratcliff, the owner of a large farm in Rosedale township, is a son of James L. and Mary A. (Howard) Ratcliff. He was born in Virginia in 1832, and brought up on a farm, where he remained until 22 years of age. He then went to Alton, Ill., and there learned the trade of cigar making. He resided in that city until 1871, at which time he came to Jersey county and purchased a farm of 181 acres, located in Rosedale township. Mr. Ratcliff was married June 16, 1858, to Serena A. Smith, who was born in Ohio. They are the parents of seven children—Leonard R., living at Rosedale; George W., Susan, Lewis J., Elvira, Edward and Charles, living with their father. Mrs. Ratcliff died March 21, 1882, and is buried in Meadow Branch cemetery. Mr. Ratcliff's farm comprises 230 acres of land in a good state of cultivation. During the war of the Rebellion he served 10 months in the 144th Ill. Inf., as a drummer. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge of Grafton. James L. Ratcliff died in Alton in 1883, and his wife, Mrs. Mary A., in St. Louis, in 1881.

William G. Thompson, one of the leading farmers of Rosedale township, is a native of Tennessee, born May 14, 1819. He remained with his parents in Tennessee until 1836, then removed with them to Indiana, where he lived seven years, then in 1842, came to Rose-

dale township and worked out as a farm hand until 1847. In that year he bought 37 acres of land and went to work for himself. In 1849, he purchased 200 acres more, and has continued to add to his farm until he now owns 1,300 acres, most of which is bottom land. He has 700 acres under good cultivation, and raises large quantities of grain and stock. He was united in marriage in 1849, with Nancy Ann Smith, who died in 1851. He was married again Aug. 24, 1854, to Mary Ann McCauley. She died Jan. 14, 1874. April 9, 1875, Mr. Thompson was married to Lela Ann Duncan. He has 10 children, four sons and six daughters. He has held the offices of school trustee and director for several years, although he has never sought office. He is a Free Mason, and with his wife, a member of the M. E. church.

Isom Matthews was born in Boone county, Mo., July 28, 1825. When he was five years of age his father removed to Calhoun county, Ill., where the subject of this sketch resided until 1837. Since that time he has been, a portion of the time, a resident of Rosedale township, Jersey county. He owned 365 acres of land in Calhoun county, which he sold in 1861, at which date he owned 80 acres here. He has since added to his farm, which now contains 520 acres. In early life he ran upon the river nine years, first as cabin boy, on board a steamboat, and afterwards as cook. In 1851, about a year after he left the river, he was married to Mary Ann Smith, who was born Nov. 1, 1822. Mr. Matthews' farm is in a high state of cultivation. He is the owner of the oldest ferry on the Illinois river, known as

Jones' ferry, which is in the best running condition of any ferry on that river. He owns, also, a large warehouse, 22x42 feet in dimensions, and two stories high, the upper story being used for a granary, and having a capacity for 7,000 bushels of wheat. Mr. Matthews was for a num-

ber of years, a member of the board of supervisors, and has been school director one year. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews are the parents of 10 children—Luther, William Henry, George, Thomas Levi, Mary, Ann, Laura, Naney, Alice and Katie.

CHAPTER XXIV.

FIDELITY TOWNSHIP.

The civil sub-division of Jersey county known as Fidelity township embraces all of congressional township 8 north, range 10 west, and sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36, and the south half of sections 13, 14 and 15, in town 9 north, range 11 west. This township has the reputation of being among the very best farming country in Jersey county, the timber land being confined almost entirely to the southeast corner. The Piasa creek runs through this portion, coming in from the east line of section 25, and flowing southwesterly through sections 25, 36 and 35, into Piasa township. A branch of the Piasa has its source in the southern portion of Fidelity township, passing into Piasa from the south line of section 32. Phill's creek also has its origin in this township, in the central part, and after receiving additional volume by the help of several tributaries, it passes, with a northwest course, into Ruyle township, from the north line of section 6. These streams supply the water necessary for their stock and agricultural purposes, while very little, if any, land is rendered

unfit for farming purposes by their proximity. The land is generally level, but occasionally diversified with rolling prairie. Besides the timber land mentioned as being in the southeastern corner, there is scarcely a farm which has not its artificial groves and orchard, rendering the landscape pleasant to the eye of the observer. The class of citizens residing here will rank with those of any community, and as a class they have been successful in their agricultural labors. Considerable stock is also raised here, some even making this their principal business.

The Jerseyville branch of the W., St. L. & P. railroad runs through this township, and in its course takes in the village of Fidelity, which lies on sections 11 and 12. Thus it will be seen that the township enjoys many advantages, not only in the richness of the soil, but also in transportation facilities and convenience to market.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Fidelity was among the late settled townships of the county. True, there

were a number who located in the vicinity at an early day, but not within the borders of the present township. A tradition is extant however, which cannot be tracked to an authentic source, to the effect that three brothers, Lewis, Barney and William Sherman, settled in what is now Fidelity township and built a house on the southeast corner of section 25, where they lived for several years. The exact date of their settlement is not given but it is usually placed about 1818 or 1819. They did not live here very long.

Thomas Chapman settled on section 33 about the year 1828, where he lived for some years.

James Simmons was the first permanent settler of the township. He came in the spring of 1830, from Knoxville, Tenn. His son Samuel had come out the year before to choose a location.

Samuel C. Simmons was born in Montgomery county, Md., March 16, 1807. He is the oldest son of James and Ann Simmons, natives of Maryland. His father was born in Montgomery county, of that state, April 23, 1773, and was married in Jan., 1806, to Ann, daughter of Charles Hodges (who is the grandfather of Judge Hodges, of Carrollton, Ill.). They had seven children, named as follows—Samuel C., (the subject of this sketch); Thomas H., deceased, who was a printer and worked in the *Spectator* office, at Alton; Sarah E., deceased, former wife of James Cummings, also deceased; John H. H., residing three miles south of Fidelity; Ann M., wife of the late Rev. L. Eddings; Margaret R., the last two residing in Indiana; and Richard J. deceased. Mr. James Simmons moved to

Knoxville, Tenn., in the fall of 1816, where he resided until the spring of 1830, when he came to the present limits of Jersey county, and settled on Sec. 26, T. 8, and R. 10, where he made the first permanent settlement in the township. He resided on the same farm till his death, which occurred July 13, 1861. His wife died in May, 1827, near Knoxville, Tenn. The life of Mr. Simmons began under the reign of George III. He was personally acquainted with George Washington, and his first vote for president was cast for Washington and his last for Lincoln. He lived to see great improvements in Illinois and Jersey county, and to have the satisfaction of seeing his family comfortably settled in life, and among the useful citizens of a community in which he was one of the pioneers. He was esteemed by a large circle of friends, and the memory of his worth is still cherished in the community where over 30 years of his life were spent. Samuel C. Simmons came to Illinois in the fall of 1829, and selected for his father's family the location which after a short time became their home. He was elected justice of the peace in Aug., 1831, the first in the township. He was married May 10, 1832, to Martha R., daughter of Rev. Jacob Miles, one of the early settlers of Macoupin county. They had by this union six children, in the following order of their births—James M., now a citizen of Colorado; Thomas H., now residing near Brighton, Ill., who took an active part in the late rebellion; was over four years in the service, and severely wounded, in the battle of Shiloh, by a ball passing through his

lungs, while acting as first lieutenant of the 14th Ill., and was also, while on Gen. Palmer's staff, again wounded by a shell at the battle of Stone River; John R., residing at Miles, Ill.; Amelia A., wife of John W. Stanton, residing at Pierce City, Mo.; Martha E., wife of John H. Barber, residing at Pierce City, Mo.; Sarah C., wife of D. Q. Trotter, residing on the old homestead of James Simmons. Mrs. Simmons died in Feb., 1848. Mr. Simmons was again married to Loranda C. Miles, Sept. 10, 1848. They had five children—Araminta, wife of George Barber, residing near Brighton; Helen O., wife of Rev. S. H. Huber, died Aug. 13, 1883; Charles W., residing on the old homestead; Albert N., married to Etta Hoyt, of Lebanon, April 23, 1884, and living at Elkhart, Logan county, Ill., where he is stationed as minister of the M. E. church. He graduated at McKendree College, Lebanon, in June, 1882. He was valedictorian of the class. In 1885 the degree of master of arts was conferred on him; E. R., who is farming near the old homestead, and residing with his brother. Mrs. Simmons died Aug. 10, 1864. Mr. Simmons has followed farming thus far through life. He participated in the Black Hawk war in 1831. Although he has not sought official position, he has been acting justice of the peace for 12 years. Mr. Simmons for over forty years has been an active member of the M. E. church. Both of his wives and most of his children were members of the same church. He took an active interest in the great struggle for the life of the nation. As a christian man and a good citizen he has the esteem of all who know him.

C. W. Simmons was born in Fidelity township, Jersey county, Ill., July 20, 1856. He is a son of Samuel C. Simmons, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. May 4, 1881, he was married to Annie, daughter of H. J. Hoffman, of Jersey county. Mrs. Simmons died Oct. 13, 1881. Jan. 23, 1884, he was again married to Nettie A., daughter of the late Robert Stone, also of Jersey county. They have one child—Samuel Morris, born Dec. 8, 1884. Since his father's retirement from farming he has taken charge of the farm of 240 acres, 160 acres of which is in cultivation.

John H. Simmons, one of the pioneers of Jersey county, was born in Montgomery county, Md., June 20, 1814. He worked for his father until he attained his majority. Nov. 12, 1835, he was married to Mary A. F. Hargrave, daughter of Robert Hargrave, who settled here in 1830. Seven children were born to them, only one of whom is now living—James F., born Sept. 13, 1836. Mrs. Simmons died Jan. 11, 1877, in the 60th year of her age. She, as well as her husband, united with the M. E. church in 1834. Mr. Simmons was formerly a whig, and is now a staunch republican. He has been a member of the Patrons of Husbandry for the past 11 years, and has, part of the time, acted as chaplain of the grange.

Richard J. Simmons, the subject of this sketch was born in Montgomery county, Md., March 30, 1808, being the second child of James and Ann Simmons. His mother's maiden name was Ann Hodges, of Prince George's county, Md. His father emigrated in the fall

of 1816, stopping in the vicinity of Knoxville, Tenn., where he remained for 13 years, and in the spring of 1830 removed to what was then Greene, now Jersey county, Ill., and settled at the head of the Piasa, 10 miles east of where the city of Jerseyville now stands, there being but one double log cabin there at that time. The place was then called Hickory Grove. In the spring of 1832 he was married to Mariah Cummings, and settled on Sec. 34, T. 8, R. 10, where he resided for over half a century, his wife dying without children. He married again, his second wife being Margaret Davis; she, dying, left two sons, both of whom have since died. His third wife was Mrs. Luey M. Wemple, his present widow. She bore him nine children. One died in infancy the others—six sons and two daughters—are all grown, and most of them married. Three sons live in Kansas and all the other children live in Illinois. Mr. Simmons was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for half a century, and held the position of recording steward, in the charge where he lived, for a number of years. His house was at all times, open to the itinerancy, the latch-string always hanging out. The deeds of his life will speak louder than all the eulogies that can be written. He departed this life on the 18th day of Jan., 1885, in the 77th year of his age. His son, R. S. Simmons, now manages the farm.

William Phillips was among the few settlers of this township, to locate in 1831. He entered a portion of section 25, and proceeded to open a farm.

Jeremiah Tindall was another new comer to the same locality, in 1833.

Thomas H. Chapman came in the fall of 1830, settling on section 33, where he lived until his death, in April, 1870, at which time he met with a serious and tragic one. Meat was being smoked, and during the evening the smoke house caught on fire. Mr. Chapman entered the burning building and threw some water on the flames. His clothes immediately ignited, and before assistance could be rendered him, he was burned and suffocated, dying almost immediately. He was a native of Tennessee and was an old and much respected resident of the township.

Among the settlers of 1831 was James Cummings.

John Tribble located on section 25 in 1834. He was born in Devonshire, England, and when he came to this county, was accompanied by his parents, a brother and three sisters. He lived on the place he first entered, until his death, which occurred in 1859. He was married in 1842, to Mary Hobson. They had two children--Jane M. and Sophia E.

Jeremiah Bell located upon the east half of section 34, in March, 1832.

Jeremiah Bell was born in Hancock county, Ga., May 16, 1808. He is the fourth child of Jesse and Frances Bell. Jesse Bell was a native of North Carolina. He, with his father, Nathaniel Bell, who was a veteran of the revolutionary war, emigrated shortly after the war, and settled in Hancock county, Ga., where Nathaniel Bell remained until 1811, when he followed his son Jesse, who, with his family of four children, had settled in 1811, near the present site of Edwardsville, Ill. Jesse Bell took an active part in the last war with Great Britain. He was also one of

the frontier guards known as "rangers." He had a family of 16 children by his two marriages—eight by each wife. His second wife, Susan Meacham, was a native of Vermont. The subject of this sketch is the only child by the first wife now living, and three by his second wife are also living. Mr. Bell resided on the same farm where he first settled till his death, which occurred April 1, 1835, aged 57 years. His birth was Nov. 16, 1779. His first marriage, Nov. 16, 1800, the day he was 21 years old. Jeremiah Bell, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the common schools of Madison county, where he resided till his marriage to Mary Million, which took place Dec. 9, 1830. She was the daughter of Daniel and Barbara Million, who were natives of Virginia. They early settled in Kentucky, and in 1811 located in St. Clair county, near Belleville, Ill., where they educated their family of nine children. Mr. Bell first settled where he now resides, in March, 1832. He has had a family of 11 children, five sons and six daughters. They are in the following order of birth:—Robert M., Jesse W., Susan Frances, Emma Ellen, Mattie L., William J. and Mary Adeline. Mr. Bell is among the prominent farmers and stock-growers of this county. He has taken an active part in introducing blooded cattle, hogs and horses, but in sheep he has introduced the fine Spanish Merino perhaps more extensively than any of his compeers. Mr. Bell had devoted nearly all of his active life to the physical and moral development of the community in which he lived. Few men are now living who have had a larger experience in pioneer life. He

has lived to see Jersey county contain a larger population than the entire state did when he first became a citizen of the territory. Mr. Bell and family are active members of the M. E. church, as were his parents. Soon after his father, in company with others, had crossed the Ohio river, in the fall of 1811, he met a man on horseback, who asked Mr. Bell where he was going, and he replied that he was going to Goshen Settlement, Ill. The gentleman then told him that he had better turn back, for there were nearly 400 graves, that have never been wet by rain, and that there was nobody living but a few shouting Methodists. "Drive on," said Mrs. Bell, "let me die with them." She died in Aug., 1813. Nathaniel Bell, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in what is now the state of North Carolina, in Bates county, March 15, 1755. At the age of 19 years he enlisted as a soldier in the war of the Revolution, in which he served 14 months. Sometime near the close of that war, he made a profession of religion, under the preaching of Beverly Allen, the first Methodist preacher that visited the section of country in which he then lived, and became a member of the Methodist society. In 1783 he removed to the state of Georgia, where being separated from religious society, and particularly from the Methodist, the society of his choice, he grew lukewarm in religion and became shorn of his spiritual strength. About the year 1798 or 1799, he was again found by a Methodist pioneer named Samuel Cowles, who received him the second time into the society. In this society he remained a worthy and acceptable

member until the year 1801-2, when he left the Methodist communion, and became a member of the Baptist church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Jesse Mercer. In 1818 he removed to the state of Illinois, and settled in St. Clair county, where he again united with the Baptist church, in which church he remained until he was called from suffering and toil to happiness and rest. He died near Edwardsville, in Madison county, Ill., Jan. 17, 1835, in his 80th year. For the last 40 years of his life Father Bell was the subject of much suffering. Jesse Bell, the father of Jeremiah, died at his residence in Madison county, on Lord's day morning, March 29, 1835. He was a pious and exemplary member of the Methodist society, and was much esteemed by all who knew him.

Henry J. Hoffman came to Jersey county with his parents in 1834. They settled in Fidelity township. They came from Pennsylvania.

OTHER PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Besides those mentioned as early settlers, there are a number of others who have long been respected citizens of the township and county, and others still who have been prominent in the affairs of the township and done their share towards bringing it into its present well developed condition. Their sketches follow:

Peter R. Parsell, who is among the representative men of this community, was born in Somerset county, N. J., on Christmas day, 1825. He lived with his father until after he became of age, when he bought a farm for himself in New Jersey. He was there married, on the

17th of February, 1847, to Eliza M. Smalley, who was born in the same county, July 30, 1828. From that state he emigrated to Illinois in 1864, locating at Jerseyville, where he remained for two years. While there he lived on a small farm, which he rented of C. B. Fisher, as it was impossible to purchase any land, there being none for sale during war times. Later on, he bought a half section of land on section 30, and and half of this he sold to a friend from New Jersey. But after a few years this man broke up, and his farm went into the hands of the sheriff, and was sold to Isaac Snedeker, from whom it was again purchased by Mr. Parsell in 1877, and he located his son Isaac on it. During this time he bought the southeast quarter of the section, and then, in 1879, the southwest quarter, this giving him the whole section. A short time ago he bought 80 acres on section 23, and he now owns 720 acres of the best land in the state. It is now, by his skillful management and industry, one of the most beautiful farms in the country, although when he first settled on it, it was nothing but wild prairie, and as discouraging a place as was to be seen in the country. He devotes his time to the raising of stock, of which he makes a great success, they consisting principally of short-horn cattle, fine roadster horses, and sheep. He has never found it necessary to have a sale of stock, as the demand is greater than the supply, all the dealers knowing that here they will find only the best. He has frequently sold a span of horses for from \$500 to \$800. The farm is now stocked with 80 head of fine cattle, and 87 head of horses, mules and colts. He understands tak-

ing care of the ground, and by the judicious changing around of the different grains, does not destroy the fertile qualities of the soil, so that within five years after he settled there, he had it in good condition. He has a family of nine children, six boys and three girls, all living. He has given them all a good common school education, and has done all in his power to instill into their minds the principles of honesty and uprightness, so as to make true men and women of themselves. They are all very much devoted to music, and hence have spent many pleasant hours together in that way, being joined by their father, who is also musically inclined. They have been taught to be independent, and to earn their own fortunes as he himself has done, and they are succeeding in so doing, some of them by adopting the ideas of their father in regard to stock-raising, thinking it the most profitable way to success. The dates of their births are as follows: Margaret, widow of the late Thomas M. Herdman, born May 3, 1848, and now living in Kansas, where she controls the estate of her deceased husband; Sarah, wife of T. H. Spencer, also living in Kansas, born Jan. 17, 1850; Isaac, who is married and living in Jersey county, born Jan. 27, 1852; Jeremiah, unmarried, and living in Kansas, where he has become wealthy, born Aug. 6, 1854; James, married, and living at home, born April 30, 1856; Sophia, born Sept. 13, 1859; Peter R., born March 17, 1861; John R., born Sept. 15, 1864, and Oliver P., born July 17, 1866. The last four are unmarried, and still remain with their parents. Our subject has been the architect of

his own fortune, beginning at a salary of \$10 per month, with no education save what could be gleaned from the perusal of newspapers. He learned to write by attending night school. He and his wife are members of the Second Presbyterian church at Jerseyville. In politics he is a democrat.

John W. Trotter was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, Sept. 15, 1812. He moved from that state to Butler county, Ohio, when about six years old, where he lived until the fall of 1834, when he went to Mississippi. He remained there three years, working at his trade, blacksmithing, when he moved to the state of Michigan, where he was married June 25, 1837, to Sarah Crane. She was born in Butler county, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1818. He now moved to Ohio, remaining there until 1844, when he moved back to Cass county, Mich., and engaged in farming. In 1856 he moved to Jersey county, Ill., and bought a farm on section 26, in Fidelity township. He lived there until 1883, when he moved to Piasa, Macoupin county, Ill., where he now resides. Himself and wife are hale and hearty, though both are quite old, he being 73 years of age and his wife 67. They have had three children, two boys and one girl. They are—Squire B., living on a farm near Piasa, Macoupin county; Mary Jane, who married Charles Brown, of Godfrey, Ill., and now are living in Barton county, Mo.; and D. Q., whose sketch follows this.

D. Q. Trotter was born in Middletown, Butler county, Ohio, Sept. 11, 1842. His parents moved to Michigan, when he was only two years old, where he lived until he was 13, when they

came to this place. The only education he has received was in the common schools. He remained on the farm which his father bought, and they have added to it land enough to make a farm of 360 acres, which is well improved. Part of his land is taken up with wheat and corn, but he also pays strict attention to stock-raising, principally of short-horn cattle and Poland China hogs. He was married Oct. 27, 1868, to Caroline Simmons, a native of Jersey county, Ill., March 20, 1844. They have four children, two boys and two girls. They are—Charles Woolsey, born Jan. 19, 1869, Martha A., born March 4, 1873, Mary B., born April 9, 1879, and Thomas Quinn, born Sept. 5, 1881. He is a member of Fidelity lodge No. 152, A. F. and A. M., and a member of the local grange, and is assistant steward in the state grange, now serving his second term. He is also president of Patron's Aid Society, a life insurance association connected with the grange. He is now township treasurer, having been elected to fill the office for a second term. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1859. He belongs to various temperance societies, and does all in his power to promote temperance, casting his vote in that direction, whenever an opportunity offers, although he is a democrat.

Edward Trabue was born in Logan county, Ky., on March 1, 1825. His mother died when he was quite small. His father, Aaron Trabue, moved to this state in 1837, locating at Upper Alton for six years. He then moved to Montgomery county, Ill., living there three years, and then came to Jersey county, where he bought land. He

died Dec. 29, 1877, at the age of 84 years, 11 months and 16 days. He was a Baptist minister, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. Edward was married to Elizabeth Nile, July 10, 1849, and to them a family of six children were born, four of whom are now living—Emma, born Aug. 5, 1850, married Jan. 10, 1877, to John E. Andrews; Murray B., born June 16, 1853, married Oct. 18, 1883, to Rosa Owens, of Madison county; Lawrence, born Feb. 3, 1855, died April 23, 1866; Phebe N., born Feb. 12, 1857, died Feb. 8, 1858; Phebe, born July 14, 1860, married Nov. 14, 1883, to A. O. Barnett; and Elizabeth, born July 30, 1862. His wife died Dec. 4, 1867, and on Dec. 15, 1868, he was again married to Mary A. Cummings, born in Jersey county, Ill., Sept. 10, 1828. He bought 160 acres of land previous to his first marriage, on which there is a good frame house and out-buildings, all of which have been placed there by him. He turned the first sod that was thrown up on that land, and now has it all in good condition. He belongs to the Masonic lodge, No. 394, of Jerseyville. He has been president and vice-president of the Agricultural Association of Jersey county. His political views are with the republicans.

Murray B. Trabue was born in Fidelity township, Jersey county, June 16, 1853. He is a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Nile) Trabue. He lived at home with his parents until the date of his marriage, Oct. 1, 1883, with Rosette Owens, daughter of Josiah P. and Sarah L. (Jones) Owens, of Madison county. He received a good education, attending the district school of his native township. He subsequently spent two years

at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill. He is engaged in farming and dealing in stock. He has 80 acres of land in Jersey county, and 80 acres in Madison county, all of which is well improved, and under cultivation. Mr. Trabue was a member of the Alpha Grange, of which he acted as treasurer one year. He is a stockholder, and one of the directors of the Fair Association, of Jersey county, and is a shrewd, energetic business man, and an enterprising and popular citizen.

Isaac McCollister was born in Lewis county, N. Y., on the 24th of April, 1817. He was the youngest of a family of seven children, having five brothers and one sister. His parents moved to Buffalo, and in the spring of 1819, started for the west by the way of Pittsburg, coming down the Ohio, and up the Mississippi river on a keel-boat. The boat was carried up the river by sail, when the wind was right, and when not, by poling, and by men walking along the shore pulling it with ropes attached to it. There was at that time but one steam-boat on the river. It passed them, but then they passed it and finally saw it no more. They landed at the mouth of Wood river, in Madison county, at a small town called Milton, in the latter part of July, 1819. There the family were all taken sick with fever, and his father and three brothers died, all between the 10th of Sept. and the 20th of Oct. His mother moved from there to Upper Alton, and in the fall of 1820 she moved to Apple Creek Prairie, Greene county, west of where White Hall now is, where she died in Sept., 1840, leaving three sons—W. E., L. S. and Isaac, and one daughter, Mary, now Mrs. Floyd.

William died in Sept., 1853, near White Hall; L. S. lives in Kansas, as does also Mrs. Floyd. At that time they had to go to Upper Alton to have their grain ground. The first mills used were horse or ox mills, and they put in a bolting reel, which had to be turned by hand. Some had a round hollow, burnt in a stump, with a spring-pole, to grind the corn, similar to the working of a mortar and pestle. Wheat was cut with a hand sickle, threshed by tramping out on the ground with horses or oxen, and cleaned by letting it fall so that the wind would blow the chaff out. Hence they did not have very white flour in those days. W. E. McCollister bought the first fanning mill that was brought into that settlement, and it went all around the whole neighborhood to clean the wheat after it was stamped out. They used wooden mould board plows, wooden pitchforks and strap shovels. Corn was plowed with oxen, and the ox carts had no iron tires. Isaac was married to Sylvia North, March 10, 1846, and went on his farm in the northeast quarter of Sec. 15, T. 9, R. 10, in the the northeast corner of Jersey county. He resided there until the spring of 1857, when he moved to the farm on which he now resides, in the northeast quarter of Sec. 13, T. 8, R. 10, where he owns 280 acres of land, and has 160 acres in T. 8, R. 11. He has five children living, two boys and three girls, one being now Mrs. J. D. Wilson. He has buried eight children, all small. His wife died on the 6th of March, 1880. She was born on Apple Creek Prairie, Dec. 6, 1826.

Lucius G. Wilkerson, son of James H. and Sarah A. Wilkerson, was born in Warren county, O., April 28, 1845.

His ancestral descent is Welsh. In 1866 he went to Andrew county, Mo., where for several years he engaged in merchandising. In the fall of 1876 he sold out, and came to Jersey county, Ill. On Dec. 18, 1873, he was married to Sophia E. Tribble, daughter of John and Mary Tribble, natives of Devonshire, Eng. She was born July 30, 1847, on the farm upon which they now reside.

James Walsh has been a resident of Jersey county since 1859, having come here in May of that year. He is a native of county Kilkenny, Ireland, where he was born in March, 1842. About the year 1849 his parents came to America and located in New York city, where he finished his education, and learned the plumber's trade with Alexander W. Hunt & Co., of 23d street and Third avenue. In 1856 Mr. Walsh, Sr., removed to Jersey county, Ill., and settled in what is now Mississippi township, where he died in Sept., 1872. He was buried in the Catholic cemetery at Jerseyville. James Walsh followed his trade in New York city in six years, then in May, 1859, came to Jersey county, to join his father. Since that time he has followed farming. He now owns 95 acres of land on section 33, Fidelity township, where he resides. He has all of his land in cultivation and is engaged in raising grain and stock. Mr. Walsh was married Feb. 28, 1868, to Bridget Farrell, daughter of James and Ellen (Gowman) Farrell, and a sister of Father Edward Farrell, of Jones county, Ia. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh are the parents of eight children, three of whom are living—John, born Feb. 1, 1869; Catherine, born June 16, 1874, and Mary, born July 31, 1875.

Those deceased are, James, Catherine, and three who died in infancy. Mr. Walsh holds the office of school director, and is a member of the Catholic Benevolent Society. Both Mr. and Mrs. Walsh are zealous and active members of the Jerseyville Catholic church.

Charles W. Johnson, a prosperous farmer of Fidelity township, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in the year 1828. He resided with his parents until he attained his majority, then came to Illinois, locating in Jersey county, on section 32, of Fidelity township, where he has since resided. He now owns 200 acres of land, and devotes his time to grain and stock-raising. Mr. Johnson was married Dec. 4, 1851, to Emma Hansel, daughter of William and Ann Hansel. They have had eight children, four of whom are living—Margaretta, Albert, Jane and Emma. Those deceased are—Margaretta Morris, born Aug. 22, 1853, and died May 19, 1856; Susan Fallon, born April 20, 1856, and died June 1, 1878; and Jennie, born Oct. 2, 1858, and died Sept. 7, 1880.

James Moore of Fidelity township, came with his parents to Jersey county, Ill., in 1828. He is a native of Knox county, Tenn., and was born Dec. 11, 1826. He was married to Jane N., a daughter of John and Jane N. (Luckey) Davis. They are the parents of five living children. He is now a prosperous farmer, although he started out a poor boy.

Edward O. Dashwood was born in Colechester, county Essex, Eng., Jan. 10, 1831, being a son of Edward and Maria (Knights) Dashwood. He remained with his parents until 14 years old. He then went to sea on a two years

voyage, bound for Bombay and China, on board a government vessel used for the transportation of troops from Bombay to Aden. He continued to follow a sea-faring life for 25 years, and during one voyage was in a storm off Cape Horn for 18 days. He came to the United States in 1870, stopping first at Alton, from whence he came, soon after, to Jersey county. Here he worked one year for different parties, then purchased land on section 21, Fidelity township, where he now resides. He owns 80 acres of land, and is engaged in general farming. Mr. Dashwood was married, May 29, 1872, to Annie Pike, a native of Devonshire, Eng., and daughter of John and Johanna Pike. Mr. Dashwood is a member of the Episcopal church.

James Sayer is a native of Devonshire, Eng., born in the year 1855. He came to America in Aug., 1870, stopping first in St. Louis, where he remained nine months. He then came to this county and for five years worked out at farming. At the end of that time he purchased 40 acres of land on section 21, Fidelity township, which has since been his home. He follows general farming, raising grain and stock. Dec. 14, 1875, Mr. Sayer was united in marriage with Mary Louisa Stone, daughter of A. F. and Sarah Stone. By this union there are four children—Nettie, Franklin, Emma and James. Mr. Sayer is now serving as director of the Fremont school, and is a respected and useful citizen.

William Quirk, son of John and Henrietta (Kelly) Quirk, was born in Jersey county, Ill., April 3, 1859. He grew to manhood in this county, obtaining his education in the district schools.

He resided with his parents until Feb. 15, 1882, when he was united in marriage with Alice Elizabeth Phelan, daughter of Dennis and Mary (Grace) Phelan. He then removed to a farm owned by his father, containing 120 acres, located on section 10, of Fidelity township, where he now lives. He follows general farming. Mr. and Mrs. Quirk have two children—Henrietta and John Dennis. Mr. Quirk is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

A little less than half a century ago, the subject of this sketch, William Bowker, first settled in Jersey county. He was born in Wales, England, Sept. 21, 1826, and at the age of two years came with his parents to America. They bought a farm in Mercer county, N. J., and lived there until 1838, when they came to Jersey county, Ill., buying a farm one mile south of Fidelity. His father died there Aug. 8, 1844. He lived with his mother and run the farm for her until she sold it in 1861, and went to Franklin county, Kan., where she died in Sept., 1882. His brother Henry now owns a farm there. His brother Franklin is in Oregon, and his brother Edwin is in California. William entered 160 acres of land east of Virden, and lived on it two years, when he bought a farm of 80 acres where he now lives, and his wife having 60 acres besides that, he now has a farm of 240 acres, all of which he has so improved that it is in good condition. It is divided into 40 and 20-acre fields by hedge fences. The residence is a large two-story frame building, pleasantly located and surrounded with various outbuildings. He raises a great deal of stock—cattle, hogs and sheep—and thus uses

all the grain raised on the farm. He was married in May, 1856, to Elizabeth McKernan, who was born April 7, 1827. They have one son—Charles, born May 10, 1861, who is now living in Sumner county, Kan. When he first settled in this county there was one house between the place he now lives and Jerseyville. He does not occupy any office, being no craver of such. He and his wife have both been members of the Methodist church. He was a democrat until the war broke out, but since that time has been a republican—out and out a union man to the core.

John Casey, deceased, settled in what is now Fidelity township about 1848, purchasing land on section 19. He was born in county Meath, Ireland, and immigrated to America in 1848, coming directly to Jersey county. He was married, in 1855, to Bridget Welsh, a daughter of Martin and Bridget Welsh. They had six children born to them—George, Martin, Mary, John, Elizabeth, and Margaret. Mrs. Casey died Jan. 16, 1868, and was buried in the Catholic cemetery at Jerseyville. Mr. Casey's death occurred June 15, 1885. His remains were laid to rest beside those of his wife. Both were devoted members of the Catholic church. Their son George has charge of the farm, and all of the children live at the homestead, with the exception of Martin. They own 180 acres of land, and carry on general farming, raising grain and stock. All of the family are members of the Catholic church.

James S. Loux is of German descent, and was born in Bucks county, Penn., Nov. 13, 1884. He resided with his parents till he reached his 19th year,

then left home to learn the harness-maker's trade, at which occupation he worked four years. In 1857, he came to Illinois and purchased land, about 10 miles east of Carlinville, in Macoupin county, and lived upon the same about five years. He then sold out and came to Jersey county, buying land upon section 7, Fidelity township, where he now owns a valuable farm containing 121 acres. He was married Dec. 8, 1861, to Susan Wooden, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Clausen) Wooden. They have one child—Mary Ellen. Mr. Loux has held the office of school director, and in politics is a staunch republican.

Richard R. Ely (deceased) came to this county in 1838, being then ten years of age. He accompanied his parents, Richard and Amy Ely, who settled southeast of Jerseyville, on the place now owned by Charles Adams. Richard R. Ely was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, on Dec. 26, 1828. He was reared in this county, from his tenth year, and resided here till the time of his death, Jan. 22, 1870. He was married Jan. 13, 1853, to Mary Ann Fitzgerald, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of William Fitzgerald. In Dec. 1854, Mr. Ely removed to the farm, on section 11, near Fidelity village, where his family now reside. It contains 160 acres. They have also 10 acres in Ruyle township. Mr. Ely was a well known and highly respected citizen of Jersey county, and held, among other important offices, that of justice of the peace of this township. He was a member of Fidelity lodge, of the A. F. & A. M. Mr. and Mrs. Ely had eight children, seven of whom are living—

Isaac R., now living in Panama; William F., in Denver, Col.; Archibald F., Rebecca Jane, Elizabeth Ann, wife of Douglas Stanley, of Jerseyville township; Cora May and Fannie Amy. One daughter, Jeannette, died Jan. 14, 1850.

Silas Bates, one of the most prosperous men in this neighborhood, was born Aug. 13, 1817, in Butler county, Ohio. He spent his youth in that place, serving as an apprentice with his father, who was a tanner and shoemaker, until he was 17 years of age. In 1834, his father moved to Delaware county, Ind., where he staid until the spring of 1843. Silas staid with his father until he was 23 years old, when he was married to Selina Hamilton, born in 1813. After his marriage he built a cabin on his father-in-law's place, where he lived some three years. He then moved to what is now known as the D'Arcy farm, where he lived for 16 years, paying his attention during that time to farming. He then came to the place now occupied by him. The two eldest children were born in Indiana; the first, George W, died when only six weeks old; Samuel, who married Mary Patterson, and lives in California, born 1841; Stephen, who died in his sixth year; William, who married Emma Cheatan, and lives in Nebraska; David, born October, 1847; Eliza Jane, married to John Chatman, and living in Jerseyville, born in 1850; Nancy Ann, married to E. Tellus, and living near home, born in 1851; Mary, married to Zadoc Coreths, and living in Kansas, born 1854; Selina and Silas, named after father and mother, born in 1857; Silas is married to Rosa Smith, and Selina is home with her parents; Arch., married to Emily Hutchison,

born 1862, died Nov. 27, 1879; Jessie, born 1866, single and at home. Mr. Bates has been a member of the Baptist church 18 years, his wife also being a member. Her home was in West Virginia, where she was born in 1820. He is 68 and Mrs. Bates 65 years of age. As he has been a prudent, saving and industrious man, he has contrived to save considerable of this world's goods, and has 960 acres, all in one body, well-fenced and in good condition.

Frank Komarek is a native of Bohemia, Austria, born the 24th day of June, 1835. His parents, Joseph and Katherine (Starskahl) Komarek, were natives of Bohemia, and lived and died in that country. The subject of this sketch was brought up in his native country, where he received a liberal education, and also acquired a very thorough knowledge of music, enabling him to play upon any instrument. He was married in Bohemia, Jan. 28, 1857, to Katherine Matjaka, a native of that country, and a daughter of Frank and Mary (Kautzlik) Matjaka. In 1860 he, with his wife, bade farewell to friends and fatherland, and taking passage on board a vessel at Hamburg, came to New York. He went from thence to St. Louis, and soon after came to Jersey county, settling in Richwoods township, where he resided 14 years. He then came to his present location on section 16, Fidelity township. He owns 120 acres of land, all of which is under cultivation. He also has rented land, raising a considerable amount of grain, and also stock. Mr. and Mrs. Komarek have eight children—Antoinette, living in Saline county, Kan.; Albert, Katherine, Edward, John, Lena, Vincent and Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Komarek are

members of the Catholic church. He is school director of his district, and is a useful and respected citizen.

Mrs. Mary B. Christopher is the widow of the late John Christopher and a daughter of John and Jane (Wilcox) Ryan, the latter a native of Canada. Mrs. Christopher was born in Upper Alton, March 22, 1822, and resided with her parents until her marriage, March 20, 1850, to Dr. James Bringhurst. By this union there were four children—James, the oldest, was born April 28, 1851, and married March 9, 1876, to Carrie Lemmons, who died Dec. 26, 1880, and was buried in Independence, Kan. He was again married Oct. 7, 1884, to Edna Hudson, and is now living at Fidelity. John was born May 7, 1873, and married Margaret Thompson; Robert was born March 22, 1855, and married Oct. 22, 1877, to Mary Frances Coolage; Harry, the youngest, was born Sept. 16, 1857, and married Feb. 19, 1879, to Anna Bacon. Dr. Bringhurst resided in Jerseyville, and had an extensive practice in this county. He died June 23, 1870, and was buried in Oakland cemetery. His widow was married April 26, 1874, to John Christopher, a resident of Fidelity township, where his death occurred Oct. 25, 1878. He was the owner of a fine farm on section 13, where Mrs. Christopher now lives. She has 240 acres, all in cultivation. She is a member of the Baptist church at Fidelity.

Edward B. Simmons, an enterprising young farmer of Fidelity township, was born on the place where he now resides, Oct. 1, 1860. His childhood and youth were spent in working upon his father's farm and attending the district school.

On arriving at his 20th year he went to Greenfield, where for two years he attended the high school, after which he was a student one term at the Jacksonville Business College. He then returned home and has since followed agricultural pursuits. He was married Oct. 18, 1883, to Clara Powel, daughter of Dr. Henry and Margaret D. Powel. Mr. Simmons is the owner of 160 acres of land in southwestern Kansas; also 160 acres in Iowa. He now resides upon land belonging to his father's estate in section 26.

John C. Marshall was born in Preble county, O., Sept. 11, 1826, where he lived until he was 19 years of age, when he moved to Jersey county with his parents. They lived on the Beaty farm one year, and then took the Duncan farm in 1846. From there he moved into this township, and now has a farm of 160 acres. He was united in marriage with Grace Hooper, July 9, 1857. Out of a family of 10 children, eight are now living. He is a member of the Free Mason's lodge, No. 152, of Fidelity, and has held the office of school director. In politics he is a staunch republican. His father at one time owned the farm he now possesses, and he assisted in the improvement of the farm before it came into his possession, so that now it is well fenced and tilled. Some of the rails were made by him 35 years ago, he knowing them by the knots he finds on them.

William H. Hutchinson came to Jersey county in 1837, accompanying his parents, who settled in Jerseyville, which at that time contained only a small number of families. His father followed shoe-making. William was

born in Trenton, N. J., Jan. 7, 1835, and was reared in this county. When 16 years old he began learning the blacksmith trade, which he followed eight years in Jerseyville. In 1860 he he removed to Mason county, where he worked at his trade one year, then enlisted in the Union army, joining company H of the 17th Ill. Inf. He served three years as a member of that regiment, then re-enlisted in the 144th regiment, in which he served 10 months as lieutenant of Company I. He returned home at the close of the war, and resumed work at his trade, in Bath, Mason county, where he remained about five years. At the expiration of that time he came back to Jersey county, where he has since followed farming. He now owns a farm of 80 acres, located on section 19, Fidelity township, and carries on general farming, also works at blacksmithing. He was married Oct. 3, 1858, to Elizabeth O'Lary, daughter of Martin and Eliza O'Lary. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson have eight children—Charles, Georgiana, Emma, Rebecca, Lloyd, William, Elizabeth and Minnie.

John Roady was born in Knox county, Tenn., on the 4th day of May, 1846, and is a son of Nathaniel and Rebecca (Long) Roady. About the year 1850 the family removed to Illinois, locating in what is now Fidelity township, Jersey county. Here John was reared and educated. Oct. 27, 1868, he was married to Rebecca Jones, a native of Madison county, Ill., and daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Pruitt) Jones, early settlers of this portion of the state, a sketch of whom will appear elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Roady are

the parents of five children—Charles Henry, Rosa E., John A., Dora and Alice. Mr. Roady owns a farm of 100 acres located on section 16, Fidelity township, where he resides. He cultivates 80 acres, carrying on general farming.

EDUCATIONAL.

The school building in district No. 2 is located on the southeast quarter of section 28. The first building in this district was erected during the year 1855. School was held before this in a frame house on section 28, on land now belonging to Peter Tietzort. It had formerly been a residence. The first term was taught in the spring of 1850. Martha Chapman and a Miss Simmons, daughter of Samuel Simmons, were the earliest teachers in this district. The school edifice was rebuilt in 1880, being finished Aug. 31. The cost was \$600. The land on which it stands was donated by George Hoffman.

The first building for educational purposes in district No. 3 was erected in 1854. Henry Priest was the first teacher in that building. The school edifice at present used was built in 1868 by John R. Mousley. The first teacher in that school was a married man, Thomas G. Shannon. The building is 26x38 feet in dimensions, and cost \$1,200.

THE GRANGE.

In the days when the grange movement was enjoying its days of greatest prosperity, the neighborhood of Fidelity was one of the strongholds of the order, and to-day, there are few localities in the country where the spirit of this organization is so well preserved.

Prairie Union Grange No. 1213 was organized March 5, 1874, with the following charter members: J. L. Simmons and wife, T. G. Shannon and wife. John W. Christopher and wife, Chas. Brown and wife, J. H. H. Simmons, John Hopp, J. P. Davidson, W. J. Bell, T. G. Hammond, William Powers, John Wagoner, William Armstrong, E. R. Jones, M. Carney and wife, John Carney and wife, Isaac Crane and wife, H. Douglas and wife. The first officers were: D. Q. Trotter, master; T. G. Shannon, lecturer; W. J. Bell, secretary; J. H. H. Simmons, chaplain. D. Q. Trotter served as master for six years; A. G. Hurd at present holds that position. The meetings are held regularly on the Friday before the full moon of each month. These meetings are held in the school house of district No. 3. The grange has a storeroom, built in 1879, at a cost of \$100. It is built on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 26, on the farm of D. Q. Trotter, and near his residence. Mr. Trotter is purchasing agent, and has been since the organization. He transacts all the business done through the agency of the store. The grange has a capital of \$500, which is kept invested in staple groceries. The store does a business of about \$2,000 annually. There are 45 members in the organization, and it is in a flourishing condition.

CEMETERY.

The Hopewell burying ground is located on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 34, and contains two acres, donated for burial purposes by R. J. Simmons, in 1842. It is not positively known who the first

burial in this cemetery was, but among the very first was a son, and the second the wife of R. J. Simmons.

RELIGIOUS.

The Fidelity Baptist church was organized in 1853. There is a regular pastor, and services are held regularly.

The Hopewell Methodist church was one of the first religious organizations in the township. The society was united with the Baptists of the neighborhood in forming a union church.

The Fidelity M. E. church was organized in the fall of 1856, by Rev. G. W. Waggoner.

HISTORIC ITEMS.

The Simmons family built the first log house in the township, in 1830.

The first child in the township was born to Thomas and Ann Chapman, in 1831. It died in infancy.

The first marriage ceremony in the township was that which united R. J. Simmons and Maria Cummings as man and wife. The ceremony was performed by Simon Peter, in 1832. Both parties are now deceased, the groom dying in Jan., 1885.

The first death was that of the child of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Chapman, mentioned above, which died in 1831. It was buried in the Chapman cemetery, and was the first one buried there.

James Simmons broke the first ground in the township, in 1830. He also sowed the first wheat, and planted the first corn.

The first religious services were held in the cabin of James Simmons, by Rev. Jacob Miles, in 1831.

The first religious edifice built in the township was the Hopewell church, in 1842.

The first justice of the peace in Fidelity township was S. C. Simmons. He served four years from that election.

VILLAGE OF FIDELITY.

This village, which is situated on sections 11 and 12, Fidelity township, contains between 200 and 300 population, and a number of business places, a good school building, churches, a mill, etc., an idea of which is outlined below. It was laid out on land belonging to Joseph Russell, who named the place, and the survey was made on the 5th of Jan. 1850. The town has a somewhat quiet air, and being well supplied with shade trees, makes a desirable residence. It was supposed that when the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis railroad (now C. B. & Q.) was built, it would run through the town, but as it was built about a mile to the east, the town of Medora sprang up, on its line, about 2½ miles to the northeast, which fact, together with the natural drawing of trade to the railroad towns, left Fidelity behind in the struggle for growth. The building of the St. Louis, Jerseyville & Springfield, or Wabash, has not, as yet, done much for the place, though in time it may be a benefit. The farming land surrounding Fidelity is not excelled in Jersey county, and some of the landowners reside in the village itself.

John Sullivan was the first to locate in the village of Fidelity. He was a blacksmith, and built a shop, which was the first in the place.

Tobias Barthlow was the first storekeeper in Fidelity. His stock, however, was not very extensive. He did not remain long.

The first really permanent settler was Dr. Jay, who kept a drug store.

The first dry goods store was conducted by Hill & Cheney, who were afterwards succeeded by Q. M. Hauskins.

PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS.

M. E. Lesem is one of the largest dealers in Fidelity. He commenced the general merchandise business in Sept., 1884. The building he occupies is 30x50 feet in size, and is of frame construction. He carries a complete and well assorted general stock, consisting of dry goods, clothing, notions, groceries, boots and shoes, carpets, queensware, glassware, hardware, tobacco, cigars, stoves, tinware, etc.

The most successful, although the youngest business man in the town of Fidelity, is M. E. Lesem. He was born in Tuscumbia, Mo., on the 3d day of Dec., 1863, his parents being Marks and Amelia Lesem. When he was 15 years of age, his parents removed to St. Louis, where his father engaged in business, and where he still resides. He received his education in Tuscumbia and St. Louis, finishing in the latter city. After leaving school he clerked for his father for some time, and then engaged in the manufacture of ladies' underwear in St. Louis, with his brother. From there he came to Fidelity, where he has been in business since Sept. 1, 1884. Although he is only 21 years old, he already shows business qualities of the highest order, and if he continues as he has begun, will in time be considered a leading business man wherever he chooses to locate.

Thomas Mercer is engaged in the general merchandise trade in Fidelity. The business was commenced by Hathaway

& Wade about 1860. They erected the store building. The firm of Holden & Miner, composed of Richard Holden and C. F. Miner, next conducted the business. They were succeeded by Whitchild & Teitsort, who, in turn, gave way to Aydelott Bros. R. S. Moore purchased the stock of the last-named firm, and he sold to Joseph Vaughn. C. H. Garrison was the next proprietor, and he ran it until 1883, when the present owner, Thomas Mercer, took charge.

Moran & Graham are among the dealers in groceries. The business was commenced by Squire Whitfield, who erected the building. He was succeeded by Charles Garrison. He closed out the business after a time, and the building remained idle about two years. Anderson Pruitt and Jefferson Dixon reopened the store. They sold out to Thomas Moran in the fall of 1883, who conducted the business alone until March, 1885, when Finley Graham was admitted to the firm as a member.

James Bringherst is a representative of the blacksmithing line. His shop was erected in February, 1885.

EDUCATIONAL.

Fidelity has a handsome school house, built in 1866 and 1867, by John Williamson. It is a two-story structure, and has a pretty steeple. The primary department is on the lower floor. The original cost of the building was \$5,500. Some additions have been made since the edifice was first completed. The first teacher was Stroud Keller. Cornelius Roach was principal for the school year 1884—85, and Maggie Quinn teacher in the primary grade.

HOTELS.

The Ritter House was built by Henry

Ritter in 1852, and by him it was conducted as a hostelry for the accommodation of traveling public for several years. John Seago was the next landlord, and officiated in that capacity for three or four years. He sold it to Ben. Davies, who in turn, conducted it for two or three years. Stephen R. Bowman was the next to run the hotel. He had it nearly two years. After this, the house went to decay, and now presents rather a forlorn appearance. It is owned by a man named Cadle.

The Union Hotel was built by David Jay, in 1861, who was the first landlord of the house. It next passed into the hands of Bagley & Warren, who sold it to James Frost, in 1867. Mr. Frost has since used the place as a residence.

MILL.

The flouring mill in Fidelity was erected in 1860 by J. J. Haycroft, and operated by him until 1864, when it was burned down. Mr. Haycroft rebuilt the plant in 1866. He then ran it another year, when he sold it to W. K. Miner. Mr. Miner died, and the property is now owned by his heirs, being his four children. The mill was leased by William Hoover in 1874, and since that time he has operated it. The mill is fairly well equipped. Its business is mostly custom grinding.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice was established in Fidelity in 1854. Q. M. Hankins was the first postmaster. Thomas A. Price is present incumbent of that office.

Thomas A. Price was born Sept. 22, 1832, in New Jersey. He was the son of Joseph and Mary Price, both natives

of England. His father was born in 1810, and came to America when he was three years of age. His mother was born in 1811. In 1840 they moved westward from New Jersey, to Jersey county, Ill., and bought land where Judge Lowe now lives, and which was then nothing but wild prairie. The father broke the first furrow there, and in a few years had the land in good shape, when he sold it, and bought land two miles west of Fidelity. He died in 1846. Then, as Thomas was the oldest of six children, he ran the farm for his mother, until his marriage to Lydia Trombly, in 1856. She was born on the 20th of Sept., 1837. He then rented a farm, on which he worked for himself, until 1861, when he enlisted in Co. F, 14th Inf. He was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Matamora Heights and Vicksburg. In the battle of Shiloh, 50 of his company were engaged, and 24 of them were killed and wounded. He was in Sherman's first raid across from Vicksburg to Meridian. His division marched 20 miles farther, and were brought back up the river to Cairo. The regiment had charge of a drove of cattle and were taken up the river to Savannah, from there to Chattanooga, and were then brought back to Huntsville, Ala. His term of enlistment having expired, he was discharged and sent back to Springfield, June 18, 1864. Since that he has been engaged in farming. He is now postmaster of Fidelity, and has held the office of justice of the peace for the past six years. He has seven children, all of whom are living. He is a member of the Baptist church, as was also his wife until her death in Nov., 1882.

Among the enterprising and respected citizens of Fidelity township is James T. Hauskins, an old time resident of the village of Fidelity. He was born in Greene county, April 3, 1823, near Carrollton, on a farm now owned by Juduthan Eldred, where he lived until 1849. He then moved to Jersey county, in the vicinity of Fidelity, remaining there until 1858, when he gave up farm life, and moved into the village. He has since sold his farm, as he thought the care of it was too much for a man of his years, and will take it easy the remainder of his life. He has been twice married. First, to Emily Clark, of Greene county, on the 3d of June, 1852; she died April 1, 1878. He was married again, Dec. 30, 1879, to Mrs. Jane M. Baldwin. He had seven children by his first marriage—Elam, born Mar. 11, 1853, died April 29, 1854; Morton, born Oct. 4, 1855, died Aug. 22, 1857; Eunice, born Jan. 15, 1857, died Aug. 23, 1857; Paul, born Oct. 5, 1858, died Feb. 11, 1873; John W., born Mar. 10, 1860, died Feb. 16, 1875; Edgar, born Dec. 9, 1862; and James Everett, born Oct. 7, 1864. He has one child by the last marriage—Chester E., born Aug. 26, 1881. He is a member of the M. E. church of Fidelity, his wife being a member of the Universalist church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity of Fidelity. Politically, he is a republican. The following resolutions, passed by the Fidelity and Piassa circuit of the M. E. church, April 1, 1878, in regard to the death of Emily Hauskins, wife of J. T. Hauskins:

"Whereas, it hath pleased the Almighty God, in his wise providence, to remove from our midst, by death, our

much beloved sister; therefore, resolved that in the death of Sister Hauskins, the church has lost a true friend, and the community a good citizen; resolved, that we humbly submit to the will of God, who doeth all things well; resolved, that we, the members of the quarterly conference of Fidelity and Piasa circuit of the Alton district of the Southern Illinois conference, hereby extend to Brother James T. Hauskins and family our prayers and heartfelt sympathy in their sad loss."

Thomas Benton Aydelott was born in Preble county, O., April 29, 1845. In 1850 he came with his father to this state, to a location near Jerseyville, where they remained until the spring of 1851, when they moved to a place a mile and one-half southeast of Fidelity, living there two years. They then moved northeast into Macoupin county, and from there came back to the place they had recently occupied in the vicinity of Fidelity, and after living there for a while, in June, 1857, they moved into the village, where his father built a frame residence in the east part of town. On the 15th of April, 1869, Thomas B. was married to Sarah A. Jervis, of Preble county, O. She was born on the 30th of April, 1853. They have a family of five children, three boys and two girls—Thomas A., born Nov. 26, 1870; Mary L., born Oct. 4,

1872; Charles F., born Aug. 19, 1875; Lucy A., born July 17, 1878, and James H., born Aug. 13, 1883. He holds the office of school director and clerk of the school board, and is president of the board of trustees of the village. At one time he held the office of constable for two years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church. His political views are democratic.

SOCIETIES.

Fidelity lodge No. 152, A. F. & A. M., was organized on the 3d day of Oct., 1855. The charter members were: David Jay, Nathaniel Jane, John H. Reddish, and others. The lodge was organized with David Jay as master; Nathaniel Jane, senior warden; John Reddish, junior warden. The officers at present are: W. S. Sirls, W. M.; Henry Kemper, S. W.; James Starett, J. W.; R. D. Simmons, S. D.; Jacob Black, J. D.; Thomas Watson, T.; Jno. R. Garrety, S.; T. C. Wilkerson and F. W. Sears, stewards; John Carney, tyler. There are at present 25 members.

RAILROAD.

The St. Louis, Jerseyville & Springfield railroad, a branch of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, was built through Fidelity in 1882, and in that year the depot was built.
Chapter XXV.

CHAPTER XXV.

MISSISSIPPI TOWNSHIP.

This township is identical in size with T. 7 north, R. 11 west. It embraces some of the finest farming land, and contains some of the best improved farms in Jersey county. The only running streams in the township are the branches of Piasa and Otter creeks, and these have their origin in the township. There are also some smaller rivulets, tributaries of the above. Altogether, there is no lack of water supply for the purposes of stock-raising or agriculture. There is but little timber land in the township, and that is confined mostly to the banks of the streams. However, almost every farm has one or more artificial groves, which adds much to the beauty of the surroundings. The C. A. & St. L. railroad intersects sections 2, 12 and 13, in its course through the township. The old village of Newbern is located on section 32. It has never assumed proportions of any magnitude. The new town, or East Newbern, is situated at the corner of section 27, 28, 33, and 34. There is very little uncultivated land in Mississippi township, its inhabitants being an industrious class of citizens, who take a pride in the proper improvement of their places and in tilling the soil in a careful and painstaking manner. The houses bear evidence to the taste of the occupants, the outbuildings and barns are kept in good repair, and everything evinces an honest pride

on the part of the people of this vicinity in such matters.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Judge John G. Lofton and John D. Gillham came to what is now Jersey county, from Madison, bringing their families, in 1819.

Judge Lofton settled on section 31, on land which adjoins the present farm of Addison Greene. The vicinity soon took the name of Lofton's prairie. Mr. Lofton, like many others of the early pioneers, was a native of South Carolina, and was a prominent figure among the old residents. He was married to a sister of John D. Gillham. Under John Quincy Adams' administration, Mr. Lofton was appointed receiver of the land office at Lewiston, Fulton county, Ill. He went to that place and assumed the duties of his position, but tiring of it, resigned, after a year or two, and came home. He died about 1837, on section 32, in the township where he first settled. His wife also died there. He left three sons—Thomas G., Samuel A. and John G. Judge Lofton was a Baptist in religious belief, and in the early days meetings were often held in his house.

John D. Gillham, who came with the Loftons, was a native of South Carolina, and from that state removed to Kentucky. Thence he removed to Illinois,

locating in Madison county, in the year 1800. He settled on section 28, in what is now Mississippi township. He and his brother Ezekiel were connected with the rangers in the days of the early settlement of this part of the state, and were more than once called upon to assist in the defense of the settlement, against the depredations of the Indians. John D. Gillham died at his home, in the settlement, in Oct., 1852. His wife also passed away at the same place. The history of this proud state has mostly been made since the Gillham's came to this county, and an idea of the lapse of time since then may be formed when it is said that another generation of this hardy family has lived and died since then, and the grandchildren are long since grown men and women, with families of their own. Fletcher Gillham, one of the grandsons, lives on the old homestead. Another, Wesley W., lives on the Youngblood place, on section 22, Elsay township. Charles, another grandson, formerly kept a store in Jerseyville.

Joseph White is credited with making a settlement in this township in 1819. He lived here for many years, but is now numbered with the dead.

Josiah Cummings came to Mississippi township in 1819, and made a settlement on section 11. He was a native of Connecticut, of Scotch parentage. His ancestors were among the pioneers of New England. Mr. Cummings witnessed the battle of Bennington, Vt., and was a soldier in General Wayne's campaign against the Indians, having participated previously in the disastrous defeat of the army of General Arthur St. Clair. He was among the very earliest settlers

in the state of Illinois, and in this almost uninhabited wilderness he became acquainted with Mrs. Gilliss, whom he afterwards married. They both died while residents of this county.

Thomas Cummings came to Jersey county, in 1820, and after working for his father for a while in Mississippi township, purchased land here and settled. He was born in Monroe county, Ill., March 4, 1800, and was the eldest son of Josiah and Sabra Cummings. He spent considerable time in assisting to make the government surveys, and served some time in the militia or ranger service. On the 24th of Sept., 1824, he was united in marriage with Mary Ann, a daughter of John and Mary Carroll. Immediately after his marriage he purchased a farm on section 11, where he resided until Nov. 21, 1856, when he died. He came here with little capital, but by energy, industry and business tact died possessed of a handsome property, owning over 2,700 acres.

John R. Black made a settlement in this township in 1820. He was quite prominent in early days and was elected and served as the first treasurer of Jersey county. A sketch of him will be found under that head in a previous part of this work.

William Davidson was a settler of the year 1820 or '21, in this township, and served as a petit juror in the circuit court, selected at the June term, 1821.

Samuel J. Kincade and John Waddle made their appearance in this township about the year 1821, as we find them both serving as judges of an election for militia officers in that year. Both have long since passed to their last resting place.

Thomas McDow, one of the sturdy pioneers of this county, located in the township now known by the name of Mississippi, in the spring of 1823, on section 32. He was a native of South Carolina, born Aug. 12, 1795, and was the son of John and Margaret McDow. In 1807, the elder Mr. McDow immigrated to Illinois and located in Madison county. After living there about a year, he removed to the Mississippi bottom, near St. Louis, where he resided until 1818, when he moved to Boone county, Mo., where he resided until 1824, when he came to this county and made a settlement on section 32, where he died in Oct., 1835. Thomas was married Feb. 25, 1819, to Mary L. Lofton, and in 1823, settled here as above mentioned. Here he resided until his death in 1874.

Charles G. McDow, deceased, was born in South Carolina, Oct. 11, 1797. He was married to Matilda Rice, who was born in Kentucky, March 20, 1805. They immigrated to Illinois in an early day, settling in what is now Mississippi township, Jersey county, Ill. Here Mr. McDow followed farming until his death, which occurred Feb. 26, 1860. His widow still survives him. They had a family of six children, four of whom are living—Martha, born July 13, 1826; Margaret A., born Aug. 26, 1828, now the wife of William Marshaw, of Elsay township; Sarah A., born April 6, 1831, now the wife of Joseph Marshaw, of Mississippi township; and John N., born Aug. 22, 1833. Mrs. McDow and her daughter Martha reside upon section 31, where they own 90 acres of land. Mrs. McDow is a consistent member of the Baptist church,

and although in her 81st year, is still energetic and in the enjoyment of good health. The deceased children of Mr. and Mrs. McDow are—Allen, born Feb. 17, 1837, died Aug. 15, 1871; and Mary Angeline, born Jan. 23, 1840, died Mar. 1, 1844.

John N. McDow, a descendant of one of our oldest settlers, was born in Mississippi township, Jersey county, Ill. His life has been spent thus far on and near the same section where he now lives, being born at their house on section 31, and now living on section 32. His farm lies on three sections, 20 acres being on section 30, 50 acres on section 31, and 20 acres on section 32. On the 9th of Sept., 1858, he was united in marriage with May E. Harris. They have a family of 10 children—Elzada Jane, Charles W., Anna A., Mattie M., Lou M., Robert A., Ruth C., Eugene L. and Irene (twins), and Homer.

James McDow was born in Jersey county, Ill., Oct. 11, in the year 1844. He is another representative of that family of early settlers, and was born and raised on the place where he now lives, on section 32 in Mississippi township. He was united in marriage with Anna Summer on the 17th day of Oct., in the year 1866. She was born on the 9th day of Nov., in the year 1847. Seven children have been born to them—William L., born Aug. 16, 1867; Purlia O., born Sept. 19, 1869; Oliver P., born Oct. 17, 1871; James W., born Aug. 21, 1873; Harry W., born June 4, 1877; Edith M., born Sept. 12, 1882; Lulu B., born June 7, 1885. Mr. McDow's political views are democratic.

Jacob Cummings was among the pioneers of this township. He was a

native of Madison county, Ill., from which place he immigrated to this township in the early part of 1820. He located on section 15, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1825.

Asher Chase came to this county in 1823, and liking the country, took up his residence here on a farm on what is known as the Lofton prairie. He lived there a few years, and removed to another location in the same township. He afterward left the county, and has not been heard of since.

William Gillham, father of John D., came in the fall of 1821, and took up his place of residence on section 29, on the farm now owned by Mahala Buckles. He was a native of South Carolina. His death occurred at the home of his son in the fall of 1825.

Mrs. Jane Gillham, with a family of children, settled on section 28, in the fall of 1823, where she resided until her death. She was a native of North Carolina.

William G. Waddle made a settlement in what is now Mississippi township during the year 1823. He was a native of South Carolina, but was brought by his parents to Edwardsville, Madison county, Ill., when but two years of age, in 1803. William came to this county as above mentioned, and settled upon section 33, where he lived some 20 years, when he removed to Jersey township. He died on the 11th of April, 1871.

In the fall of 1823, a man by the name of John Findley came, locating on section 22, on the farm now owned by Hiram McCluskey. He came from North Carolina, but only remained about a

year, when he sold the place to Henry Utt and moved away.

Joseph White, a blacksmith, came in the spring of 1824, settling on the northeast quarter of section 30, where he started a blacksmith shop, which was the first in the township and county, and which was operated at this point for over 40 years. He afterward removed to near the line of Jersey and Greene counties, near Kane, where he subsequently died.

In the fall of 1824 Orman Beeman settled on Sec. 30, where he afterward married a daughter of Joseph White. He was a native of South Carolina, and lived in Madison county for several years prior to coming here, and was a volunteer in the United States service against the aborigines. He lived here until his death.

Nathaniel Carrico located in this township, on coming to this county in 1831. The same fall he entered some land in what is now Otter Creek township, where he lived some time, but moved to Greene county afterwards, where he died.

John Ryan located in Mississippi township, about five miles southeast of Jerseyville, in the fall of 1825. He afterwards removed to Greene county, and from there to Ruyle township, where his sons, Henry and Richardson, now reside. He was a native of Chester county, Penn. He was married at Zanesville, O., soon after the close of the war of 1812-15. He died Jan. 27, 1865.

Francis Swan, a native of North Carolina, emigrated, in 1809, from Kentucky, and settled in St. Clair county, Ill. He was one of the rangers and resided in that county until 1823, when he removed to Greene county, near Car-

rollton. In 1826, he came to Jersey county, locating in this township, which he made his residence until he died, in 1850. He was married in 1809, and was the father of nine children, five of whom are living—James G., Mary, John P., Elizabeth, Sophronia.

A. Carson and J. J. Basey made settlements in this locality as early as 1826-27, but are long since gone to their grave. But little respecting these pioneers could be gathered, except the fact of their settlement.

Charles Dodson made a settlement upon the Addison Greene place on section 31, in 1828. He married a daughter of Judge Lofton.

Rev. George Slaten came to this county and township in the fall of 1828, and settled upon section 31. He was a native of North Carolina, but had moved from there to her sister state of South Carolina, where he was united in marriage with Lucinda (Brogden) Slaten, in the year 1800. Soon after this they removed to Georgia, where they continued to reside until 1818, when they came to Illinois and located in St. Clair county. In 1822, they removed to the vicinity of Carrollton, Greene county, and after a residence of six years in that place, came to this county as above stated. Rev. George Slaten was an active and efficient minister of the M. E. church. He died Aug. 6, 1844, his wife surviving him until Jan. 23, 1866.

Bartholomew Chappell, a native of Devonshire, Eng., came to the United States in 1832, landing at New York, from thence came to Ohio, and then to Upper Alton, remaining in each place but a short time, when he came to Jersey county, and located in this town-

ship. Here he resided for many years, until his death. His children occupy the homestead, and other land in the township.

Ephraim Chappell, one of the well-to-do residents of this township, was born in Devonshire, Eng., Feb. 8, 1827. He came to America in 1833, landing in New York. He came westward as far as Ohio, where he staid only a few weeks. He removed to Alton, Ill., for a short time, and from there came to Mississippi township, Jersey county, where he located on a farm, and remained until 1857, when he went to Macoupin county, where he farmed 10 years. In 1867 he came back to Jersey county, and settled on the place now occupied by him. It contains 512½ acres of land, all under cultivation except 50 acres in timber, a fine orchard, and pasture for his stock, of which he has 14 head of horses, 30 head of cattle, and a fine lot of stock hogs. He has three good barns, worth \$5,000, all in good repair, a wind pump in the stock yard, and everything necessary to make farm life comfortable. His dwelling is a story and a half frame house, 30x60, worth \$1,500. Mr. Chappell was married to Nancy Buckles, June 16, 1857. Three children were born to this union—Ira O., wife of Richard Graham, living in this township; John F., and Lula, who died Aug. 15, 1865. His wife died Nov. 5, 1864. On the 24th of January, 1869, he was again married to Rosanah Briggs. Two children were born to them—Rosanah G., died Aug. 30, 1872, and Cora, died Oct. 13, 1875. On the 18th of May, 1872, he was again left a widower by the death of his second wife. In Dec., 1872, he was mar-

ried to Maggie H. Delby, and to this union were born three children—Effie, Ephraim and Octavia.

W. H. Chappell resides upon a farm, located on the north half of the north-east quarter of section 25, Mississippi township. He was born in Piasa township, Jersey county, Ill., Nov. 14, 1842, being a son of William Chappell, a native of England. His mother is also a native of that country. Both are now living in Piasa township. The subject of this sketch was married, Nov. 9, 1864, to E. A. Bell, daughter of Rev. D. R. and Jane (Morrow) Bell, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Bell are now living in Eureka Springs, Arkansas. Mrs. Chappell was born Dec. 3, 1845. They have had nine children born to them, four of whom are now living—More E., George E., John E., and Clarence C. Five children died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Chappell are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

During the years 1832 and 1833, several more individuals made settlements within the limits of this township, prominent among whom were the following named: Francis G. Swan, Sally A. Reynolds, Richard H. McGill, Adam Waggoner, Joab White, William Davidson, Levi Smith and Moses Cockrell.

Joab White was a native of North Carolina.

F. G. Swan was born in the state of North Carolina, and came to Illinois in 1809, locating in St. Clair county. During the Indian troubles of 1812-15, he was a member of the rangers. He re-

moved to Greene Co. in 1823, and later came to this county. He died in 1850.

Adam Waggoner was a native of Virginia, but when young was removed to Kentucky, from which state he came here. He is now dead.

Moses Cockrell was born in Scott county, O., in 1806, and came to this state in 1833, settling on section 28, where he lived until his death, in April, 1882.

Jacob Utt located in this township in 1833, and the following year entered his land. He was a Pennsylvanian, and like most people from that state, an excellent farmer. In 1857, he sold out and removed to the vicinity of Virden, Macoupin county, where he died in 1869.

A great many other settlers of the squatter type settled in this township before this time, but their stay was short and their names have entirely escaped the memory of the older settlers.

OTHER PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Nelson Marion Lurton was born at Newbern, Jersey county, Jan. 9, 1830, and is to-day the oldest living resident born in Mississippi township. Being one of the children of an early settler, in his youth his school facilities were very limited, many of the teachers being but partially educated themselves, below those now holding second grade certificates. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, many of the children of those days received very good education, some graduating at leading colleges, and afterwards filling many important positions. Nelson was given all the advantage that could be had at that early day, of which he availed himself to a great degree. In 1850, being seized with the prevailing "gold-fever"

he went to California, and while there cast his first vote, which was at the first election for state officers in that state. Remaining in that part of the country for some time, he removed to the land of his nativity, by way of South America. On the 13th of Jan., 1853, he was united in marriage with Emma, daughter of James and Ama Sloman, a native of Devonshire, Eng., born March 4, 1833. By this union there has been five children—Henry Campbell, born Oct. 29, 1853; Magnolia Bell, born April 10, 1857, wife of John H. Darlington; M. Lu, born Dec. 27, 1860; Eva Minerva, born Feb. 3, 1866; and Marion Nelson, born Dec. 29, 1871. On his marriage Mr. Lurton settled upon a farm, which he broke out of the virgin soil, where he has lived ever since. He joined the Cumberland Presbyterian church in 1856, and was elected ruling elder and clerk on the organization of the church in his vicinity in 1857, and he has acted in that capacity ever since. Politically he has always been a democrat with liberal views. In 1882, he was elected a member of the board of supervisors, and served one year.

George H. VanHorne, a prominent farmer of this township, was born and raised here. The date of his birth is Nov. 20, 1848. He was married to Mary A. Jones, a native of New York, on the 6th day of Oct., 1875. She was the daughter of Alva and Amelia Jones. Only one child was born to them—Fanny A., born Aug. 21, 1876, died Aug. 15, 1877. Mrs. VanHorne died Jan. 25, 1877. On the 15th day of Nov., 1881, he was again married to Mary I. Cummings. They have had two children—Sarah N., born Dec. 11, 1882,

died November 18, 1883; Columbus C., born April 18, 1884. The residence is a two and a half story brick, 24x34, costing \$3,000. The barn is a frame building, 36x40, costing \$1,000. A wind pump is used in obtaining the water. There are 193 acres of land in the farm, on which is a young apple orchard of 150 trees. The C. & A. R. R. runs through the place and there is a cemetery located on the farm. Mr. VanHorne seems to be much thought of in that township, as he has been elected to the office of town clerk four terms, and is now supervisor and also school director in district No. 1. He belongs to No. 659 of the I. O. O. F., of Delhi, and is also a member of Jerseyville encampment. Politically he is a democrat.

John Buckles, a prosperous and thriving farmer of this township, was born in Scioto county, Ohio, on the 6th day of April, in the year 1833. In the year 1835 he came with his parents, John and Nancy (Clark) Buckles, to Mississippi township, Jersey county, Ill. On the 27th of Oct., 1859, he was united in marriage to Mahala Chappell, daughter of Bart. and Grace Chappell. By this union there were six children—Effie L., born Aug. 9, 1860, married Rev. W. C. Logan, and lives at Alton; Mary Grace, born on the 8th of Nov., 1862, is the wife of Edward E. Reed, and lives in Burdenville, Kan.; James T., born Oct. 30, 1864; Charles W., born May 3, 1868; John E., born Dec. 10, 1870; Richard R., born April 6, 1873. He has 160 acres of land, located as follows: On the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 29, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter and the northwest

quarter of the southwest quarter of section 28, in this township. His residence is a frame building, two stories high, the main part 28x40, the L 16x18, costing \$4,000. He has two barns, one 50x32, costing \$800, the other 30x40 feet, costing \$500; a buggy-house and shop, worth \$400, and a smoke-house and milk-house worth \$200. There is a good apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit, such as pears, plums and cherries. The farm and its surroundings show that much care and attention has been devoted by Mr. Buckles to its improvement. He and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He belongs to Otterville Lodge, No. 563, A. F. and A. M., and to the Royal Arch Chapter at Jerseyville.

Rice T. Jones is a native of England, having been born in Picadilly, Queen's Square, London, on St. Thomas day, Nov. 21, 1835. In 1860 he came to America, and came as far west as Brighton, Macoupin county, Ill., where he worked by the month for five years. In 1865 he moved to Jersey county, where he bought 80 acres on section 11, and 20 acres on section 23, both in Mississippi township. He lived on the 80 for 10 years, and then bought 80 more on section 11, and 10 on section 12. On his farm is a two-story frame dwelling, about 18x40, costing \$3,000; a good granary; sheds for buggy, wagon and farming implements, a stable and corn cribs. There are three wells of good water on the place, and this with such improvements as we have have described make it a very desirable farm. Mr. Jones was married to Emeline Handsaker, on the 26th of April, 1863. She is the daughter of William and Mary A. (Spears)

Handsaker, and was born Jan. 29, 1845. Her parents are of English origin, and his are natives of Southern Wales. There are four children—John W., born Feb. 6, 1864, died in infancy; Lue A., born Feb. 6, 1865; George E., born May 17, 1867; and Harry A., born Jan. 31, 1874. Mr. Jones held the office of supervisor one year. Most of his time is taken up in the care and improvement of his land, and by his industry and perseverance, he now has a well improved farm.

Lewis Randolph was born in Bernards township, Somerset county, N. J., on the 13th of Dec., 1808. He was the second son of Peter and Harriet Randolph. Mr. Randolph was a blacksmith by trade, making it his business in a country place, having a small farm where he resided, and which he managed, in connection with his trade, doing country blacksmithing, and making augurs until that business failed. Lewis worked on the farm or in the shop as his help was mostly needed, until the spring of 1828, when on the 24th of May, he was married to Mary Ann Compton, daughter of Moore and Mary (Anderson) Compton, and who was born March 28, 1810. In the spring of 1829, he moved on a farm bought by his father, where he resided until 1837, living as one unbroken family, but always having a desire to see the far west. Fully making up his mind, about the first of Sept., to go west, sold the farm, and on the 10th of Oct., 1837, with his wife and three children, and Miss Eliza Jane Compton, sister of his wife, and now Mrs. J. K. Stelle, living near Jerseyville, also Bryant Cross, Jacob K. Stelle, Isaac Goltra, now Dr. Goltra, of Springfield, Ill.,

Stephen Sutton and James T. Harris, started on the long journey, traveling in wagons. Having good roads and fine weather, their new mode of living seemed pleasant, as they always camped out wherever night overtook them, until they had performed the largest part of their journey. But in passing through a part of Ohio, Indiana and the eastern part of Illinois, they had to travel over a new-cut road, stumps, in the timber and mud on the prairies. They took it patiently, as they were doing as well as others, they being pretty thickly scattered along the route, going both ways to and from the country. On the 21st of November they landed in Jacksonville, on a most disagreeable and rainy day, perfectly satisfied to unload and go to housekeeping for a while, and also giving themselves a chance of finding a place to make a home. Mr. Randolph selected the place where he now resides, on the part of the 13th section of township 7, range 11, then a part of Greene county; but, by an act of the legislature, in 1839, it was divided and the southern part was called Jersey county. Here he arrived on the 21st of April, 1838, after a three day's travel from Jacksonville, on the state road leading from Jacksonville to St. Louis. His family increased to eight children, seven of whom lived to be men and women. One died in infancy. Elmira, born July 1, 1829, became the wife of John Williams, in the fall of 1847, and died July 5, 1852, leaving two sons, Joel C. and Lewis R. Williams, now living in Nebraska; Abel S., born Aug. 5, 1831, married Minerva Edwards June 9, 1869, has one son and now lives in Montgomery county, Ill.; Moore C.

Randolph, born Dec. 9, 1834, married Eleanor McDow April 7, 1858, and died July 4, 1858; Harriet, born Feb. 3, 1842, married S. T. Moore, May 16, 1861, have five children, two girls and three boys—Josie, Edward, Frank, Nellie and Lewis R., living at Brighton; Ruth W., born Nov. 9, 1844, unmarried; Catharine A., born Sept. 19, 1847, married Jan. 19, 1871, to James H. Clapp, have two daughters, Carrie and Hattie, living at Blue Springs, Neb; Peter J. Randolph, born Feb. 11, 1850, married Oct. 21, 1872, to Clara Gelder, living at Morris-onville, Christian county, Ill. Mr. Randolph has held the office of school treasurer, in that township, two terms; has been a director in the Farmer's Insurance Company since its organization, and has also been a trustee in the Baptist church, of Jerseyville, for the past 20 years.

Thomas C. Carrico (deceased) was born within the present limits of Jersey county, Ill., Dec. 21, 1825. Aug. 19, 1847, he was married by Rev. B. Stafford, to Mary Beeman, daughter of Omer and Talitha (White) Beeman, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Carrico had five children born to them—Leander C., born Oct. 10, 1848, now living at Elsau; Francis J., born June 15, 1850, and died Aug. 15, 1851, Amy T., born Aug. 8, 1852, now the wife of Sylvester Hamilton, of Otterville; Mary J., born April 14, 1854, now the widow of Joseph Rutherford, living in the Indian Nation, and Luther M., born March 11, 1857, and died on the 23d day of the same month. Mr. Carrico enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in company G, of the 122d Ill. Inf., commanded

by Capt. Cowen, and was taken sick and died in the hospital at Corinth, Miss., March 14, 1863. He was much esteemed in the community where he lived. He was a republican in politics, an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance, and a consistent christian, holding connection with the Baptist church at Virden, Ill.

Jan. 15, 1871, Mrs. Carrico was married to Daniel Bettis, who was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, April 27, 1829. Mr. Bettis had been previously married to Martha Vanausdall, June 10, 1853, and by his first marriage had five children—Margaret P., born July 4, 1854, now the wife of John Barnard, of Peoria, Ill.; Rachel M., born July 3, 1856, and died in 1857; Amelia A., born July 30, 1858, now the wife of Henry Rothwilder of Carlinville, Ill.; Martha A., born Dec. 5, 1860, wife of M. Miller, of Jerseyville, Ill., and Daniel W., born Oct. 20, 1862, now living in Winchester, Ill. Mr. Bettis enlisted in the 130th Ill. Inf., serving in that regiment until it was consolidated with the 77th regiment. He continued in the service till Aug. 22, 1865, when he was mustered out at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Ill. He participated in all the engagements of his regiment, never receiving even a scratch. Mr. and Mrs. Bettis own 80 acres of land on section 19, Mississippi township, also 120 acres in Cherokee county, Kan., and a residence and two acres of land in the village of Otterville. Mr. Bettis is a member of the G. A. R., and a staunch friend of the temperance cause. He is, in politics, a republican.

Deacon Jacob K. Stelle was a native of Somerset county, N. J., and was born on the 2d of Sept., 1816. His father

was a native of Middlesex county, N. J. His ancestral descent is French and Scotch. Mr. Stelle was united in marriage with Anna Kirkpatrick, and they had a family of five children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the second. Mr. Stelle's occupation was that of a farmer. In April, 1850, while on a visit to his son Jacob, in Jersey county, he was taken sick, and four days after his arrival, died, and was buried in Van Horn burying ground near Delhi. His widow survived him until 1870. Jacob K. Stelle received his early education in the schools of his native state, working on his father's farm, and attending school alternately, until the age of 14, when he went to Morristown and became a clerk in a dry goods store, in which capacity he remained five years, at the end of which time he became a partner of his former employer, Wm. M. Lindsley. He continued with him until Oct. 10, 1837, when, with a party of 11 others, he left New Jersey, with wagon and teams, his destination being Illinois. They arrived at Jacksonville, Nov. 21. After looking over different portions of the state, Mr. Stelle located on a farm in what is now Jersey county, in February of 1838. The land was in township 7, range 11, and had never been improved. Being unused to pioneer life, the labor and hardships were more than he could at first endure, but he finally became accustomed to it and during the second year after his arrival raised a crop. He was married Nov. 15, 1838, to Eliza Jane Compton, formerly of New Jersey, and one of the party who accompanied them on their trip. His parents were Moore and Mary Compton. Mr. and Mrs.

Stelle were married in a log house then occupied by his brother-in-law. A family of six children were born to them, four of whom are yet living. Mr. Stelle had but a small capital when he came here, carrying on the farm with only one ox; but with energy and perseverance he was enabled to acquire enough to be considered among the wealthy farmers of this county. In 1870 he retired from farm life and moved to his suburban residence south of Jerseyville. In 1841 he became a member of the Baptist church in Jerseyville, his wife having joined the same denomination in New Jersey. In 1848 Mr. Steele was elected deacon of the church in Jerseyville, which responsible position he held until his death. He was also treasurer of the Carrollton Baptist Association for eight years. All of his children are members of the same church. He labored for many years to sustain a Sabbath school at Delhi, and after moving near town, taught a bible class in Jerseyville as long as his health permitted. From his earliest connection with the church his piety was of the purest type. He was always earnest, consistent, devoted and spiritual. His judgments were clear, discriminating and reliable. His support of the church and its pastor uniform and unwavering. His friendships were reserved, but confiding and true. His benevolence was large, active and scriptural. His kindness to the poor and the unfortunate was ever attested by earnest efforts to alleviate. His business capacity was superior, his integrity unimpeachable, his moral life above suspicion, his domestic life characterized by love and kindness,

sympathy and hospitality. He was a self-made man, highly respected by his fellow-citizens, and among the most prominent men of Jersey county. More than 40 years ago, the disease of which he died, first manifested itself, though a strong constitution, aided by the best medical skill that could be procured, enabled him to impede its progress so many years, yet he had been a great sufferer. But he bore it all with such fortitude and patience, that during all those years his most intimate friends scarcely realized the severity and extent of his suffering. In the latter part of Aug., 1877, he became entirely blind, but as the light of this world faded away, that of the other and better world became clearer. About 8 o'clock P. M., March 7, 1878, he quietly departed at the age of 61 years, 6 months and 5 days. "Mark the perfect man."

Moore C. Stelle, a prominent and enterprising farmer of Mississippi township, was born on the place that he now lives on. His farm consists of 200 acres on section 13, with all of the best improvements that could be desired. The dwelling is a fine two story building, worth about \$6,000. There are two large barns, one 30x50, worth \$2,000, the other 20x30, worth \$1,500; also a cow shed which cost \$1,000, a good set of scales, two wind pumps, a wagon house, corn cribs, with shed attached for storing all the farm implements, and a good ice house. There are two orchards on his place, one an apple orchard containing 100 bearing trees, the other a peach orchard of 50 trees. The residence is surrounded with fine grounds, making it a beautiful location. Moore C. was married to Elizabeth S. Clapp, daughter

of Leonidas and Jane (Chamberlain) Clapp. Her father was a native of Washington county, N. Y., born Jan. 16, 1812, and he was married Oct. 28, 1841, to Jane Chamberlain, and to them eight children were born. He came west with his family in 1856, settling near Iowa City, Ia., where he resided until 1861, when he removed to Jersey county, Ill. In April, 1880, he moved to Blue Springs, Neb., where he lived a respected citizen, until his death, April 4, 1882, which was caused by typhoid pneumonia. Mr. Stelle has three children living, and four dead—Ellsworth, born Aug. 8, 1867, died Nov. 16, 1867; Harry J., born Sept. 4, 1869, died Feb. 13, 1884; Frank E., born Aug. 5, 1871; Jennie M., born March 20, 1873, and Roy M., born Nov. 26, 1876. Two died in infancy. Mrs. Stelle was born in Washington county, N. Y., April 21, 1844. They are both members of the Baptist church of Jerseyville. He holds the office of school treasurer in this township.

Samuel Darlington was born in Scioto county, O., on the 14th of Aug., 1827. In 1840 he came with his parents to Illinois, then locating on section 21, in Mississippi township, Jersey county, which place he himself now occupies. His parents were Abishra and Eva (Cramer) Darlington. His father was born in Pennsylvania in 1785, and died at his home in this township in 1851. His mother was also born in Pennsylvania, in 1790, and died at her home in 1849. They are both buried here, on the home place, side by side. Samuel Darlington was married to Mary Cox, Sept. 12, 1850. She is the daughter of Jacob B. and Cynthia (Turner) Cox.

Six children have been born to them—William A., born Aug. 21, 1851; Sarah Jane, born Dec. 19, 1854, is the wife of Charles Kelly, and lives in Jerseyville; Olivia, born May 5, 1856, is the wife of Eugene Brooks, and lives in Jersey township; Julia A., born Sept. 12, 1857; Magnolia, born Aug. 2, 1860, is the wife of Robert Green, and lives in Kane, Greene county, Ill.; Nettie, born Dec. 20, 1867. Mr. Darlington is well fixed, having a two-story residence worth \$3,000, the main part 18x38, with an L 18x31; a barn 26x40, costing \$600, besides all the necessary outbuildings that are generally found on a first-class farm. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 456, of Otterville, and also of the camp, No. 53, at Jerseyville. His political views are republican.

John H. Darlington was born on the 5th day of Oct., in the year 1853, in Jersey county, in the same house in which he now lives. He was married on April 25, in the year 1880, to Magnolia B. Lurton, born on the 10th day of April, 1857. She is the daughter of N. M. and Emma (Sloman) Lurton. They have only one child, Herschel L., born on the 22d day of Nov., in the year 1884. Mr. Darlington's father was born in Scioto county, O., on the 18th day of Dec., 1817. His mother is a native of Illinois. Her father was born in Illinois, and her mother in England. The farm is located on section 16 of this township. On it is a frame house 18x36 with an L 18x22, costing \$1,000; a barn, double cribs, granary and buggy sheds, costing about \$1,000. There is a good orchard, and everything around denotes prosperity. In politics, he is a republican.

William Davison, an enterprising farmer of this township, was born in Monmouth county, N. J., on the 18th of Jan., 1822. In 1840 he went to Monroe county, N. Y., staying until 1854. He then went to Michigan, where he remained until the spring of 1857, when he moved to Jersey county, Ill., on the place now occupied by him. He owns 150 acres of land on section 10, 20 acres of timber on section 22, and 10 acres on section 16. His farm is well improved and provided with good accommodations. The residence cost \$3,000, and is a two-story frame building, 24x34, with an L 16x20. He has a large barn 36x46, costing \$1,350, a granary 24x26, costing \$400, and a good wind pump. There are 350 rods of hedge fence on the land, and a young apple orchard of 130 trees. All these improvements tend to show that Mr. Davison is a man who devotes his time successfully to the occupation he has chosen. He was married to Emeline Potter on the 2d day of Oct., 1845. She is the daughter of Lewis and Nancy (Bliss) Potter. They have three children—Lewis, born on the 16th of Feb., 1846, now married to Elizabeth Ely, and living in this township; James, born on the 26th day of June, 1848, married to Mary Lowe, and Clarence born on the 13th of April, 1850, married to Letitia Ely. All the children live in the township. Mr. Davison is a member of the Methodist church.

Joseph Marshaw was born in the year 1825, on a place that is now a portion of the city of St. Louis. He is a son of Joseph Marshaw, Sr., who is a native of France. Joseph, Jr., was raised on a farm, which occupation he has since

followed. In 1837 he came to Jersey county, and settled at Otterville. He was married in 1849, to Sarah A. McDow, a native of this county. They have five children—Madra Jane, wife of James M. Harris, of this township; Louie Angeline, wife of Arthur McGee, living in Kansas; Florence Matilda, married to Franklin W. Bently, and living in Cass county, Ill.; Addie and Joseph Edmond, at home. He owns a farm of 177 acres on section 29, in township 7, and on which he lives comfortably. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Andrew J. Everts is among the prosperous farmers of this township. He was born in Madison county, N. Y., on the 21st of May, 1843. He moved west to Audrain county, Mo., in 1865, and remained there six years. He then went to New York on a visit, staid there and in Michigan until 1872, when he went back to Missouri and remained there that winter. In 1873 he came to English township, Jersey county, Ill., staid there 16 months, moved to Mississippi township, on section 11, and lived there six years. In the spring of 1881 he moved to the farm now occupied by him on the west half of section 15. He was married to Celia Day in Jan., 1868. She was born in Lenawee county, Mich. They had one child born to them—Cora M., born Dec. 22, 1868. His wife died in Oct., 1870, and was buried in Audrain county, Mo. On Jan. 28, 1875, he was again married to Mrs. Emma L. Hartwell, born May 20, 1849. Three children were born to them—Walter W., born Nov. 3, 1875, died Sept. 25, 1877; Eugene A., born Dec. 29, 1877; Hugh O., born Nov. 2, 1879. Mrs. Everts has, besides these, two children

by her first husband. They are—Hattie A., born Jan. 3, 1870; Florence R., born Jan. 3, 1872. Mr. Everts has 320 acres of good farm land, on which he has a two-story frame residence, the main part 18x40, the L 24x36, and costing \$3,000. There is also a good frame barn 40x60, worth \$800, with granaries and corn cribs worth \$300. He is a member of the K. of H., and of the G. A. R. He is a thriving, industrious farmer, and has prospered by so being.

James R. Slaten resides upon the southwest quarter of section 31, Mississippi township, where he owns a valuable farm of 80 acres, finely improved in every manner. He owns, also, 60 acres of land in Elsau township, which is partly improved. Mr. Slaten was born in Greene county, Ill., Aug. 10, 1822, and his entire life has been spent in this portion of the state. He was married March 21, 1844, to Elizabeth West, who was born in Madison county, Ky., Sept. 15, 1822. She died in Jersey county, March 21, 1879, and was buried in the Salem cemetery, Otter Creek township. They had two children, Mary Jane, born Dec. 24, 1846, wife of Sylvester Whitecomb, and Lee C., born Feb. 5, 1859, and died Sept. 5, 1860. Mr. Slaten's daughter resides with him at present, her husband being in Idaho Territory. Mr. Slaten is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His late wife was also a member of that church. He belongs to the Grafton lodge of A. F. & A. M., and is, politically, a republican.

John E. Love was born on the 27th day of March, 1852, in the state of Virginia. He is a son of J. D. and Anna Love. His father was a native of Penn-

sylvania, and was born on the 4th day of April, 1804. He died on the 12th day of Feb., 1878, and was buried by the side of his brother, Joseph, on the farm of William Love, in Calhoun county, Ill. The place is called Love's graveyard. John's mother was born in the state of Delaware, in 1829. They moved west from Virginia in 1860, settling in Calhoun county, Ill. They staid in that neighborhood about six years, and then came to Jersey county, Mississippi township, where J. E. has since lived with his mother. He is the fifth child of a family of nine, six of whom are yet living. He is a member of the M. E. church. His political views are democratic.

George W. McCann was born Sept. 30, 1863, at Otterville, Jersey county, Ill. In 1876, when only 13 years old, he made a trip to Texas, where he helped his father raise a crop. He came back to this county the next fall, and while he staid here he worked for Zim Rollins. In June, of the next year, he returned to Texas, and remained there a few months, working in a bakery. He then came back to Illinois, where he worked for John Dougherty about four years. He then took a trip to Kansas, where he remained about two months, looking around the country, when he came back, and was married. His marriage took place Oct. 24, 1883, to Minnie Menard. She was reared by William Donnegan.

Frederick Hartman was born in Saxony, Germany, on the 2d day of Nov., in the year 1827. He left his native place in 1850 and immigrated to America. He landed in New Jersey, where he lived four years, and then came to Jer-

sey county, Ill., settling on the Cummings farm. He remained on that place three years, then went on section 22, living there nine years, and then came to section 9, where he now lives. He has his land well improved, and on it are good frame buildings, a good house and barn, insured at \$2,000, and all in good repair. He was united in marriage with Emeline Frond, in the year 1852. She was born in 1824. Three children were born to them—Annie, who died at the age of 11 years; Frank, born in the year 1854, married Lena Hamilton, and lives in California; Mary, born in the year 1858, is the wife of John Fall, and lives in Jersey county. Mr. Hartman and wife are members of the Lutheran church. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

Elihu Conn was born in Williamson county, Ill., on the 17th of March, 1826. When a boy he went to St. Clair county, Ill., where he remained 18 years. He then went to St. Louis, but only stayed part of a year there, and came to Jersey county, Ill., in Nov., 1852. In the spring of 1855, he moved to Montgomery county, and after living there about four years he moved back to Jersey county. He settled in the Illinois bottoms, which place he kept until 1865. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. K, 99th Ill., under Capt. Benjamin Slaten. He served three years and a few days, and was then mustered out at Galveston, Tex. He came back and again went to farming on the Illinois bottoms. He was united in marriage with May G. McBride, on the 15th of Aug., 1851. She was born on the 1st day of July, 1835. They have been the parents of 10 children, six of whom are living—Joseph, born on the 10th of

Oct., 1854, Julia A., born June 28, 1857, John, born on the 22d of June, 1865, Mary B., born on the 17th of May, 1867, James W., born on the 22d of Feb., 1871, Emily, born on the 13th of May, 1873. Mr. Conn is of Irish descent. In politics he is a republican. He is now farming on the northeast quarter of section 15.

Ira M. West, a worthy resident of Mississippi township, was born in St. Clair county, Ill., Oct. 13, 1824. In 1839 he came to Jersey county, and since that date his home has been in this county. Part of that time he has lived in the city of Jerseyville, where he kept a restaurant and confectionery for a few months; but the business proved to be too confining for him and he was obliged to give it up and go out on his farm. He much prefers farm life, as it is more beneficial to his health. He moved from town in April, 1884. He was married to Sarah Jane Sandridge, on Dec. 5, 1845. She was the daughter of Roland and Louisa (Williamson) Sandridge, and was born Oct. 14, 1822. Her parents were natives of Virginia. Mr. West's parents were from Kentucky. He has held various offices since 1849. In that year he was elected constable in Otter Creek township for one term, then in Jerseyville for two terms, then was justice of the peace for one term, and deputy sheriff continuously for a number of years. He is now holding the office of justice of the peace. The farm looks well, and shows him to be a man who understands taking care of one. Besides this he has property worth \$4,000 in Jerseyville, consisting of four lots and a fine residence.

George W. Spangle was born in Mississippi township, Jersey county, Ill., on the 1st day of July, 1854. He was married to Alzada J. McDow, daughter of John N. and Mary (Harris) McDow. She was born in the year 1860. One child has been born to this union—Jessie E., born on the 29th day of Oct., in the year 1883. He is now living on J. K. Cadwallader's farm on section 17, in this township. Mr. Spangle is quite a young farmer, but is energetic and persevering, and is well liked by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

C. H. Vorhees, a prominent stock-dealer in this township, was born in Jersey county, Ill., on the 11th day of Oct., in the year 1839. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Gaston, daughter of Joseph and Catherine Gaston, born on the 23d day of Oct., in the year 1844. He is a member of the K. of H. He owns 120 acres of land on section 5, Mississippi township. The farm is known by the name of Pleasant Hill. He has a good frame dwelling, and barns, erts and other outbuildings, all in good repair. Most of his time is spent in trading in stock, especially horses and cattle. He is the owner of Bell Brown, the trotting mare of Jersey county; of Zero P., a trotting stallion by old Ben Patchen (the sire of Francis Alexander, record 2:19), and of a two-year-old stallion by Corbin's Bashaw of Quincy, record 2:26, dam Belle Brown, record 2:30. Bell Brown has a colt by Harry Golddust, record 2:30. Mr. Vorhees has quite a number of horses, carriage teams and colts for sale. He also feeds, raises and sells cattle.

Horatio N. Ford was born in Dela-

ware county, Penn., Jan. 17, 1845. His parents were Horatio N. and Martha L. Ford, both natives of Pennsylvania. He came to Illinois with his parents in 1846, they locating in Macoupin county, and he remained there until 1872. He went from there to Godfrey, Madison county, and staid there until March, 1877, when he came to Delhi, Jersey county, staying there until Oct., 1884. He removed from there to McCluskey, Jersey county, where he has lived up to the present writing. On the 9th of Oct., in the year 1867, he was married to Frances E. Wyncoop, born Jan. 23, 1842. Her parents were John and Rolando Wyncoop, he of Virginia, and she of Illinois. Mrs. Ford died Jan. 17, 1877, at Godfrey, and was buried at Brighton. Two children were born to them—Harvey L., born Aug. 21, 1868; Geo. N., born Jan. 1, 1877, died March 16, 1877. On Nov. 4, 1880, Mr. Ford was again married, to Jennie E. Scott, born Oct. 21, 1852. Her parents were Charles W. and Catharine J. (Kendall) Scott. Her father was from Virginia, her mother from St. Charles county, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Ford are members of the M. E. church. He belongs to the Knights of Honor, No. 1129, of Delhi. He is postmaster, notary public and merchant at McCluskey, and is doing a good business.

John J. Lamb (deceased) was born in Adams county, Miss., March 1, 1830. He removed to Illinois with his parents in 1835. Dec. 25, 1855, he was united in marriage with Ann F. McDow, daughter of John and Maria (Wagoner) McDow. They were the parents of five children, three of whom are living—Laura E., born Nov. 11, 1858; Albert C., born March 5, 1861, and Walter E.,

born Jan. 29, 1873; Eva M., was born April 12, 1857, and died Oct. 18, 1858, and one son died in infancy. John J. Lamb died Oct. 11, 1876, and was buried in the Union church cemetery, which is located on section 17, Mississippi township. Mrs. Lamb owns a good farm, comprising 187 acres upon section 17, where she resides, and 47 acres on the northeast quarter of section 16. Her commodious residence was erected in 1879, at a cost of \$3,000. Her barn and other buildings are substantial and convenient. Mrs. Lamb is a member of the Baptist church. Her deceased husband was also connected with that denomination. He was a man of intelligence and enterprise, and on account of his many sterling qualities was esteemed and honored throughout the community.

Addison Greene settled at Jersey Landing, Jersey county, Ill., about the year 1847. Five years later he removed to Mississippi township, where he has ever since resided. He was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., June 21, 1819. In 1834 he went to Missouri, where he remained three years, then returned east to Ohio, his parents having removed to that state. Eighteen months later he came to Illinois, locating in Madison county. He resided there about 15 months, then went to Missouri, and five months later to Quincy, Ill., remaining there from Feb., 1839, till Nov., 1844. At the latter date he returned to Madison county, where he lived three years, coming then to this county. April 15, 1839, he was married in Scott county, Ill., to Amanda Hoit, daughter of Benjamin and Dorothy (Walker) Hoit. Mr. Greene's marriage license was the first one issued in that county.

They had a family of 12 children—Henrietta, born July 3, 1840, married to James Chaplin, and died in Feb., 1871; John P., born Aug. 23, 1841, and died in June, 1845; Amanda, born in 1843, and died in 1845; Rufus A., born in March, 1845, and died in Oct. of the same year; Rhoda A., born in Dec., 1846, married to John Sanders, and died in Oct., 1871; Albert, born March 23, 1848, and died in May, 1872; Addison, born in Dec., 1850, and died in 1874; Ella, born in 1852, and died in 1856; Joan, born April 20, 1854, now the wife of B. A. McCauly, of Kansas; Nathaniel, born Jan. 22, 1857, living in Mississippi township; Nancy Z., born May 20, 1861, now the wife of John W. Morrill, of Kansas; and Frederick F., born in 1863, and died in infancy. Mr. Greene has a farm of 300 acres, all of which is on section 31, except 80 acres on section 30. He has made substantial and comfortable improvements, and is an enterprising farmer. Mr. Greene was elected supervisor of Mississippi township at its organization, and served two years. He is politically a democrat.

Nathaniel Greene, son of Addison Greene, resides upon section 31, Mississippi township. He was born on the same section, Jan. 20, 1857, and here grew to manhood. His childhood was spent in working on the farm and attending the district school. In 1872 he entered Monticello Seminary, in Lewis county, Mo., and remained a student at that institution nine months, after which he attended four months at Blackburn University, in Macoupin county, Ill. In 1876, he took a trip to Pennsylvania, visiting the Centennial exposition, at

Philadelphia, and also the oil regions. On his return home he worked on the farm with his father, until 1878, when he again visited Pennsylvania, where he was married, in Dec., of that year, to Belle Kilgore, who was a native of Mineral township, Venango Co., Penn., who was born March 3d, 1857. She is the daughter of James and Nancy (Kenneb) Kilgore. He returned home in Feb., 1879, and during the next four years followed farming upon his father's place, and also canvassed Jersey and Calhoun counties for the sale of agricultural implements, being employed by Drury & Weed, of Alton. In Nov., 1882, he went to Elsah, and opened a store of groceries, provisions and hardware. He continued in this business until August, 1883. In the fall of that year he went south with a party of surveyors, and remained two months, surveying on the Mississippi river from Vicksburg to Natches. He then returned home. In Aug., 1884, he went to Cloud county, Kansas, and there engaged in the manufacture of the Norris patent fence, which he continued three months, then returned to the farm, where he has since remained. He has held the office of school director two terms, and is at the present time president of the board of school trustees of Mississippi township. He is a member of the Grafton lodge, No. 341, of the A. F. & A. M., also a charter member of Black Cross lodge, No. 106, of the K. of P., of Elsah. He is politically a democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Greene have two children—Ruth, born Feb. 12, 1881, and Addison, born June 5, 1884.

James M. Harris, who resides on section 30, of Mississippi township, was

born in Robertson county, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1850. When he was eight years old he removed with his parents to Mississippi township, Jersey county, Ill. At the age of 18 years he left home and went to work for N. M. Lurton, with whom he remained three years. Dec. 14, 1872, he was married to Dora Jane Marshaw, a native of Otterville, Jersey county, born Dec. 31, 1851. She is a daughter of Joseph and Sarah A. (McDow) Marshaw, the former of French descent, and the latter a native of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have three children—Charles W., born July 16, 1873; Flora, born April 6, 1878, and Thomas, born Sept. 15, 1882. Mr. Harris' parents were natives of Tennessee, and are both now deceased. Mr. Harris is politically a republican.

George F. Scribner, a farmer of Mississippi township, was born in Wyoming, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1840. He grew to manhood in his native state, and Aug. 12, 1862, enlisted in Co. D, of the 130th N. Y. Inf., under command of Captain Knapp, and served until Oct. 5, 1865, when he was mustered out at Albany, N. Y. He participated in many engagements and skirmishes, serving a portion of the time in the 1st N. Y. Dragoons, commanded by Colonel Gibbs. He was a gallant soldier, and always at his post. He was married Nov. 15, 1868, to Adelia A. Washburn, daughter of Madison and Ursula (Barrows) Washburn. She was born Jan. 16, 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Scribner have had five children, four of whom are living—Clarence M., born Feb. 3, 1873; Ella M., born July 10, 1875; Lula V., born Sept. 6, 1877, died Dec. 10, of the same year; George F., born July 21, 1880; and Tru-

man A., born Oct. 28, 1882. Mr. Scribner owns a farm of 120 acres on section 9, Mississippi township, where he resides; also 20 acres on the northwest quarter of section 16, 40 acres on section 17, and 160 acres in Johnson county, Neb. His residence is a commodious and comfortable structure, erected at a cost of \$2,700, and his barn and other farm buildings of equally good description. He is a member of Jerseyville lodge, No. 53, I. O. O. F., and politically is a republican.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first child born in Mississippi township was a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Ezekiel Gillham.

The first ground plowed was by John D. Gillham, in 1819. He also raised the first wheat and corn.

The first marriage in the township was that of William Gillham and Martha Munsey, in 1826 or '27.

The first store was opened by John W. Slaten and Isaac N. Piggott, about a quarter of a mile south of Newbern, on section 32, in 1836.

The first school in this township was taught by Turner R. Lurton, in 1819.

The first school house was built in 1819.

The first sermon was preached by Rev. Jacob Lurton, at the house of John D. Gillham, in 1820.

The first brick house in what is now Mississippi township was erected by J. D. Gillham, in 1828, on section 28. It was also the second brick house in the county, that of Major Patterson, erected the year before in Jersey township, and blown down in 1830, being the first.

The first justices of the peace in Mississippi township were Thomas McDow and Joseph J. Basey.

EDUCATIONAL.

Turner R. Lurton taught the first school in Mississippi township, in 1819, at a log cabin built for that purpose, on the farm of John D. Gillham, on section 28. Describing the location of that first school house from present landmarks, it was situated on the north side of the public road, about a quarter of a mile due east from East Newbern. This school was taught by Turner Lurton, during two winters, 1819-20, and 1820-21. The next term was taught by a man named Davis, in the same building. There were in attendance at this term about 14 scholars. The following names of some of these are furnished by one of them, who still survives: Abijah and Farrow Davis, Allen and Marcus Gillham, Matilda and Albert Bartus Lofton, Jordan Gillham and Charles Carroll. Davis, the teacher, was a married man with a large family. The cabin in which this school was held has long since been torn down or rotted away, and only one of the early scholars mentioned—Charles Carroll, is yet living.

The first school house was built in 1819, as we are credibly informed, but now the township is studded with places of learning, and the facilities of acquiring an education are within the reach of all.

School district No. 1, called Black Jack district, has a school house on the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 11, which was erected in 1840. It is a frame house, built in the old style, 18x24 feet in ground area, and

showing considerably the lapse of years. The first directors were Thomas Cummings, Joseph Crabb and J. R. Black. The pioneer teacher, James VanHorne, was well known throughout this county. The directors in 1885 are, C. C. Cummings, Mathew Walsh and G. H. VanHorne.

District No. 2 has a neat school house 32x22 feet in size, erected in 1878, at a cost of \$630, on section 9. The pioneer teacher in this building was Enos Johnston. The first directors were J. B. Voorhees, Sanford Ross and John J. Lamb; the present, George Voorhees, Ninnian Beaty and S. Ross. The average attendance is about 25.

The present school building in district No. 3 was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$900. In size it is 24x30 feet. Nettie Gaskill taught the first term of school in this house. The present teacher is Mrs. Owen. The directors are Ephraim Chappell, Joseph Marshaw and John Fitzgibbons.

District No. 5 is in the village of East Newbern, and the school house is known by the name of Round Prairie. It was erected in 1855, and is a neat frame structure, 18x36 feet in dimension, built at a cost of \$800. The first directors were Robert Dymond, Robert Gardner and L. Hempfield. The present board of directors is composed of the following gentlemen: C. Cook, George House and William Rintone. Lucy White is the present teacher, and there is a general attendance of 40.

District No. 6 has a school house erected on section 6, which was built in 1867, when William Hurd, William Linnen and A. C. Fitzgerald were directors. The first teacher was Mary

Hurd. The building is octagonal in shape, each side being 10 feet in length, the roof running to a peak in the center. A. C. Fitzgerald, James Wall and William Hildred, are the present directors, and Lillie Hassett the present teacher. There is a general attendance of 23.

District No. 7, in the old town of Newbern, has a school house which was erected in 1857, on section 29, but subsequently was removed to its present location. The first directors were Henry Travis and William Argo. The present board consists of Joseph Knight, Henry Gill and James Palmer. The present teacher is Nazaretta Slaten. Previous to this there were two other frame buildings, besides log cabins, which were used for educational purposes, all of which have outlived their usefulness and have been torn down or left to decay.

School district, No. 9, known as White school house, is situated on the northeast corner of section 1. The first building here was built about the year 1856, but this was destroyed by fire in April, 1866. It was a small frame building which cost about \$700, and was a total loss when it burned, as there was no insurance. On the site of the old one, in 1866, the present building was erected at a cost of \$1,200. It is 18x26 feet in size, and is a neat, frame structure. The first directors in this district were Mathew Stanley, Hugh N. Cross and Joseph Pennyfield, and the first teacher Lucy Hoyt. The present teacher is Julia Howell, and the directors Mathew Stanley, Oliver Terrell and Silas Bates. The average attendance is 20 now.

District No. 10 has a school house

known by the name of Irene, located upon section 21, which was erected during the year 1873. This building was first built a half mile west of its present location, on section 21, from whence it was moved in 1876, to its site of to-day. The first directors of the district were Joseph Chambers, Moses Cockrell and Jacob Loker. Irene Ferguson was the first teacher here, and after her the school house is named. The present directors are William Darlington, Hiram McCluskey and Richard Chappell. Edward Shaffer is the present pedagogue.

NEWBERN.

This village was laid out by Jacob Lurton, on section 32, in 1832. A post-office was established by removal from Eminence. Jacob Lurton was made postmaster, and served as such 14 years. The first store was built by David L. Mott, who put in a large general stock, which he operated a number of years, or until his death, when John Mott succeeded his uncle, and was afterward succeeded by John D. Mott. John H. McDow was the next proprietor, and afterward removed the store to Dow. J. J. Briggs also opened a store here, which he operated during the war, and was afterward succeeded by Marcus Gillham. He afterward sold it to Dodson & Co. A blacksmith shop was started by William Collapp—the first in the place—which he operated two or three years, when he was succeeded by George Spencer, a farmer of Fidelity township. It is now operated by Henry Gill.

CEMETERY.

The Newbern cemetery is situated on the northeast quarter of section 32, and

contains one acre of ground, deeded to the township by Jacob Lurton and A. Lofton. It was laid out at an early day as a private burying ground, but has since become a public one. Judge John Lofton was the first person interred therein.

NEWBERN HORSETHIEF DETECTIVE SOCIETY

This society was organized by the West Union order, at Newbern, March 21, 1864. The first officers of the society were—Addison Greene, president; Geo. W. Slaten, secretary; and Jasper Terry, door-keeper. The society at present is in a flourishing condition, and has a membership of about 20. The present officers are: George W. Slaten, president; Nelson M. Lurton, secretary; and J. C. Lurton, treasurer.

McCLUSKEY.

This village was laid out by Hiram McCluskey and Mary McCluskey, his wife, under the name of the village of Howe, on the 30th of June, 1883. The survey was made by Daniel J. Murphy, the county surveyor, and the plat recorded July 21, 1883. It is located upon Sec. 16, T. 7, R. 11. At that time a store building was put up and a stock of general merchandise placed therein by H. McCluskey & Co. This they continued to operate until Oct. 1, 1884, when McCluskey purchased the interest of his partner, and, ever since, the business has been operated by McCluskey & Ford, the latter gentleman acquiring an interest therein. They carry a stock of about \$1,200.

There is also a blacksmith shop, presided over by William M. Grether, from which the ruddy glow from burning coal

gleams out brightly during the long days, and the cheery ring of steel on iron enlivens the still air. This shop was erected by L. F. Linkogle, who occupied it about six months, when it reverted to H. McCluskey, who held it until Aug., 1884, when it was purchased by the present proprietor, W. M. Grether. He does horse-shoeing and general repair work, and has a good business.

William M. Grether was born in St. Charles county, Mo., the 22d day of Sept., 1840. His father died in 1841. One year after that his mother married again. William remained at home until he was 14 years of age, when he left and joined his brother John, in Franklin county, Mo., where he remained five years. He then came to Grafton, Ill., and from there proceeded to Otterville, where he began the trade of blacksmithing, under his brother-in-law, John Linkogle. He served two years under him, when the war broke out, and in 1861 he enlisted in Co. C, 61st Ill. Inf. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, in the right foot and ankle, which leaves him a cripple for life. When he recovered sufficiently to be able to work, he returned to Franklin county, Mo., where, in company with his brother John, he engaged in the blacksmithing business. He remained here two years, when he disposed of his interest to his brother, removing to St. Louis county, where he established a shop. He was married to E. A. Longworth, Sept. 21, 1866. He then came to Grafton, Ill., where he and his brother, M. Grether, formed a partnership, and engaged in the tin and hardware business. Three children have been born to them—the

first died in infancy; F. M. C., born July 22, 1871; Eva M., born March 14, 1874. Mr. Grether is still working at his trade, having a shop at McCluskey. He is a member of the M. E. church, and affiliates with the democratic party.

Charles W. Scott was born in Halifax county, Va., on Oct. 19, in the year 1828. He is the son of Jonathan and Frances (Stanfield) Scott. They were both born in Halifax county, Va., he, on the 6th of Oct., 1794, and she on the 8th of Oct., 1802. They were married on her birthday, in the year 1822. He died in Florida, Monroe county, Mo., in the year 1841. She died at the same place on the 28th of Jan., 1846. When Charles W. Scott was seven years old, he came with his parents to Monroe county, Mo., and lived there until 1864, when he came to Delhi, Jersey county, Ill. He lived there until the 8th of Oct., 1884, when he came to the village of McCluskey, and located on section 16, where he now follows the occupation of farming. He was married to C. J. Kendall in 1851. She was born April 11, 1837. Her father, S. T. Kendall, was a major and served in the Black Hawk war. He was also a member of the house of representatives in the Illinois legislature. Her mother is a native of Missouri, and is the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Sumner, of English origin. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have two children—Eliza J., born in Audrain county, Mo., Oct. 21, 1852, now the wife of H. N. Ford, living in the village of McCluskey; Lena R., born March 2, 1870, at Delhi, and lives with her parents. Mr. Scott is a member of the Methodist church, and his wife a member of the Baptist church.

The village of McCluskey has a population now of about 30 souls, and contains the store of McCluskey & Ford, the blacksmith shop of W. M. Grether, and seven dwelling houses. The post-office is located in the store of McCluskey & Ford, Horatio N. Ford being postmaster. Samuel Darlington was the first to handle the mail at this point.

EAST NEWBERN.

This village is situated at the corner of sections 27, 28, 33 and 34, part lying in each section. The place was formerly known as Chamber's Corner, after one of the first settlers at this locality. It was laid out as a town by J. T. Gillham, Marcus Gillham, John Chambers, Jr., and E. Briggs, and platted on the 26th of Sept., 1866, and the plat filed for record with the clerk of the court, Jan. 10. 1867, although there was a store, mill and other buildings here prior to this.

The mill was built by E. Briggs about the year 1859, and was a fine one. It continued in operation nearly all the time until 1878, when the machinery was taken out and removed to Elsalh, or Jersey Landing, since which time the building has stood unoccupied and silent.

A general store was started here by Wilson & Whipple, about the year 1860, and was run by them about one year, when it became the property of Gillham Bros., who were succeeded by Gillham & Giberson, and finally into the hands of Robert Dymond, the present proprietor. He carries a stock of about \$1,200, and is doing a nice, comfortable business.

Robert Dymond was born on the 30th

day of Jan., 1823, in Devonshire, England. He came to America in 1849, landing in Genesee county, N. Y., where he staid 18 months. He came to Alton, Ill., in 1852, staid there two years, and then came to Jersey county. Here he bought 120 acres of land on section 35, on which he lived. He afterward bought another 80 acres in the same township, and farmed on it for 24 years. He then moved to East Newbern and bought 18 3-4 acres of land on the northwest quarter of section 27, in Mississippi township. He also keeps a store in which he handles general merchandise, and is postmaster at this place, which position he has held for seven years. He was married to Mary Cook, a native of Devonshire, England. She was born on the 8th day of May, 1824. There were five children born to them—Thomas, the first child, died, and the second child was named after him; William J., deceased; John E. and Lucy. Robert and his wife are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of this township, of which he is one of the trustees. He is succeeding well as a merchant.

A store was operated here at one time by Dr. James A. Briggs.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice was established at this point in 1862, with John Doyle as postmaster. It was then called Newbern, but later was changed to East Newbern. Robert Dymond is the present postmaster.

The blacksmith shop is now operated by David Tonkinson, who has a good business, as he is known as a skillful workman.

David T. Tonkinson was born in Clark county, O., Sept. 15, 1826. His youth was spent in this place. He went from there to Burlington, Ia., in 1844, where he remained for two years, working part of the time in a blacksmith shop. He left there and went to St. Louis and went with Lieut. Newton, Co. C., 2d Dragoons, to Mexico, and was in that service about eight months. He came back to St. Louis, staying there about 16 months, during which time he worked in a foundry and machine shop. From St. Louis he came to Jersey Landing, now called Elsay, in Elsay township, in 1849, where he staid until 1883, when he moved to East Newbern where he now resides. He was married to Susan M. Davis, a daughter of John and Sarah Davis, on Aug. 8, 1854. She was born May 9, 1834. To them, nine children were born—William W., born Feb., 5, 1857; Sarah A., born Nov. 28, 1858; George W., born Jan. 29, 1861; Mary A., born May 15, 1864, died June 22, 1864; John H., born Oct. 26, 1865; Charles F., born March 23, 1868, died Aug. 6, 1885; Robert W., born July 22, 1870, died July 2, 1871; Ida L., born Aug. 18, 1872, and Julia M., born May 3, 1875. He served in Co. C, 154th Ill. Inf., about eight months during the Rebellion. He has held the office of justice of the peace three different times. He has three lots in the village, on which is located his dwelling, a comfortable frame building, and also his shop, in which he carries on blacksmithing. His wife is a member of the M. E. church, of Elsay. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 269, of Elsay.

The village is but small, as yet, con-

taining but the one store, blacksmith shop, and seven dwellings, and the M. E. church. A history of this latter society is given in its proper place in the Ecclesiastical chapter.

Philip Seibold is a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, where he was born, Dec. 12, 1835. He resided in Germany until 1865, and then immigrated to America, landing at Castle Garden, in New York city. He proceeded west immediately, stopping at Alton, Ill., where he remained two months, and for four years following, worked at blacksmithing in a number of different places in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. In 1869 he came to Jersey county, locating on section 37, of Mississippi township, where he purchased 35 acres of land, on which he now lives. He has good and comfortable improvements, and raises fruit quite extensively. He has 250 grape vines, some pear, and other fruit trees, and also small fruit. Mr Seibold was married Nov. 14, 1869, to Elizabeth Barker, who was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Feb. 4, 1839. They have one child—Annie C., born Nov. 14, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Seibold are members of the Lutheran church.

DOW.

The village of Dow is a small station on the W., St. L. & P. railroad, and was laid out by John H. McDow and Medora McDow, his wife, June 30, 1883. The survey was made by Daniel J. Murphy, the county surveyor, and the plat was filed for record Oct. 18, 1883. It is located on section 32.

John McDow had formerly been engaged in the mercantile trade in Newbern, or West Newbern, but on his cre-

ating the new town, he removed his store building to the latter. He carries a neat stock of general merchandise, that will invoice about \$1,200, and is doing a nice business, as he is well liked by the people of this vicinity. The postoffice was also removed with the store, but still retains its original name of Newbern, and the station is more familiarly known as Newbern than by its right name of Dow.

John H. McDow, a merchant in the village of Dow, was born on the 7th day of Sept., in the year 1847, in the same place that he now lives on section 32, in Mississippi township, Jersey county, Ill. He owns 140 acres on this section, besides keeping a store, in which he carries a stock of general merchandise. He was united in marriage with Medora A. Burley, on the 5th day of Feb., in the year 1873. She is the daughter of Martha (Lacy) Burley, and was born

on the 29th day of March, in the year 1854. Five children were born to them—Tell, born on the 18th of Oct., 1873; Claude N., born the 23d of Oct., 1877; Alice M., born the 18th of May, 1880, died March 29, 1882; Arthur H., born Oct. 28, 1882; and Ross O., born Sept. 7, 1884. John H. is a member of the A. F. & A. M., both lodge and chapter, and of the arch and encampment of the I. O. O. F., at Grafton.

There is, also, located at this point a general repair shop, operated by N. N. Chase & Son, where work both in iron and wood is done.

The village, which is yet in its infancy, contains but five dwelling houses and about 25 inhabitants. The post-office was established on the laying out of the town, or shortly afterwards, with J. H. McDow as postmaster, who continues to manipulate the mail satisfactorily.

CHAPTER XXVI.

RUYLE TOWNSHIP.

This civil sub-division of Jersey county was set off with its neighbors, at the time the county adopted township organization. It is the most northeasterly of all the townships in the county. The name of Ruyle was applied to it in honor of Col. W. L. Ruyle, one of the enterprising citizens of the township, who was quite active in securing for the county this mode of internal government.

It has large tracts of fine prairie land, but there is also considerable timber land, more or less dense. The prairie portions are located in different parts of the township, the largest tracts lying in the eastern and northeastern portions.

Ruyle is not a full congressional township, six sections, three half sections, and an 80 acre tract in the northwest corner of the congressional township being attached to Greene county.

The Macoupin creek is the principal water course, though it does not traverse any extended amount of the township's territory. It interests section 1, 2, 3, 16, 21, 20, 19 and 18. Long Point Branch and Elm Branch are small tributaries which traverse the township, flowing into the Macoupin within its borders. Besides these, there are numerous little rivulets, all tributaries of the Macoupin creek. These streams furnish water in abundance for stock and farming purposes, besides giving abundant drainage facilities. The timber lands afford ample supplies of wood; so that, all in all, the township has within its borders numerous sources of wealth. Considerable attention is given to stock-raising, some of the citizens making that their principal business.

The C., B. & Q. railroad intersects the township diagonally, coming in from the northwest at the center of section 3, and passing through section 3, 11, 14, 13, 24, 25, and going out towards the southeast, at the northeast corner of section 36.

Some of the best citizens of Jersey county are residents of Ruyle township, and some of the best improved farms are to be found here.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

John W. Huitt came to what is now Jersey county in 1816, and located on the northeast quarter of section 31, in the present Ruyle township. His father, John Huitt, a native of Virginia, moved to North Carolina some time after the war of the Revolution, where he married Lizzie Radcliff, by whom he had, at the time of his immigration to Illinois, eight children. In 1804 they settled in

Madison county, Ill. John W. came to Jersey county in 1816, locating as aforesaid. In 1818 he removed from there to a farm about four miles northeast of Carrollton. He afterward removed to Carrollton, where he lived until his death in 1882. He was married to Rosanna Hareford, a daughter of James Hareford, of Kentucky. He retained the vigorous use of his faculties until the time of his death.

Matthew Cowan made a settlement in this township in 1822. He was a Virginian by birth, and one of the pioneers of Illinois, having located in Madison county as early as 1812, where he resided until he came to this county. Here he lived for years, until, in the fullness of time, he was gathered to his rest.

John C. Whitlock came to this township and made a settlement in 1823. He was a native of Virginia but had lived, for some time, in Kentucky, from whence he had come here. He died in 1879.

Samuel and Richard Rhoads made a settlement in this township during the year 1828.

William Palmer, a native of Vermont, made a settlement upon a portion of section 13, in Ruyle township, in 1829. He is now numbered with the great majority of old pioneers who have passed the river of death.

Among other old settlers in this township, the date of whose settlement it has been impossible to obtain with accuracy, but who were known to have lived here prior to 1830, were the following: Richard Chowning, John Hawkins, Benjamin Cleaver, Eli Fitzgerald, Henry Floyd, two brothers by the name of Wood, and others.

Benjamin Cleaver was a relative of the Reddish family and came about the same time with them. He subsequently went to Oregon, where he still resides.

James Richey, a Kentuckian, made a settlement in the township during the year 1830.

Rev. Jacob Rhodes settled upon section 36, during the year 1830.

John Rhodes made a settlement about the same time, in the same township.

John Gilworth came to this township locating upon section 29, in 1830. He had been a resident of the county for 10 years previous.

John Twitchell settled, with his family, on sections 13 and 14, in 1833. He was from the state of Vermont, and came to Apple creek, Greene county, in 1830, but moved onto the above land soon after he had entered it. He only lived here until Aug. 10, 1833, when he died.

David Rhodes and family settled in Ruyle township in 1834. His son, J.L., yet lives in the township.

Elias Palmer came to Jersey county, with his family, in 1836.

CEMETERIES.

There are two regularly recorded cemeteries within the boundaries of Ruyle township, both of which are well kept up, as well as neatly laid out.

Oakland cemetery was laid out by W. K. Miner, president, and James Bringhurst, secretary, of the Oakland Cemetery Association, on the 13th of March, 1869, the survey being made by George I. Foster, the county surveyor. It comprises the northwest corner of Sec. 36, T. 9, R. 10.

Hawkins' Prairie cemetery was sur-

veyed and platted by George I. Foster, county surveyor, on the 14th of May, 1868, for the Hawkins' Prairie Cemetery Association, of which D. P. Pritchett was president, and John Fenke, secretary.

KEMPER.

This is a sprightly village lying on the line of the St. Louis division of the C., B. & Q. railroad, on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Sec. 24, T. 9 north, R. 10 west. It was laid out upon the 5th of Nov., 1870, by W. W. H. Kemper. The survey of the town was made by George I. Foster, county surveyor, and the plat recorded upon the 9th of the same month. Owing to its proximity to older and larger towns that can offer greater inducements as trade centers, it has not grown as much as was expected or deserved, but still it has a bright future before it, being surrounded by some of as fine land as any in this region of the state.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Orin Palmer commenced business in Kemper in 1871. He erected a building 30x60 feet in dimensions, and at first handled grain exclusively, buying and shipping. In the fall of the same year, there being no store there, Mr. Palmer put a stock of groceries in the same building, thus making him the first store-keeper in Kemper. In the summer of 1872, he sold the stock of groceries to Ruyle & Elliott, who removed it to a building they had erected. In 1872, Mr. Palmer added the lumber and agricultural lines to their business.

He received grain from a radius of eight miles, shipping mostly to St. Louis and Alton, and mills in Northern

Illinois. He also handles fat hogs, shipping them to the St. Louis market. He keeps on hand a stock of agricultural implements, and supplies all orders. His aggregate business in a year will run from \$25,000 to \$50,000, varying according to the amount of crops and market price of grain in different years.

Orin Palmer is a native of Weybridge, Addison county, Vt., born on the 11th day of Oct., 1832, his parents being Elias and Thirza (Stowe) Palmer, natives of Vermont. When Orin was four years old the family came to this county, coming overland to Cincinnati; thence, down the Ohio and up the Mississippi river, to Alton, then proceeded to what is now Jersey county and located on Palmer's Prairie, named after William Palmer, a brother of Elias, who had settled there three years previous. William came to the state of Illinois in the fall of 1830, and lived at Apple Creek prairie, near White Hall, until the spring of 1833, when he moved to Palmer's prairie, in what is now known as Ruyle township. Here, Mrs. Elias Palmer died in June, 1859. She is buried in what is called Delaware cemetery. In 1860 Elias removed to Chesterfield, in Macoupin county, where he resided until the time of his death, in September, 1863. He had held the office of justice of the peace, and was connected with the schools as director. Orin did not go with his father to Chesterfield, but remained in this county, where he was engaged in farming. He was reared in the township where he now resides, and has been identified with it for nearly half a century, or almost the entire period of his life. He

was educated in the schools of this county, and attended the school of Prof. Wilder, in Greenfield. He was married in Kemper on the 20th day of Jan., 1858, to Mary Kemper, a daughter of W. H. H. Kemper. By this union there were three children—Ida, Elmer E., and Nora M. Mr. Palmer was again married, May 7, 1884, to Hattie L. Sturtevant, a native of Vermont, and daughter of Leonard Sturtevant. Mr. Palmer is a member of the Good Templars lodge at Kemper, and is clerk and trustee of the Congregational church, with which he has been closely identified since its organization. He is the principal business man of Kemper.

George C. Robinson now conducts the general merchandise business. The store was started by G. B. Harlan, who erected the building. He sold the stock in Oct., 1883, to George C. Robinson, on a trade, the latter exchanging a property in Chesterfield for it. He has conducted the business since that time. He handles groceries, boots and shoes, nails, queensware, glassware, woodenware, tinware, notions, cigars, tobaccos, etc. He carries a stock of about \$1,500 worth of goods.

George C. Robinson was born in Peterborough, Northamptonshire, Eng., on the 12th day of June, 1858, his parents being James and Catherine (Crossland) Robinson. When George was 11 years old he came to this country with his elder brother, John William Robinson, and located with his uncle, William Crossland, in Macoupin county, near the town of Fayette. He remained in that county about eight years, at the expiration of which he came to Jersey county, where he has

since resided, with the exception of a short time. He worked three years, by the month, for Charles Sanders, and one year for V. L. Dodge and then came to Kemper, and engaged in the grocery business, which he conducted for about two years. He then sold out and went to Chesterfield, Macoupin county, where he was engaged in general merchandising, which he continued for a time. After closing out his business there, he returned to England on a visit to friends and relatives. Oct. 19, 1881, he was married to Margaret C. Kirkland, a native of England, and daughter of Thomas Kirkland. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have two children—Florence Viola and John Walter. Mr. Robinson is the present postmaster of Kemper. He is a member of Kemper lodge, No. 596, of the I. O. O. F., in which he has acted as V. G., and is at present I. G. James Robinson, father of G. C. Robinson, was killed by the natives in the East Indies, where he was overseer of the first railroad constructed by the natives. His widow, Mrs. Catherine Robinson, is now living near Hagaman, Macoupin county, Ill., with her youngest son, James Robinson. She is the mother of five children now living. They are—John William, Elizabeth Ann, George Crossland, Charles Crossland and James, all natives of England.

J. F. Still & Bro. also handle general merchandise. The business was commenced by Ruyle & Elliott, who purchased a stock of groceries from Orin Palmer, in 1872. Ruyle & Elliott were succeeded by Ruyle Bros., and they by Harlan & Son, who sold to J. C. Robinson. The present firm succeeded Rob-

inson. They handle such goods as are usually found in a general store.

James Albert Whitfield, the present telegraph operator and station agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, at Kemper, is the son of W. T. and Jane Whitfield. He was born in Fidelity, Jersey county, March 7, 1866. He resided with his parents until his marriage, March 12, 1884, to Olive Eliza Jones, daughter of Madison and Eliza Jones. He assumed his present position in 1882, succeeding W. W. Myers, who was in charge of the office six months. Zachariah Kemper was the first agent at this point, and remained here about ten years. He was then succeeded by H. M. Elwell, who remained a few months, and was in turn succeeded by W. H. Curtis. The latter had charge of the office about a year. The next agent was M. E. Stone, the predecessor of W. W. Myers. Mr. Stone remained here one year. Mr. Whitfield is a worthy young man, well fitted for the duties of his position, which he has performed in such a manner as to merit, justly, the reputation which he has gained, of being a faithful and efficient agent and an accommodating gentleman.

RELIGIOUS.

The Kemper Baptist church was organized April 1, 1876. (See Ecclesiastical chapter.)

The Delaware Congregational church, at Kemper, was organized in 1870. A complete history of this church may be found in the Ecclesiastical chapter.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice was established in

Kemper, in 1871, with W. H. H. Kemper, as postmaster. His son, Zachariah, was deputy. Mr. Kemper was succeeded by G. B. Harlan. He continued until Oct., 1883, when he was succeeded by George C. Robinson, the present incumbent. The postoffice is kept in Mr. Robinson's store.

SOCIETY.

Kemper lodge, No. 596, I. O. O. F., was first organized in Fieldon, this county, but there not being a sufficient number of members there to support the lodge properly, it was removed to Kemper. It was organized in 1876, with the following charter members: William Eads, Wiley H. Scribner, John L. Terry, Jr., Wesley Park and Ward Combs. The first officers were: Ward Combs, N. G.; William Eads, V. G.; J. L. Terry, Jr., S.; Wesley Park, T. The removal took place in April, 1880. The officers of the lodge at present are: H. W. Young, N. G.; Thos. Kirkland, V. G.; W. T. Whitfield, Sec.; J. F. Still, Treas.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

Besides the early settlers, there are many residents of this township who have been largely identified with the growth and development of this part of the county, and are therefore worthy of notice in this connection.

Mrs. Mary Ruyle, widow of Thomas B. Ruyle, is a daughter of Amos and Eliza Pruitt, and was born three miles north of Carrollton, in Greene county, Ill. She was married, February 2, 1843. Her husband, Thomas B. Ruyle, was born near Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 18, 1820. When he was seven years

old, his parents removed to Morgan county, Ill., and in 1833 to Jersey county. Mr. and Mrs. Ruyle settled, after their marriage, on section 28, in Ruyle township, and continued to reside there until 1858, when they moved to section 15. Mr. Ruyle died Aug. 28, 1880, and was laid to rest in Delaware cemetery, near Kemper, Jersey county. Mrs. Ruyle now resides on section 15. She is the owner of a large farm, comprising 240 acres, on that section; also 40 acres on section 10, and 180 acres in Greene county. Mr. and Mrs. Ruyle had twelve children born to them; Amos L., who lives upon section 15; Charles, living in Beatrice, Nebraska; Lucinda Jane, wife of Hiram Wright, living near Rockbridge, in Greene county; Eliza E., wife of Charles Ketcham, of Lincoln county, Kansas; Mary, wife of B. C. Elliott, of Kemper, Jersey county; Celia, who is now living at home with her mother; Thomas B., George W. and Annie, also living at home. Henry is deceased; also two children unnamed, who died in their infancy. Mrs. Ruyle is a member of the Baptist church at Kemper. Her deceased husband also belonged to that church. He held the offices of road supervisor and school director in this township, and was a useful and highly esteemed citizen. His death was deeply felt, not only by his friends, but by the entire community. Mrs. Ruyle's sons, Thomas B. and George W., reside with their mother and manage the farm successfully. They carry on general farming.

William L. Ruyle, an early settler and influential citizen of Ruyle township, was born in Knox county, Tenn.,

and came to Illinois with his parents, when about two years of age. They settled in Macoupin county, near Waverly, where they resided five years, then removed to Scottville, two and a half miles south, where his father died. Mr. Ruyle was married about Oct. 1, 1854, to Jane Elliott, daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth Elliott. Mr. and Mrs. Ruyle are the parents of nine children—Celia, deceased, born Aug. 17, 1855, and died June 9, 1856; William H., Elizabeth, Amos, Laurie, Louis L., Lucinda, Edgar, and Oliver T. Mr. Ruyle owns an extensive farm, comprising 880 acres of land, 480 acres of which are located on sections 28, 33 and 34, 80 acres on section 30, 160 acres on section 20, and 160 acres on section 24. He is engaged in raising grain and stock on an extensive scale. He makes a specialty of thoroughbred cattle. Mr. Ruyle began life in very limited circumstances, and his present prosperity is due entirely to his own energy and judicious management. He is a man of sterling character, and justly deserving of the reputation which he enjoys, of being one of Jersey county's most prominent citizens.

Lewis Elliott, Sr., (deceased) was a son of Curtis and Elizabeth Elliott. He was born in what is now the state of West Virginia, on the 9th day of Sept., 1805. When about 20 years of age, he went to Grayson county, Ken., where, on the 29th of Oct., 1826, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Reddish, a native of that county. Thirteen children were born to them—Lucinda, wife of Samuel Rhodes, of Ruyle township; she was born in Kentucky, Feb. 10, 1827; Nancy, deceased wife of John V. Rhodes, was

born Oct. 26, 1829, and died March 20, 1863; David, born Nov. 20, 1831, married Nancy Reddish, now dead, and lives in Pratt county, Kan; Mary Jane, born Oct. 4, 1833, now the wife of William L. Ruyle, of this township; Caroline, born May 4, 1835, now the wife of William Barnes, of this township; John William, born Dec. 22, 1836, and died Nov. 23, 1851; Stephen, born Feb. 17, 1839, and died Sept. 4, 1839; Elizabeth, born Aug. 4, 1840, and died Sept. 3, 1840; Lewis, born Feb. 12, 1842, now living in this township; Thomas B., born Dec. 16, 1844, now living in Macoupin county; Elizabeth, born Dec. 16, 1847, and died Oct. 19, 1848; Benjamin C., born Dec. 16, 1847, now living in Ruyle township, and Julia Ann, born May 23, 1851, and died June 20, of the same year. Elizabeth and Benjamin C. were twins. In the summer of 1827, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, with their child Lucinda, came to Illinois, and located in what is now English township, built a cabin and began making a home for their family in the (then) wilderness of what is now Jersey county. They remained here about a year. At the end of that time, John Rhodes, who had married in Kentucky a sister of Mr. Elliott, came out to Illinois, and located on the site of the present town of Medora, in Macoupin county. Being pleased with the locality, he persuaded his brother-in-law, Mr. Elliott, to remove thither. The latter entered land just north of Mr. Rhodes', or what is now the "Simpson" place. There the family resided until 1833, when they moved to Choteau Island, Madison county, Ill., where his brother Thomas had previously settled. They resided there

15 years, during which Mr. Elliott carried on farming, also, dealing in wood, having it chopped and sent to St. Louis on a wood-boat, and kept a wood-yard to furnish wood to boats. He was very prosperous here until the overflow of the river, in 1844, which swept away the results of his years of hard labor. At that time the water was so high that the children could be saved only by being taken out of the second-story windows into a boat. In 1848 they removed from Choteau Island, to a farm on Sec. 26, T. 9, R. 10, now Ruyle township. Here Mr. and Mrs. Elliott remained until the time of their death, rearing their family and improving a good farm. Mr. Elliott's death occurred Sept. 29, 1865, and that of his wife Aug. 26, 1862. They are buried in the Elliott cemetery, upon the homestead farm. Both were among the original members of the Mt. Pleasant Baptist church, and lived consistent Christians to the end of their lives.

Lewis Elliott the ninth of the 13 children of Lewis and Elizabeth (Reddish) Elliott, and was born Feb. 12, 1842. He remained with his parents until his marriage, on the 22d of Oct., 1862, to Eliza Jane Fink, who died March 11, 1863. He was married again March 23, 1864, to Serena Brownfield, a native of Randolph county, and daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Gilworth) Brownfield. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living—Dora Jane, Mary Lorena, Lewis Walter, Rosa Elizabeth, Lucinda Caroline, Wealthy Brownfield, Milton Cleaver and Rena May. Peachy Bell was born Oct. 29, 1867, and died Nov. 7, 1875. Mr. Elliott has lived on

his present farm on section 26 since the fall of 1864, since which all of the improvements have been made. He has 550 acres of land, and pays considerable attention to stock-raising, also raises quite an amount of grain. He keeps short horn cattle and makes a specialty of fine horses. He was the first supervisor of Ruyle township after its organization. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are members of the Baptist church.

Thomas B. Elliott, the 10th in order of age of the children of Lewis Elliott, Sr., was born Dec. 16, 1844. He lived with his parents until his marriage, to Elizabeth Fink, Dec. 22, 1864. She died in the fall of 1872, leaving four children, two of whom are living—Thomas Lindley and Otis Fredland. Those deceased are—John Monroe and Lewis Elmer. In Oct., 1874, Mr. Elliott was married to Frances Amelia Walter, a native of Ohio, and daughter of George and Rachel Walter. By this marriage there are two children—Howard B. and Florence Myrtle. Mr. Elliott resided within a half mile of the old homestead of his parents until the spring of 1885, when he rented his farm and moved to Medora. He has 330 acres of land, in three farms. Mrs. Elliott is a member of the Baptist church. He is, politically, a democrat.

John Ryan, deceased, one of the earliest pioneers of what is now Jersey county, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1796, his parents being John and Rebecca Ryan, the former was of Irish, and the latter of English descent. When quite young he went to Chester county, Penn., and learned the trade of millwright, serving an apprenticeship of seven years, becoming a thorough mas-

ter of the trade. After working a short time in Chester county, he started westward to seek his fortune in a newer country. Coming to Illinois, he located at Frenchtown, now East St. Louis, in the fall of 1819, where he remained until the fall of 1824, then went to Alton, and after stopping a short time, came to what is now Jersey county, and located about five miles southwest of the site of the present city of Jerseyville, in Hickory Grove. In the fall of 1828 he removed with his family, to a point four miles southwest of Carrollton, in Greene county. There he resided until 1840, then returned to Jersey county, settling this time, on section 27, of what is now Ruyle township. He lived upon that same tract of land, which he had previously entered, until the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 26, 1863. He was married in Zanesville, Ohio, to Jane Wilcox, a native of Canada. They were the parents of eight children—Richardson, a sketch of whom appears herewith; Sarah, who died when quite young, in Alton; Mary, widow of John Christopher, now living one mile south of Fidelity; Charles, deceased, who was, at the time of his death, the most prominent physician of Springfield, Ill.; he was one of the early physicians of this county; Jane, married to W. C. Farrow, and living in this township; John, who died in Virden township, Macoupin county; Henry, the subject of the following sketch; and Catherine, who was married to William M. Stevenson, and died on part of the home place. Mrs. John Ryan died July 11, 1852. Mr. Ryan was one of the constructors of the first mill in Greene county—Coonsville mill.

Henry Ryan, the next to the youngest of the children, was born near Carrollton, March 28, 1831, following the winter of the "deep snow." When he was nine years of age, the family removed to the farm where he now resides, on section 27, Ruyle township. Here he grew to manhood, receiving his schooling in Greene and Jersey counties. He was married, on the 26th of Sept., 1861, to Almira E. Thomas, daughter of John I. and Ann (Chorn) Thomas. Samuel Thomas, her grandfather, was the first white man who located in Greene county, north of the Macoupin creek, he having penetrated the wilderness and made a settlement there in 1818, the year Illinois was admitted to the Union as a state. A sketch of Samuel Thomas appears in the Early Settlement chapter of the history of Greene county, in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan are the parents of eight children, six of whom are living—John T., Mary A., James H., George E., Ethel W., and Marcus Jenduthun; Ada Jane died in Aug., 1881, in the 13th year of her age; Hugh Lewis died in April, 1878, aged one year. For nearly half a century Mr. Ryan has been identified with the interests of Ruyle township. He has served as road commissioner, and was for 11 years an officer of the celebrated Jersey county fair, having acted as director, president and vice-president of the association. He owns a fine stock farm, comprising 660 acres, in Ruyle township, and is engaged in raising short horn cattle, Poland China hogs, and mutton sheep. He raises steers to export to the English market.

John V. Rhoads came to Jersey county with his parents, Josiah and

Susannah Rhoads, who settled on section 25, Ruyle township, in the year 1835. The subject of this sketch was born in Grayson county, Ky., Jan. 17, 1830. His childhood and youth were spent in this county, and Sept. 30, 1854, he was united in marriage with Nancy Elliott, daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth Elliott. They were the parents of five children—James Lewis, Silas, Hezekiah, Stephen and Elijah B. Mrs. Rhoads died March 28, 1863, and is buried in the family cemetery. In Sept., 1864, Mr. Rhoads was married to Jeanetta Brown, daughter of James and Mary Brown. By this union there were eleven children—Mary Elizabeth, Susannah, Emma Matilda, Katie Ann (deceased), Jeanetta, John William, Charles B., Lawson, Josiah (deceased), Earnest E. (deceased), and Grace Ann. Mr. Rhoads owns a large and valuable farm, comprising 320 acres, on section 25, and is engaged in general farming. He has served as school trustee for some time, and as school director for a number of years. He has been a member of the United Baptist church for 37 years, and is trustee and deacon of the church at Kemper, and belongs to the Fidelity lodge of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Rhoads has been identified with Ruyle township and Jersey county for over half a century, and is now a prominent and honored citizen. His father, Josiah Rhoads, was born in Hardin county, Ky., in the year 1790, and died in Jersey county, in 1859. His mother, Susannah Rhoads, was born in Maryland in 1788, and died here in 1872. Both were for many years consistent members of the Baptist church. They are buried in the family

cemetery, which is located on Mr. Rhoads' farm.

John Twitchel (deceased) was born in Weybridge, Addison county, Vermont, on the 30th day of May, 1798. He lived with his mother until the time of his marriage, March 16, 1818, to Anna Sanford. He then moved to New Haven. In 1831 he came to Illinois and settled on Apple Creek prairie, removing from thence to what is now Jersey county, in 1833. He entered land on Secs. 13 and 14, T. 9, R. 10. On Aug. 10, 1833, Mr. Twitchel died. His widow is still living, and now resides with her son, Gaston D. Twitchel. They were the parents of eight children—Gaston D., Mary Ann, Lydia, Sydney, Loraine, Ann Jeannette, who died June 25, 1827; Loretta, who was married to Nathan Chamberlain, and died October 18, 1880 and Silva Jane, who was the wife of John Ryan, and died June 24, 1881.

Gaston D. Twitchel was born in Weybridge, Addison county, Vt., Jan. 1, 1819. He came to Illinois with his parents when in his 12th year, and grew to manhood on the farm where he now resides, having been identified with this township for over half a century. He has devoted his attention to farming and is the owner of 240 acres of land. Mrs. Twitchel is a member of the Congregational church. Mr. Twitchel carried the first mail through from Alton to Jacksonville on the Jacksonville and Alton road, shortly after that road was laid out. He acted as mail carrier one winter, making one round trip a week, occupying two days in going each way. He traveled on horseback, and was employed by the contractor, whose name was Strong.

John C. Dannels was born near Kane, Greene county, Ill., on Nov. 4, 1826. He is a son of Walker and Martha Dannels. When John was very young his father, Walker Dannels, died, and he went to live with his sister, Mrs. Tompkins, with whom he remained until the date of his marriage, March 28, 1847, to Mary Palmer, daughter of William and Mary Palmer. Mr. and Mrs. Dannels were the parents of seven children—Laura R., born Aug. 8, 1848, now the wife of V. L. Dodge, of this township; William W., born Aug. 5, 1850, and died Aug. 6, 1851; John F., born Sept. 26, 1852; Charles F., born July 5, 1855; George P., born Feb. 28, 1858; Jessie F., born March 7, 1860; and Anna, born Feb. 24, 1867, living at home with her parents. Mr. Dannels owns a large farm comprising 480 acres of land, with 240 acres on section 11, where he resides, and the same amount on section 10. He was one of the charter members of the Masonic lodge of Fidelity, and has acted as school director of the Delaware school for a number of years. He is one of the substantial citizens of the township.

John Franklin Dannels, eldest son of John C. and Mary Dannels, was born Sept. 26, 1852, in Ruyle township. He was reared upon a farm, and received his education in the district school. He remained with his parents until his marriage, which took place Sept. 26, 1876, when he was united with Elizabeth Frost. They have one child—Florence, born Aug. 9, 1877. Mr. Dannels owns 90 acres, 50 of which are located on section 11, where he resides, and 40 acres on section 10. He carries on general farming. He holds the office

of township clerk, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, of Kemper, also of the Masonic fraternity.

C. A. Dannels, son of John C. and Mary Dannels, was born July 5, 1855, near the village of Kemper, Jersey county. His early life was spent here, and his education obtained in the common schools. Oct. 26, 1879, he left the home of his parents, and was united in marriage with Paulina A. Kemper, a daughter of W. H. H. and Elmira Kemper. By this union there are three children—Lelia F., born July 31, 1880; Pauline E., born Jan. 26, 1882, and John C., born Jan. 25, 1885. Mr. Dannels owns a farm of 80 acres, located on section 11, where he now resides. He is a member of the Kemper lodge of I. O. O. F., and formerly belonged to the K. of H.

W. T. Whitfield is a native of Montgomery county, Ohio, born near Dayton on the 15th of Sept., 1821. He lived in his native county until 16 years of age. He then went to Preble county, Ohio, where he remained until 1857, at which date he came to Jersey county, and located at Fidelity. He engaged there in the manufacture of carriages and wagons. In 1879 he moved to Kemper, and has since devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, raising grain and stock. He was first married, Nov. 6, 1842. His wife died Aug. 30, 1858, leaving five children—Sarah, married; Charles; William L., deceased; Emma Jane, who was married to C. W. Tiet-sort, and died Feb. 24, 1865; and Julia, wife of J. H. Dupy. Mr. Whitfield was married, on Sept. 25, 1862, to Mrs. Jane Smith, daughter of Roland Hooper. By this union there are six

children—Mary Elizabeth, James Albert, Theodore Wilson, Rachel Jane, Joseph U. and Francis Edgar.

James H. Stotler, a farmer of Ruyle township, was born in what is now the state of West Virginia, June 27, 1844. In 1862, he removed with his father's family, to Greene county, Ill., and settled six miles east of Carrollton, where they resided about one year. They then moved to Macoupin county. In 1875, the subject of this sketch was married in Macoupin county, to Peoria Peak, daughter of Richard and Mary Peak. After his marriage he lived two miles north of Medora, in Macoupin county, for a period of two years, then moved to Jersey county, and located upon the Sanders' place, upon which he remained eight years, removing from thence to his present residence. He now lives upon the farm owned by Milo Stowe, and cultivates 400 acres. He carries on general farming, raising grain and stock.

Richardson Ryan was born in Zanesville, O., May 13, 1818. He is the eldest son of John and Jane (Wilcox) Ryan. He was one year old when his father came to Illinois, in the fall of 1819. In the spring following, Mrs. Ryan and her two children, Richardson and Sarah, came out and joined Mr. Ryan at Frenchtown (East St. Louis). Richardson followed the fortunes of his parents and is now living on the same tract of land where his father died 20 years ago. He was married in what is now Jersey county, Nov. 13, 1842, to Angeline Ritchie, who was born near Goleonda, Polk county, Dec. 31, 1820, and a daughter of James and Julia Ann Ritchie. She died Jan. 5, 1881. They

were the parents of three children, all of whom are living—Alice, living with her father; Leonard, married to Alice, daughter of John I. and Ann (Chorn) Thomas, and grand-daughter of the pioneer, Samuel Thomas; and Richardson, who lives in this township. Mr. Ryan recollects the time when St. Louis was nothing but a French village, and has driven hogs to market when there were but a few scattered houses west of the court house in that city. His life has been one of industry and energy, and he has accumulated 566 acres of land, the greater part of which lies on Sec. 35, T. 9, R. 10, the remainder, timber land on sections 17 and 18, lying across Macoupin creek. In 1849 Mr. Ryan and his brother Charles went to the Pacific coast, and engaged there in the mines, two years, after which they returned to Illinois.

Harvey Gilworth is a son of John Gilworth, and was born on section 29, Ruyle township, Aug. 4, 1843. He is the youngest of nine children, and remained with his parents until the time of his marriage, which took place March 29, 1866, to Mary Ann, daughter of Jacob H. Pickett. Mr. and Mrs. Gilworth are the parents of seven children, six of whom are living—Edward, Ida May, Delia Jane, Lottie Bell, Nellie B. and Elmer Claude. John Henry was born June 4, 1867, and died Aug. 20, 1868. John Gilworth, father of the subject of this sketch, was one of the earliest settlers of Jersey county. Harvey Gilworth owns a fine farm of 200 acres, located on section 29, Ruyle township, and is engaged in general farming.

Vilas L. Dodge, a well known farmer

of the township of Ruyle, is a native of Addison county, Vt., born Oct. 28, 1846. In 1852 he removed with his parents to Whiteside county, Ill., and two years later to Jersey county, locating then on section 14, Ruyle township. They resided on that section until 1860, when they removed to section 12, where Mr. Dodge now lives. Vilas L. remained with his parents until 1871. On Feb. 21 of that year, he was united in marriage with Laura R., oldest daughter of John C. and Mary Dannels. They have had five children born to them, four of whom are living—Mary, born March 27, 1874; George, born July 24, 1876; Lotta, born June 30, 1878, and Fred Leroy, born June 24, 1884. Mr. Dodge's farm contains 162 acres of land, with 42 acres on section 12, 100 acres on section 2, and 20 acres on section 1. He carries on general farming. He has held the offices of township supervisor and assessor, and is at present road supervisor. He is a member of the Sheffield lodge of the Masonic fraternity, at Rockbridge, Greene county.

John Henry Taylor, oldest son of Isaac and Mahala Taylor, was born near Rockbridge, Greene county, Ill., June 2, 1848. He resided in that county with his parents until 1874. On the 4th of June, that year, he was married to Harriet Palmer, daughter of Washburn and Sarah Palmer. They have had born to them, six children, only two of whom are now living—Silas Newton, born Feb. 22, 1879, and Lula, born Nov. 22, 1881. Those deceased are—William O., born Feb. 7, 1875, and died Feb. 18, of the same year; Georgie, born Jan. 14, 1877, and died the following day; Lena May, born Nov. 28, 1879, and died

Feb. 9, 1881; and Celia Ann, born Jan. 12, 1884, and died March 9, 1885. Mr. Taylor resides on section 10, where he is engaged in farming.

Joseph B. Carter, of Kemper, is a son of Robert and Jane Carter, and was born near Chesterfield, in Macoupin county, Feb. 26, 1843. He lived at home with his parents until his marriage to Lucy Kemper, Dec. 27, 1867. She is a daughter of W. H. H. and Almira Kemper. After marriage, Mr. Carter settled four miles northeast of the village of Medora, Macoupin county, and remained there four years, after which he removed to Greenfield, in Greene county, and engaged in keeping livery stable, which business he continued one and one-half years, then sold out and removed to Kemper, Jersey county, where he has since remained. After coming here he engaged in farming, following that occupation until 1884. During that year he was, for a few months, employed in running a meat market at Medora, Macoupin county. Mr. Carter owns and resides in block No. 1, in the village of Kemper, and is not at present in any business. Mr. and Mrs. Carter are the parents of two children—Ethel May and Elden Guy.

William Palmer (deceased), one of the earliest pioneers of this section of the country, was born in Sudbury, Rutland county, Vt., June 20, 1799. He was a son of William and Abigail Palmer, formerly of Dutchess county, N. Y. His grandfather, Elias Palmer, was of English descent. William and Abigail Palmer had a family of seven children—three sons and four daughters—all of whom are deceased. The subject of this sketch was the youngest. He

received his education in his native state, and was married Jan. 13, 1823, to Mary Barton, a native of Addison county, Vt. Six children were born to them—William George, residing in Macoupin county; Mary A., wife of John C. Dannels; Franklin, who died in infancy; Henry R.; Harriet S., wife of Milo Stowe, and Martha J. Mr. Palmer in 1830 immigrated to Illinois with his family, which at that time consisted of his wife and three children, making an overland journey of over two months. He located west of White Hall, where he remained two years, then removed to the southeast quarter of Sec. 14, T. 9, R. 10, making one of the first permanent settlements in the township in which he lived for more than 40 years. He was one of the commissioners ap-

pointed by the court of Jersey county to establish the boundary line between Greene and Jersey counties, which duty he performed satisfactorily to all. He was for three years, one of the county commissioners, and was appointed postmaster under VanBuren's administration, being one of the first postmasters in the county. About the year 1845, Mr. Palmer, by a premature discharge of powder, while blasting rock, lost his eyesight, and although in darkness for for the last 29 years of his life, he was constantly cheered, and his pathway brightened by the love and kindness of his numerous relatives and friends. He was one of the substantial citizens of the community in which he so long resided, and highly esteemed and honored by all. His death occurred April 20, 1874.

CHAPTER XXVII.

JERSEY TOWNSHIP.

This civil sub-division of Jersey county, embraces congressional township 8 north, range 11 west, the southeast quarter of township 9 north, range 11 west, and the lower half of sections 13, 14 and 15, of the northeast quarter of the same congressional township. This is claimed by many to be the finest of any section of Jersey county. The handiwork of the better class of inhabitants is seen in the many shady and beautiful artificial groves that dot its enchanting prairies; in the well tilled and well kept farms; and in the

neat and oftentimes spacious and elegant residences, and commodious, well painted barns. The buildings, as a rule, are in excellent repair, and everything manifests the work and care bestowed upon them by their thrifty, intelligent owners. Indeed, there are some as fine farm residences in this township as can be found in any part of the state. The main body of the township is composed of level, or gently rolling, prairie, while that part which lies in congressional township 9 north, known as the "Panhandle," is princi-

pally timber land, rugged and broken, but containing occasionally a fine piece of farm land.

Jersey township has not so many, nor so large, running streams as some of its neighbors, but it is abundantly supplied with water for stock and agricultural purposes. Phill's creek comes into the township from Mississippi, near the center of the south line of Sec. 34, T. 8, R. 11, and flowing in an irregular course through the township, joins its waters with those of the the Macoupin in the southeast quarter of Sec. 15, T. 9, R. 11. Dorsey's branch of Phill's creek has its origin on Sec. 30, T. 8, R. 11, and flows with a general northeastward trend till it enters the waters of Phill's creek, on the northeast quarter of section 27. The city of Jerseyville is in this township, lying principally in the southwest quarter of T. 8, R. 11.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It is more than likely that the first attempt at settlement within the limits of Jersey county was made in Jersey township. Authentic evidence is given that in the fall of 1815, six men, Daniel Allen and his sons, Daniel, Jr., James and John, and James and Paul Harriford came to this locality. They were looking for homes, and on coming to the Macoupin creek, opposite, or nearly so, to the mouth of Taylor's branch, settled upon Sec. 13, T. 9, R. 11, or in what is now known as the "panhandle." Here they put up cabins, and clearing some land, in the summer of 1816, raised a crop of corn. In the fall of that year, however, the Allens removed a short distance west, thus carrying them into Greene county, where their

subsequent career may be followed. The Harriford's, brothers of Mrs. John Huitt, returned to Chariton, Mo., in time to witness her marriage in 1818.

The next to appear in this locality was John Ballard, who first came to the county in 1822. He settled on the southeast quarter of Sec. 30, T. 8, R. 11, in what is now Jersey township. In 1823 he sold out to John Falkner, and then removed to the present site of Jerseyville.

John Falkner bought the improvement of John Ballard, on the southeast quarter of Sec. 30, 8-11, in 1823, and settled on it. He was frozen to death in 1825, while coming from mill. His brother James afterward removed to the present site of Jerseyville, and built the old "Red House," the second in the place.

In 1824, John Nelson English came to Jersey county, and has been a resident ever since. He was the first sheriff of this county, and has filled a prominent place in the general assembly of the state. A sketch of him occurs in connection with the members of the legislature, in the chapter entitled National, State and County Representation.

Robert Latham settled in what is now Jersey county, in 1825. In 1829 he entered a piece of land in Jersey township, and settled thereon. He was born in Rowan county, N. C., in 1793, and came to Illinois in 1820.

Jonathan E. Cooper came to the county of Jersey in Nov., 1829. The greater part of his time for the first year was spent in Carrollton, but in 1832, he entered the farm, whereon he now lives, in Jersey township, and has been identified with this county ever since.

Captain Jonathan E. Cooper is a native of Henry county, Ky., born Jan. 5, 1807. His father, Jonathan Cooper, was a native of Maryland, and one of the early settlers of the "dark and bloody ground." He was among the pioneer settlers with Daniel Boone, with whom he frequently hunted Indians, and he was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He married his first wife, Eleanor Jones, in Pennsylvania, and reared six children. His second marriage occurred in Shelby county, Ky., to Eleanor English, and by this union 12 children were born, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest son, and second child. In 1835 he removed to Illinois, and settled on a farm four miles southwest of Jerseyville, where he died, in Aug., 1845. Mrs. Cooper survived his death 11 years. Jonathan E. Cooper received his education in the schools of his native state, and spent most of his time at home on the farm until reaching the age of 23 years, and, in Nov., 1829, after a horse-back trip of 13 days, landed within the present limits of Jersey county, Ill. He spent nearly the first winter clerking in the store of his uncle, L. N. English, of Carrollton. The next year he worked on a farm. On the breaking out of the Black Hawk war, he enlisted in Captain Carlin's (afterward Governor Carlin) company, was elected as its orderly sergeant, and served one year under Carlin. The next year, 1832, he served in Captain Patterson's company, and a portion of the year was detailed as quartermaster; participated in the battles of the Wisconsin and Mississippi, and after peace was declared, received an honorable discharge. In Oct., 1832, Captain

Cooper entered the land on which he now resides, two and a half miles southwest of Jerseyville. In 1832 he was commissioned captain of militia by Gov. Reynolds. When he came to Illinois, his wealth consisted of a horse and three dollars in money. After entering his land, he soon set about improvement, and commenced making a home. Being one of the pioneers, he had many hardships and inconveniences to encounter. May 19, 1836, he was married to Miriam F. Turner, nee French, daughter of Nicholas and Anna French. She was born in Rockingham county, N. H. The captain and his bride moved into their cabin on the 1st of Aug., 1836, and Captain Cooper still resides on the identical spot. Mrs. Cooper died in June, 1873. They reared two adopted children—Marshall M. Cooper, now a Presbyterian minister, and, at the present writing, located at Deep River, Iowa, and Mary, the wife N. J. Massy, resides in Colorado. On Dec. 3, 1879, Captain Cooper was married to Sarah C. Johnson, nee Gillham, a native of Illinois, having been born in Madison county. Politically, Captain Cooper is a democrat, he having become a member of that party in early life, his first vote having been cast for General Jackson, but has never desired to hold public office. Religiously, he united with the Baptist church, at Kane, Greene county, in 1839, and he and his wife were among the original members of the Baptist society at Jerseyville. The first year of the organization of this society, he was elected to the responsible position of deacon, which he has since retained. Deacon Cooper is among that class of noble-hearted citizens whom all love

and respect. Strict integrity and honesty of purpose mark all his dealings. He is a close observer of passing events, and to him is due the credit of preserving much of the early history of Jersey county.

William Moore settled about six miles south of Jerseyville in 1829, where he remained until 1831, when he made a permanent settlement in Jersey township, on section 20. This he made his residence until the winter of 1835-6, when he was frozen to death returning from mill, being on foot, having sent his team on ahead with his son.

Amos Pruitt settled in this township in 1829, on section 19, but in 1832 disposed of his farm to Milo Bennett, and removed to a place northwest of the present town of Fidelity. He was a member of the first county commissioners court of Jersey county, elected in 1839. He died from the result of injuries caused by a horse in 1869. He was an active man, and was quite successful.

Ward Eldred was, also, a settler of the year 1831, locating on Sec. 35, T. 9, R. 11, or the Panhandle, as it is familiarly called.

Robert B. Robbins, settled on Sec. 30, T. 8, R. 11, in 1831. He was a native of New York, and came here from Jefferson county, that state. He began the work of improving his farm as soon as he had made the entry. He had, on his place, a shop for repairing wagons and farm implements, and in bad or inclement weather he was always ready to perform jobs of that kind. He was a shrewd man, and capable of doing most any kind of work; a good natured, kind neighbor, and had many friends. He died here in 1846.

John Childers and Alexander Moore made settlements on Sec. 36, in T. 8, R. 11, in 1831, and James A. Carlisle, on section 1 of the same township.

Richmond Henderson, one of the pioneers of Jersey county, died of congestion of the lungs, at his residence, two miles southwest of Jerseyville, at 2 o'clock P. M., Nov. 29, 1870. He was a son of Richmond and Elizabeth Henderson, and was born at Rochester, Strafford county, N. H., Dec. 26, 1801, where he remained during the early part of his life. He came to Illinois, in 1832, and purchased the land on which he ever afterward resided. On the 21st of March, 1833, he was married to Mary Ann Douglass, a resident of what was then known as Otter Creek prairie. Mr. Henderson was then known by all the early settlers of Jersey county as a man of strictly honorable principles, of liberal views, with firmness of character sufficient to bear him out in whatever he deemed just and right. As a neighbor, he was neighborly; as a friend, reliable; and as a husband and father, ever anxious for the comfort and happiness of those who looked to him for protection and support; as a farmer, he was successful, leaving his family in comfortable circumstances.

Among others who settled during the same year, 1832, was James A. Potts, J. Nathaniel Miner, Milo Bennett, George W. Lowder, John Rogers, Hugh McGill, Joel Hinson, James Whitehead, John Coventry and James Lunsdon.

James A. Potts was a native of Tennessee; he was a man possessed of a good education, and engaged some times in surveying. He had no desire to accumulate wealth, but was an excellent

citizen. He was one of the elders of the Presbyterian church up to the time of his death, in the month of April, 1857.

J. Nathaniel Miner was born near Old Crown Point, New York, during 1801. He came to Jersey county the year above. He assisted in raising the first frame building in Jerseyville, and was the first constable of the precinct after the organization of the county in 1839.

Milo Bennett, a Vermonter, settled on section 18, on 160 acres of land, half of which he had purchased of Amos Pruitt, and half of which he entered himself. He removed to Iowa in 1840 or '41, and during the gold excitement went to California.

Solomon Calhoun and family settled near the present site of Jerseyville in 1833. He died there, in 1869. Mr. Calhoun was a prominent man during the early days of the county's organization, having served on the first board of county commissioners, and held various other offices.

Samuel Day was a native of Addison county, Vt., where he grew to manhood. He was united in marriage with Maria Spencer, who died, leaving three children, one of whom became the wife of Harley E. Hayes. He was then united in marriage with Emoretta Hayes, and in 1833 came to Jersey county, and settled about four miles south of the county seat, on a farm, where he resided until about 1841, when he died, leaving four children by the second marriage.

The growth and progress of Jersey township has been so closely identified with that of the city of Jerseyville, that it would be difficult, and in many cases improper, to separate them. The reader

is therefore referred to the history of the city for the remainder of the historical items of the township.

OTHER PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Among other residents of this township, who came at a later date, but who have been largely identified with the growth and development of the same, are the following named gentlemen. To them the county of Jersey is greatly indebted for their enterprise and intelligence:

Cornelius B. Fisher, an early settler of this county, and an old and highly respected citizen, was born in New Jersey, June 14, 1809. His parents, Hendrick and Kesiah (Fulkerson) Fisher, was born, lived and died in New Jersey, where Cornelius remained until 29 years of age. June 1, 1838, he came to Jersey county, and located in Jersey township, where he purchased 160 acres of land on section 17. Here he erected a small frame house, and resided eight years. In 1846 he bought the National Hotel, at Jerseyville, and run the same four years. He owned, also, about half the block where the hotel stands. He abandoned hotel keeping in 1850, and moved back to his farm. Two years later he returned to Jerseyville, and built the house now occupied by Dr. Miles, having previously sold his farm to Mr. Birkenmayer. He resided in Jerseyville eight years, engaged most of the time in speculating. In 1859, Mr. Fisher went back to New Jersey, and purchased 200 acres of land on the Raritan river, one of the most beautiful locations in the state, to which he soon after removed his family. After spending one year there he sold his farm for

\$20,000 and then came back to Jersey county, Ill. He then purchased what is known as the Potts farm, containing 120 acres, on which he resided about four years, then sold a portion of it, and in 1867, bought 160 acres on section 17, Jersey township, where he has since remained. His residence is one of the finest in the county, being built of brick, two stories in height, and containing 14 rooms. It was erected at a cost of \$14,000, and with its beautiful and perfectly kept surroundings, forms one of the loveliest suburban homes in this portion of the state. Mr. Fisher was married Sept. 25, 1828, to Hannah Mitchell, daughter of George Mitchell. They had five children, four of whom are living—Cornelia, wife of Joseph Bell, of Kansas City; Caroline, wife of William Hawley, of Jerseyville; Henry, married to Louisa Rappela, and living in Jerseyville, and George, married to Eva Beardsley, and living in Toledo, O. One daughter, Maria, is deceased. She was the wife of Albert Sickles, who is also deceased. Mr. Fisher has been twice married, his second wife being, formerly, Susan A. Chamberlain. Mr. Fisher owns, in addition to his farm of 182 acres, some town property in the city of Jerseyville. Mrs. Fisher is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Jerseyville.

Mordecai J. Ritchey is a son of James and Julia (Robinet) Ritchey, the former a native of South Carolina, and the latter of Kentucky. They came to Illinois in 1815, settling in Pope county, where they remained until 1828, at which time they removed to Greene county, and two and a half years later, came to what is now Jersey county, and located on

section 25, Jersey township. Here James Ritchey died in 1860. His widow survived until 1869. The subject of this sketch was born in Greene county, Ill., Nov. 13, 1830. He was reared up on a farm, and resided with his parents until their death. In 1857 he went to Kansas, with the intention of purchasing land, but not being pleased with the outlook, returned home without doing so. Later he visited Nebraska, but made no investment there. He was married, Jan. 22, 1863, to Sarah T. Briggs, daughter of John and Mary Briggs. They are the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living—James, married to Nellie Pruitt, and living in Jersey county; Emma, Mordecai, Julius A., John, Cordelia and Van. Mr. Ritchey is the owner of a fine farm of 541 acres, and has a handsome residence, erected in 1881, at a cost of \$3,000, also other improvements of a substantial description. He is a democrat politically, and has been supervisor for three years. He is a man of intelligence and enterprise, and as a citizen ranks high in the esteem of all.

W. H. Fulkerson came to Jersey county in 1866, locating then, one mile and a half north of Jerseyville, where he has since resided. He is one of the largest land owners in the county, and one of the most extensive breeders of short horn cattle in the state of Illinois. His residence, one of the finest in Jersey county, is a two-story brick structure, and a model of comfort and convenience. His barns, of which he has several, located on different portions of his large estate, are substantial, and well adapted to the use for which they were intended. He has also other im-

provements of a good description. Mr. Fulkerson was born in Claiborne county, Tenn., Sept. 9, 1834. He was colonel of the 63d Tennessee, C. S. A., during the Rebellion. He has served as county judge of Jersey county, one term. During the construction of the St. L. & J. branch of the W., St. L., & P. R. R., Mr. Fulkerson acted as general manager for the company. He is one of the leading stock-breeders of this portion of the state, and a prominent and honored citizen of Jersey county.

Alexander A. McReynolds was born in Sumner county, Tenn., Sept. 28, 1819. His parents, Joseph and Margaret (Anderson) McReynolds, came to Illinois in 1835, settling within the present limits of Jersey county, on what is now section 15, Jersey township. The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm, remaining with his parents until 27 years old. He then improved a farm for himself on section 15, where he has since lived. He was married April 21, 1847, to Helen M. Spencer, daughter of John L. and Elizabeth Spencer. Mr. and Mrs. McReynolds had six children, two of whom are now living—Eugene S., married to Mary Cockrell, and living in Jerseyville; and Sallie T. Mrs. McReynolds died March 15, 1861, and Mr. McReynolds was married Nov. 15, 1865, to Alanora VanHorn, daughter of David and Ann VanHorn, natives of New York. By this marriage five children were born, four of whom are living—Helen, wife of Herbert Force, of Nebraska; David, George and Maggie. Mr. McReynolds owns 220 acres of land, which is highly cultivated and improved. He is a member of the Presby-

terian church, in which he is an elder. He served as road supervisor two years before the township organization. He is one of the earliest settlers of the county, and justly deserving of the high esteem in which he is held in the community where he resides. His second wife died May 1, 1875.

Lloyd W. Sunderland first came to this county in 1838, being then 21 years old. He remained here a short time, engaged as clerk in the only store in Jerseyville, but soon returned to his home in New Jersey, where he was born, May 15, 1817. His parents were John P. and Elizabeth Sunderland, natives of New Jersey. At the age of 16, he went to Philadelphia, and there learned the brick mason's trade. On his return to New Jersey, he remained nine years, engaged the greater part of his time, as deputy sheriff and constable. In 1847 he again returned to Jersey county, and settled on section 8, of Jersey township, where he has since resided. He owns 280 acres of land, and is one of the leading farmers of the township. He was married Dec. 23, 1839, to Sarah A. Steinburg, daughter of William and Nancy Steinburg. They have 10 children—Harriet, James, Joseph, John, William, Justice, Annie, Carrie, Ella, and Lloyd. Of these three are unmarried. Mr. Sunderland is a democrat, politically.

Oliver S. Randolph was born in Shiloh, Cumberland county, N. J., Nov. 15, 1847, being a son of Isaac S. and Jane E. (Ayers) Randolph, also natives of New Jersey. Isaac Randolph was an architect by profession. He died in 1851, and his wife in 1883. Oliver S. Randolph was reared on a farm, and

resided with his grandparents until 18 years of age. In the fall of 1865 he came to Jersey county and lived with his uncle, Oliver Randolph, until the death of the latter, after which he went back to New Jersey and remained about one year. In 1869 he returned to Jersey county and located in Jersey township. He settled upon his present farm in 1871. It is situated on section 18, and contains 120 acres. He was married March 22, 1870, to Julia E. Tiehenor, daughter of Stephen and Jane Tiehenor. Her mother married Oliver Randolph, his uncle, in 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph are the parents of five children—Charles, Alice, Jennie, Oliver P. and Carleton. Mrs. Randolph is a member of the Baptist church.

Charles Brooks, a prosperous farmer of Jersey county, was born in Lancashire, Eng., May 4, 1831, being a son of William and Mary A. (Wagstaff) Brooks, also natives of England. When Charles was 11 years old, his parents immigrated to the United States, and located in New Jersey, where they remained a short time, then went to Rhode Island, settling at Manville, on the Blackstone river. Here all the children of the family who were of suitable age, worked in the cotton mills. In the fall of 1844, William Brooks took a trip to Illinois, in search of a location, and purchased 80 acres of land near the southeast corner of Greene county, to which, in Aug., 1845, he removed his family. Charles lived with his parents till 20 years of age. He then began farming for himself. In 1851 he came to Jersey county and rented a farm of 80 acres. Feb. 11, 1852, he was married to Sarah J. Short, daughter of

Glover and Rachel Short, of Jersey county. They had five children, four of whom are living—Laura J., wife of John W. Voorhees, of La Plata, Mo.; Charles E., married to Olivia Darlington, and living in Jersey county; Martha E., wife of Oliver P. Colean, of Denver, Col.; and Olive E., wife of George W. Adams, of Jersey county. Mrs. Brooks died Aug. 31, 1879, and Mr. Brooks was married again Dec. 1, 1880, to Nannie J. Akard, daughter of Benjamin Akard. By this union there is one child—Arthur L. Mr. Brooks now owns 232 acres of land on sections 4 and 16, Jersey township, where he has a delightful residence, all the surroundings of which indicate thrift and comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks are members of the M. E. church. He is a democrat in politics.

Charles Perrine is a son of one of the early settlers of Jersey county, Thomas Perrine, a native of New Jersey, who came here in an early day. On his arrival here he went to work for Abijah Davis, and afterward purchased 160 acres of land, upon which he built one of the first frame houses in Jersey county. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Helen K. (Vandenburg) Perrine. Thomas Perrine died March 5, 1875, and was buried in the Jerseyville cemetery. Charles Perrine was born in this county, April 4, 1859, and here reared, upon a farm, remaining with his parents until their death. He received his education in the schools of this township, and attended one term at the high school in Jerseyville. In 1880 he was married, on the 18th of Oct., to Hattie Brooks, daughter of James E. and Anna Brooks.

They have one child—Charlie. Mr. Perrine owns 160 acres of land, and is engaged in general farming.

Charles Milton was born in Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1826, being a son of Palmer and Ruby (Tibbetts) Milton, the former a native of Rhode Island, and the latter of New York. In 1832 the family moved to Canada, where the parents resided until their death. Palmer Milton was a cooper by trade, also a contractor and builder. Charles learned the cooper's trade with his father, while living in Canada, and followed the same until he left home. At the age of 14 years he went on the lakes as sailor, following that life two years, after which he engaged in milling and engineering, until he came to this county, in the spring of 1849. Here he worked out by the month for three years, then went into a saw and grist mill and worked at engineering about two years. He was married March 16, 1853, to Mrs. Frances (Benson) Fitzgerald, daughter of Henderson and Elizabeth (Welch) Benson, and soon after located on a farm on section 3, Jersey township. In 1872 he erected a handsome and commodious residence, at a cost of \$2,800, in which he now resides. He owns 235 acres of land, and carries on general farming. Mr. and Mrs. Milton have had six children, three of whom are living—Charles W., married to Isabel Hicks, and living in Caldwell, Kan.; Liphus A., married to Jennie Tucker, and living at the same place, and Laura E.. Those deceased are, Frank S., Sarah A. and Lillian. Mrs. Milton is a member of the M. E. church. Mr. Milton is a republican in politics, and a worthy and esteemed citizen.

Frank I. Lowe, son of Richard and Sarah D. (Williamson) Lowe, was born in Jersey county, Ill., Jan. 29, 1855. His early life was spent upon the farm, where he remained with his parents until 23 years of age. He was then married, Dec. 25, 1877, to Fannie E. Bridges, daughter of Hiram and Eliza Bridges. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe had two children—Nellie V. had Mabel E. Mrs. Lowe died Feb. 6, 1883, and was buried in Oak Grove cemetery, at Jerseyville. Mr. Lowe cultivates 160 acres of land, located on sections 11 and 12. He is a democrat, politically, and an industrious and enterprising young farmer.

John Vahle, deceased, was born in Germany, July 25, 1817. He came to America when quite young, and settled in Maryland, where he remained a number of years, coming from thence to Jersey county, Ill. He located in English township, where he purchased 80 acres of land, to which he afterwards added 40 acres. He was married in April, 1852, to Mary M. Harris, daughter of Asa and Sarah Harris. They had eight children—Henry, now married to Dora Hooper, and living in English township; Louis, married to Lena Gøtten, also living in English township; Anthony; Elizabeth, wife of Peter Dower; Caroline, Frank, and William. Mr. Vahle died March 18, 1873, and was buried in the Armstrong cemetery, in English township. Mrs. Vahle now owns 280 acres of land, with 200 acres in English township, and the remainder on section 10, Jersey township, where she now resides. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Vahle has carried on the farm successfully, adding to it 160 acres, and making many improvements.

The family are members of the Catholic church of Jerseyville.

John J. Ballard, a resident of Jerseyville township, is a native of Tennessee, having been born in Campbell county, Oct. 14, 1829, his parents being Winston and Isabel (James) Ballard, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of North Carolina. His parents came to Illinois in 1842, and located in Greene county, for three or four years, then moved to Alton, where they staid one year. From there they moved to Missouri, and then returned to Illinois. His father died in Macoupin county in 1851, and his mother in Greene county, in 1882. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, remaining with his parents until he was 15 years old. He then returned to Tennessee, and there followed farming and blacksmithing for 10 years. In 1857 he moved back to Greene county, and settled near Rockbridge. Two years later he moved to Jersey county, locating on Hawkins' prairie, where he resided 10 years. In 1867 he came to Jerseyville, serving as constable from that date until 1873, after which he acted as deputy sheriff two years. He located on section 8, Jersey township, where he has been farming on Col. W. H. Fulkerson's farm for the past 14 years. Mr. Ballard was married in Union county, E. Tenn., on the 18th of March, 1851, to Lavand Graves, daughter of Henry Graves. She died May 11, 1883, and was buried in Greene county. They had eight children, six of whom are living—Louis H., married to Nancy S. Whitlock, and living in Greene county, William, Mary J., Francis M., James D. B. and Catherine.

Joseph B. Woolsey, deceased, was

born in Delaware county, N. Y., on the 10th day of Aug., 1809, his parents being Amos and Phoebe (Briggs) Woolsey. When Joseph had reached his 14th year, his parents removed to a point near Syracuse, where he was reared to manhood and finished his education. He was there united in marriage with Priscilla Ann Barber, a native of Onondaga Valley, N. Y., on the 4th day of May, 1831. She was a daughter of Joel and Permelia (Adams) Barber. In 1833, Mr. and Mrs. Woolsey started for Illinois, and located in what was then a wilderness, but in what is now the prosperous farming country of Jersey township, Jersey county. Mr. Woolsey had come out the year before and bought 160 acres of land. On his arrival in this state, in 1833, he engaged at his trade, that of a carpenter, which he continued to follow for four years, at Kane, Greene county. At the expiration of that time, he removed to his farm in Jersey township, this county, where he resided until the time of his death, Dec. 30, 1881. He was an enterprising citizen, and accumulated some 600 acres of land, 160 of which is retained by his wife, the remainder having been sold, and the proceeds divided among the children. Mr. and Mrs. Woolsey were members of the Presbyterian church, having brought their church letters from their native state. He was an upright and honorable man, kind and courteous, and all his acquaintances were his friends. Mr. and Mrs. Woolsey were the parents of eight children, six of whom were reared to manhood, and five of whom are yet living—Edward P., deceased, who married Mary L. Waddle; Joel B., married Martha

Fitzgerald, and now resides near Auburn, Sangamon county; James D., married Mary Baugh, and now resides in Kansas; George H., married Barbara A. Wharton, and resides in Jersey county; Simeon, married Keturah Snell, and resides in Sangamon county; Amos H., married Mary Ritchey, and lives in Greene county. Their two daughters died—Caroline M., July 14, 1837; and Ann, Aug. 30, 1850.

Augustus Recker is a native of Germany, born in 1853, and is a son of Henry and Agnes (Osa) Recker. In 1869 he left his native land and immigrated to America. On his arrival he spent two years in looking for a location, stopping at different points, and finally decided to settle in Greene county, Ill., where he remained some eight years, engaged in farming. In 1883 he removed to Jersey county and located two and a half miles north of Grafton. They are now living one and one-half miles north of Jerseyville. Mr. Recker was married, in 1875, to Ellen Miller, a native of Greene county, Ill. Four children have been born to them, three of whom are living—Henry, Charlie and Daisy Agnes. Hattie, the first child, died in infancy. Mr. Recker's father, Henry Recker, died in Germany in 1880. His mother is still living.

Matthew C. Stanley, a native of Cheshire, Eng., was born Feb. 26, 1819, and is a son of Thomas and Alice (Cook) Stanley. In 1827 Thomas Stanley removed with his family to America, settling in Newark, N. J., where they remained till 1836. They then moved to Camptown, in the same state, from whence Matthew, in 1843, came to Jer-

sey county, Ill., and located on section 25, Jersey township, where he yet resides. He owns a valuable farm of 280 acres with excellent improvements. He has served four years as a justice of the peace, and is a much esteemed citizen. Mr. Stanley was married, in 1848, to Elizabeth Armstrong, and by this union has eight children—Caroline H., wife of Charles W. Warren, of this township; Robert T., now living in Blue Springs, Gage county, Neb., where he is engaged in the livery business; Edward B., also in Gage county, Neb., engaged in farming; Charles B., Mary E., Douglas, Belle and Nettie, living with their parents. Mrs. Stanley is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Stanley belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the P. of H. His father, Thomas Stanley, died with the cholera in this township, in 1851. His mother died at the same place, in 1861. Both are buried in the old cemetery at Jerseyville.

George W. Embley was born in Mercer county, N. J., May 15, 1837, being a son of Joseph and Ann (Mount) Embley, also natives of New Jersey. George was raised upon a farm, and remained with his parents until 21 years old. He then followed farming for three or four years, after which he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked about 12 years. In March, 1877, he came to Jersey county, and settled on section 8, Jersey township, where he has ever since resided. He has an excellent farm, containing 103½ acres, and carries on general farming. He was married Feb. 10, 1858, to Susan Schuyler, daughter of Aaron Schuyler. Twelve children have been born to them, five

of whom are now living—Susie S., wife of Holmes W. Smock; Georgiana, Irene E., Ada and Alvin V. Mr. Embley is, politically, a supporter of the democratic party, and a worthy and respected citizen.

Thos. K. Donnalley, son of James and Margaret (Kelso) Donnalley, was born in Bucks county, Penn., July 2, 1808. James Donnalley was a weaver by trade, but followed that occupation only a short time. He removed to the city of Philadelphia, where he resided many years, engaged in painting. He died in 1851, aged 73 years. His wife, Margaret, died in 1834, at the age of 65 years. Thomas, in his youth, learned the shoemaker's trade in Philadelphia, and there followed the same for 28 years. He then bought a small farm and engaged in farming, which he continued eight years, in Pennsylvania. Then, in the spring of 1856, he sold his farm and came to Jersey county, Ill., where he purchased 160 acres on section 1, Jersey township, on which he has since resided. He now has a well-improved farm and a comfortable and desirable home. He was married May 20, 1830, to Susan Felty, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Felty. Mr. and Mrs. Donnalley have had nine children, six of whom are living—Elizabeth, widow of William Gaston, who died in 1864; Cordelia, wife of Edwin Barnes, of Montgomery county, Penn.; Lydia; Margaret, wife of Cornelius Whitehead, of Jersey county; Susan; and Caroline, wife of Joel Williams, of Gage county, Neb. Those deceased are—Mary A., who died in 1862; Ulan, who died in 1859, and Sarah, who died in infancy, in 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Donnalley and

family are members of the Presbyterian church. He has held the office of school director for several years, and as a citizen is much esteemed.

B. A. Riggs, deceased, was born in New Jersey, Oct. 11, 1811. He came to this county May 28, 1836, and located near Jerseyville, where he continued to live, until the time of his death, on a farm which consisted of 347 acres, and was located on section 17, of Jersey township. He was married to Cynthia Leigh, daughter of Thomas and Martha Leigh, Sept. 29, 1852. They are the parents of four children—Thomas, who was married to Emeline Moore, and now resides in Brighton, Col.; Samuel, who was married to Betty Bell, now living in Morrisonville, Christian county; Cele A., now the wife of George Weller, and Abraham L. Mrs. Riggs now owns 110 acres of land, and manages the farm with the assistance of one son. Mr. Riggs died Nov. 13, 1879. His life was that of a conscientious and upright citizen; as a husband and father, he was solicitous, tender and affectionate; as a neighbor, he was accommodating and kind; as a friend and citizen, he was straight forward and true.

John Wood, son of John and Mary (Hawkins) Wood, pioneers of Jersey county, was born here April 23, 1834. His parents were natives of Kentucky, who came here at an early day, and entered 160 acres of land on section 25, Jersey township, where John Wood, Sr., died when the subject of this sketch was about two years old. He continued to reside with his mother until her death, in Oct., 1875. Mr. Wood was married, Sept. 28, 1865, to Anna Bethel, daughter of Alanson and Nancy (Rhodes)

Bethel. Four children have been born to them, three of whom are now living—Thomas O., George and Nettie. Mollie died in 1874. Mr. Wood has a desirable farm, comprising 140 acres. Mrs. Wood is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Wood is a democrat in politics, and a worthy and respected citizen. In 1884 they visited southeastern Kansas, and spent some time in visiting and viewing the country.

Jarrett T. Grimes, son of Philip and Polly Grimes, is, probably, the oldest man now living that was born in the limits of Jersey county, the date of his birth being the second week in Jan., of the year 1820. Philip Grimes was a native of Virginia, and his wife, of Tennessee. They emigrated to Illinois in 1816, settling near Upper Alton, in Madison county. Two years later they removed to a place five and one-half miles northwest of the present city of Jerseyville, where Jarrett T. was born. He was reared upon a farm, and obtained his education in the pioneer schools of the county. In 1838 he was united in marriage with Charity Brown, a native of St. Charles county, Mo. They had born to them, 10 children, six of whom are living—Philip, now a farmer, of Gage county, Neb.; Edward, who is at present engaged in farming in Montgomery county, Ill.; James R., upon the homestead farm; Mary E., wife of Uriah Hardwick, of Montgomery county; Isabella, at home with her parents; and Florence, also at home. Those deceased are—Joseph, who died Sept. 28, 1861, aged nine years; Garrett T., who died Feb. 3, 1853, at the age of 18 days; and Robert, who died Jan. 12, 1866, at the age of eight years

and three months. Mrs. Grimes died July 21, 1876, aged 56 years, 2 months and 8 days. Mr. Grimes owns 710 acres of land and carries on farming. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the Anti-Horse Thief Society. Having lived in Jersey county for more than 60 years, Mr. Grimes has been a witness of the vast changes which have taken place within that long period, and has contributed fully his share toward the growth and development of this section. He ranks among the best and most prominent citizens.

Glover Short, an early settler, and an old and highly respected citizen of Jersey county, was born in Pittsylvania, Va., Oct. 19, 1800. His parents, Josiah and Isabel (Craw) Short, removed in 1804, to Washington county, of the same state, there residing until 1818, when they moved west to Boone county, Mo. In the spring of 1826 Glover Short came to Illinois, locating near White Hall, in Greene county, where he purchased 600 acres of land, and remained till the spring of 1842. At that date he came to Jersey county, and rented a farm near Jerseyville. Three years later he settled on section 3, Jersey township, and commenced improving the farm where he now resides. In the spring of 1857 he purchased property in the town of Jerseyville, and removed thither, remaining there eight years, renting his farm in the meantime. At the end of that period he returned to his farm, which has since been his home. Mr. Short now owns 160 acres of land. He was married April 4, 1826, to Rachel Hodges, daughter of Daniel Hodges. Eight children were born to them, all of whom are now deceased.



Geo. S. King

Mrs. Short died April 11, 1865. Mr. Short is a member of the M. E. church, and justly merits the esteem with which he is regarded by all.

Edmund H. Short, deceased, was a son of Glover and Rachel Short, and was born in Jersey county, Aug. 3, 1843. He was raised upon a farm, receiving a good education in the schools of Jersey county and at Lebanon College. Oct. 23, 1868, he was married to Mattie D. Waddle, who died in 1870. Nov. 23, 1873, he was married to Mollie E. Ashford, daughter of George and Margaret Ashford. By this union there were two children—Glover W. and Della M. Mr. Short followed farming on section 3, Jersey township, where he owned 80 acres. His death occurred Nov. 30, 1884. He was a kind and loving husband, and an indulgent father, and his loss was keenly felt by his bereaved widow and children. Mrs. Short now runs the farm, with the aid of hired help.

Charles Wharton is a son of William and Ann (Richards) Wharton, both natives of Pennsylvania. He was born in that state, Jan. 21, 1824. His childhood and early youth were spent in his native state. In 1842 he came to Illinois, locating in Jersey county, where for about three years he worked out by the month. In 1845 he was married to Mary Ann Boulter, daughter of William and Barbara Boulter, natives of England. By this union, 10 children were born, five of whom are now living—Barbara A., wife of George Woolsey, of Jersey county; Mary E., Charles H., Patience L., and Lydia, wife of George M. Chappell, of Macoupin county. Mr. Wharton's farm comprises 100 acres, located

on section 7, Jersey township, and 40 acres adjoining in Greene county, which was first settled on, in 1839, by his wife's parents. When he came to this county it was very thinly settled, and he may be properly classed among the early settlers. He is a republican politically, and a much respected citizen. Mrs. Wharton is a member of the Baptist church.

Freeman J. Mains, a prominent citizen and wealthy farmer of this township, was born in Greene county, Ill., Feb. 7, 1836, being a son of James and Abigail (Parker) Mains, natives of Illinois. James Mains was born in Greene county, where he resided the greater portion of his life. Freeman J. Mains was brought up on a farm, and resided with his parents until he was 24 years of age. He then bought 20 acres of land on section 23, Jersey township, on which he erected a small house. Two years later he purchased 40 acres more, to which he removed, and upon which he has ever since resided. Here, in 1881, he built a new and substantial dwelling. His other improvements are of a good description. He now owns 920 acres of land and carries on general farming. Nov. 24, 1859, Mr. Mains was united in marriage with Elizabeth Stevens, daughter of Isaiah and Sarah (Scroggins) Stevens. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mains, of whom six are now living—Lucy, wife of Thomas Wylder; William Warren, Tina, James and Tossie. Those deceased are—Orie, Bobbie, and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Mains died June 10, 1883. Mr. Mains was elected a member of the board of supervisors in 1885, in which capacity he is now serving.

Joseph W. Fitzgerald is a son of one of the earliest settlers of this county, Jesse Fitzgerald, a native of Kentucky, who came to this county at an early date. He was accompanied by his wife, Elizabeth (Curry) Fitzgerald, also a native of Kentucky. On his arrival in Jersey county, Mr. Fitzgerald bought of his cousin, who had entered it, 400 acres of land. They moved from Kentucky with ox teams, and first stopped in St. Louis county, from whence they came to Jersey. Jesse Fitzgerald was a cabinet-maker by trade, at which occupation he worked previous to his coming to this county, when he engaged in farming in the wilderness of this new country. He died April 9, 1855, and his wife, April 28, 1883. Joseph W. was born March 8, 1842, and reared upon the farm, living with his parents till he arrived at the age of 19. He was married Feb. 21, 1861, to Susan Woolsey, daughter of Amos and Eunice Woolsey. In Aug., 1862, Mr. Fitzgerald enlisted in Co. C, of the 122d Ill. Inf., and served until the close of the war, taking part in a number of noted engagements. He now owns 60 acres on sections 3 and 34. He is a republican politically, and has held the office of school director about nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald have four children—Otis, Della, Addie and Cora.

John Cray was born in Somerset county, N. J., on the 16th of Feb., 1826. He is a son of Benjamin and Ellen (Weaver) Cray, natives of the same state. In 1854 he came to Jersey county, Ill., and for about two years worked out by the month. He then rented a farm, on which he lived some six or eight years, after which he moved to Mont-

gomery county, and purchased a farm of 53 acres, near Litchfield. Two years later he sold his property in that county, and returned to Jersey county, and at first bought 40 acres of land. This he soon after sold, and purchased 120 acres on section 1, Jersey township, where he has since resided. Mr. Cray was married, April 5, 1856, to Minerva Davis, daughter of Samuel and Polly Davis. Six children have been born to them, four of whom are now living—Mary, Augustus, Lela and Herbert. Mrs. Cray and her daughter Mary are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Cray has held the office of school director 12 years, and is a useful and much respected citizen.

John W. Davis, a prominent and leading farmer of Jersey township, was born in North Carolina, Sept. 19, 1819. His parents, James and Elizabeth (Morrow) Davis, were also natives of North Carolina. In 1835 the family came to Jersey county, locating in this township, where James died in 1840, and his wife, in 1851. John W. lived with his parents until their death, and has always remained upon the homestead farm, of which he took charge on the death of his father. He was married Dec. 8, 1847, to Eliza A. Fitzgerald, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Fitzgerald. By this union eight children were born—Elam, married to Alice Bullard and living in Sangamon county, Ill.; Helen, wife of Newton Lowe, also in Sangamon county; Charles A., married to Eliza Felter, and living in Jersey county; Georgiana, wife of David Hunt, of New Jersey; Douglas; Edward L.; Eva, wife of Edward Acom, of Nebraska; and Eliza, wife of Lloyd Sunderland, of this

county. Mr. Davis owns a fine farm on section 2, comprising 540 acres, also 320 acres of land in Sangamon county, and 640 acres in Nebraska, making, altogether, 1,500 acres. Mrs. Davis died in 1873, and in Feb., 1876, Mr. Davis was married to Emma Gray. Mr. Davis visits Nebraska once or twice annually, to look after his interests in that new and rapidly growing state. He is one of the substantial and influential citizens of Jersey county, and stands high in the esteem of all who know him.

Silas W. Tolman, deceased, was born in Greene county, April 2, 1826, being a son of Cyrus and Polly (Eldred) Tolman, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of New York. Cyrus Tolman was one of the pioneers of Greene county, Ill., having come to this state in 1818. He was a member of the first jury ever empanelled in that county. The subject of this sketch located in Jersey county in 1840, settling on section 6, Jersey township, where he resided until his death, which occurred May 2, 1874. He was buried in the Jerseyville cemetery. He was twice married, first to Jane Gregory, who died in 1860. They had one child, who died, and was buried in the coffin with its mother. He was married the second time to Clara Wheeler, daughter of Daniel and Electa Wheeler. By this union there were three children—Thos. P., now married to Ella Smith, and living in Missouri; George O. and Louis E. Mrs. Tolman owns 270 acres of land in Jersey township, where she resides, also 160 acres in Sangamon county, Ill. She carries on farming, assisted by her children, and is successful in her undertakings.

Richard I. Lowe, of Jersey township, was born in Somerset county, N. J., May 6, 1802, and is a son of Isaac and Theodosia (Gray) Lowe, also natives of New Jersey. In 1842, Richard I. Lowe removed from New Jersey to the city of Philadelphia, there remaining a few years, engaged first in the grocery business, and later dealt in real estate. In 1847 he came to Illinois and settled on section 12, Jersey township, Jersey county, Ill., where he had previously purchased 700 acres of land, and here engaged in farming. He still resides on section 12, where he now owns 480 acres of land. In 1866 he erected an elegant two-story brick residence upon his farm, at a cost of \$20,000. It is pleasantly situated, and the surroundings are correspondingly handsome. Mr. Lowe deals to a considerable extent in stock, principally horses and short horn cattle, and has been a very energetic and enterprising farmer. He was married first to Mary Disbrow, daughter of Daniel H. Disbrow. He had by this union, one child—Theodosia, now married to Richard Nutt, of this county. Mrs. Lowe afterwards died, and he was married, in the fall of 1837, to Sarah D. Williamson, a daughter of Abraham T. Williamson. They were the parents of eleven children, six of whom are living—Abraham, married to Flora Evans, and living in Jerseyville; Isaac N., married to Helen Davis, and living at Auburn, Ill.; Mary, wife of James Davidson, of Jersey county; John W., married to Alvias Darby, living in Jerseyville; Frank J., who is now a widower, and Augustus T. Mrs. Lowe died April 7, 1884. Mr. Lowe is a democrat politically.

Nicholas Grosjean was born in France, on the 6th of Dec., 1829, and is a son of Joseph and Elsie (Salsy) Grosjean, both also natives of France. In 1857 Nicholas bade farewell to his native land, and taking passage on board a sailing vessel at Havre, came to the United States, landing in due time in the city of New Orleans, La. He came from there directly to Jerseyville, where he opened a barber shop, and carried on the same until 1861. He then enlisted in Co. F., of the 14th Ill. Inf., and served about one year, after which he returned to Jerseyville, and resumed his former business. He continued to run a barber shop about three years, then, on account of poor health, was obliged to give up business entirely, and for several years was unable to do any work. In 1880 he purchased 40 acres of land on section 16, Jersey township, on which he has since resided. In Aug., 1859, Mr. Grosjean was married to Christiana Scheese, daughter of Fred Scheese. They are the parents of seven children, four of whom are living—Frederick, Julia, Nicholas and Henry. Mr. Grosjean is a democrat in politics, an industrious farmer and a man of intelligence and enterprise.

Patrick B. Burns is a native of county Meath, Ireland, born Aug. 15, 1825, being a son of Patrick and Anna (Murray) Burns, also natives of Ireland. They immigrated to America and settled in New Brunswick, N. J., where they resided until their death. The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm, lived with his parents till 23 years of age. In the spring of 1862 he came to Illinois and located in Jersey county.

For three years following he worked out by the month in Jersey township, and during the time saved enough of his earnings to purchase 80 acres of land on sections 3 and 4, where, in 1864, he permanently settled, and has since resided. He now owns 100 acres, and is in prosperous circumstances. He was married in the winter of 1855, to Mary Allen, daughter of Richard and Margaret Allen. Mr. and Mrs. Burns have had born to them eight children, seven of whom are living—Patrick W., now married to Mary Mahara, and living in this township; Frank, Hugh, John, Richard, Anna and Mary. The family are members of the Catholic church.

Caleb A. Post is a son of James T. and Ardelia (Whitford) Post, natives of Vermont, and pioneers of Jersey county, having located here in 1833, settling two and one-half miles west of Jerseyville, where they purchased 160 acres of land. They resided on the same place 40 years, then moved to Jerseyville, where James T. Post died. The subject of this sketch was born in Jersey county, Nov. 24, 1834, and was reared on the farm, where he remained until 21 years old. He then went to Macoupin county, and purchased 180 acres of land, upon which he lived four years. At the expiration of that time, he exchanged farms with his brother, and removed to this township, which has since been his home. He now owns 650 acres of land in Nebraska, and 280 in this county. In 1882 he built on his farm in this county, a fine and commodious residence, costing \$4,000. He has been three times married. His first wife was Malissa Post, who died about six weeks after their marriage.

He was married the second time Jan. 3, 1856, to Mary T. Norris, daughter of John Norris, and by this union had eight children, five of whom are now living—Elmer E., married to Fannie Burkenmayer and now living in Nebraska; Ida M., Della M., Grace and Walter. Mrs. Post died Feb. 24, 1873, and in April, 1874, Mr. Post was married a third time to Mrs. Maggie (Murray) Murphy, by whom he has had four children, of whom three are now living—Mabel G., Ollie M., and Charles A. Maude is deceased. Mr. Post is a member of the Baptist church, and his wife of the Catholic church. He is also a member of the Masonic lodge of Jerseyville. He is independent in politics.

Rev. Thomas Potter is a native of Menard county, Ill., born April 12, 1830. He is a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Potter, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Tennessee. They settled in Illinois about 1820. The subject of this sketch was the sixth of a family of 15 children, and was brought up on a farm, where he remained until he attained his majority. In 1852 he began preparing himself for the ministry of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He attended Bethel College, in Tennessee, three years, and spent, altogether, seven years in fitting himself for the high calling which he had chosen. A portion of this time he taught school, studying at the same time. In 1859, he came to Jersey county, and for several subsequent years, preached here and in Greene county. He moved to Jerseyville in 1863, and remained two years. He then bought a residence and 17 acres of land on section 5, Jersey town-

ship, which has since been his home. In the meantime, he has preached upon different circuits. He is well educated, a man of much ability, and, as a preacher, is well liked. Mr. Potter was married Aug. 28, 1865, to Catherine Updike, daughter of Theodore and Ellen Updike. By this union there are three children—Theodore E., Jennie A., and Ettie E.

Thomas J. McReynolds came to Jersey county in March, 1835, accompanying his parents, Joseph and Margaret (Anderson) McReynolds. Joseph McReynolds and his wife were both natives of North Carolina, but at the time of the birth of the subject of this sketch, March 6, 1832, they resided in Sumner county, Tenn. They soon after removed to Posey county, Ind., where they remained till the spring of 1835. On their arrival in Jersey county, they settled on section 15, Jersey township, purchasing 160 acres of land. Joseph McReynolds died here July 3, 1860. His widow survived him until Jan. 26, 1873. Thomas J. has always resided upon the homestead, settled by his father in 1835, and has now one of the best farms in the township. His residence, barn and other improvements are well and substantially built, and everything about the place is indicative of the thrift and enterprise of the owner. Mr. McReynolds was married Nov. 2, 1854, to Rosa A. Keller, daughter of William and Dorothy Keller. They have had eight children, seven of whom are living—James G., married to Carrie S. Sunderland, and living in Jerseyville; William J., married to Elizabeth Martin, also in Jerseyville; Charles L., Lela M., Maggie A., Gussie R. and

Frances M. Mr. and Mrs. McReynolds are members of the M. E. church. He is politically a democrat. His farm now comprises 190 acres of land, on sections 15, 16 and 4.

Guy C. Richards, a native of Broome county, N. Y., was born Nov. 2, 1819, being a son of Daniel and Ruth (Tichnor) Richards, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of New Hampshire. In 1823, Daniel Richards moved, with his family, to Illinois, settling near Jacksonville, in Morgan county, where they remained about 14 years. In 1836 they moved to Greene county, locating on the south line adjoining Jersey. Guy resided with his parents until 24 years old. He was married in 1843 to Hannah Pope, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Geddes) Pope. They have a family of six children—Mary, married to Thomas Erwin, of English township; Erastus P., who is now a widower; Christopher G., married to Hattie Green, and living in English township; Jacob and Hannah, (twins,) and George M. Mr. Richards owns 270 acres of land, situated partly in Greene and partly in Jersey county. He is a man of intelligence and enterprise. He is politically a republican.

Nathaniel Miner, an old and much-respected citizen of Jersey county, was born in New York, Jan. 1, 1801. When he was one year old his parents moved to Bridgeport, Vt., where he made his home until he arrived at the age of 33 years. He then came to Illinois and settled on section 19, Jersey county, entering a quarter section of government land, which he improved. He was married Aug. 3, 1834, to Louisa Jackson, a native of Vermont. They were

the parents of seven sons—Edward, now deputy clerk of Greene county, residing at Carrollton; Charles E., of this township; Aaron J., a farmer of Calhoun county; Lorenzo J., who died while serving his country during the late war, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.; he was first lieutenant of Co. C, of the 61st Ill. Inf.; Darwin C., a resident of Jerseyville, and George W., of this township. Mrs. Miner died Aug. 22, 1869, and was buried in Jerseyville. In 1872, Mr. Miner was married to Mary J. Ingles, a native of New Hampshire. He has followed farming since coming to this county. He is a strict temperance man, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all.

Charles Catt, son of John and Sarah (Bradford) Catt, was born in Sussex county, England. His parents, both natives of England, are now deceased; the former died in 1838, and the latter, in 1846. Charles came to America in 1837 and settled in Warren county, O., where he lived two years. He then went to Quincy, Ill., stopped a short time and returned to Ohio. Two years later he came again to this state, locating in this county. Here he worked on a farm for several years. In 1854 he purchased land on section 20, Jersey township, where he has since resided. He now has a farm of 120 acres, with good improvements. He owns, also, two houses in the city of Jerseyville. Mr. Catt was married, in 1851, to Mary Riggs, a native of New Jersey, who died April 14, 1872. In the fall of 1873, Mr. Catt was married to Catherine Welch, a native of Ireland. By this union, there are six children—Charles, John, Harriet, Henry, Frank, and James. Mr. Catt came to this county

in very limited circumstances, and by industry and energy, has succeeded in accumulating a comfortable property.

Peter Power, deceased, was a native Ireland. He came to America in 1851, and settled then in Jersey township, Jersey county, Ill., where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1878. His remains were buried in the Catholic cemetery, of Jerseyville. His widow, Ellen Power, survived him until 1884. He owned, at the time of his death, 80 acres of land. Both Mr. Power and his wife were Catholics in their religion. They had six children—Patrick, who now lives upon the homestead farm; Mary, now married and living in this township; Philip, of this county; Thos., also of this county; John, in Chicago, and Maurice, of Jersey township. Patrick Power, son of Peter Power, was born in Ireland, in 1847, and came with his parents to this county in 1851. He has been a resident of Jersey township since that date, and has always followed farming. He owns a valuable farm of 80 acres, all improved. He is a member of the Catholic church.

William H. Hunter, Sr., deceased, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, on the 13th of June, 1831, his parents being John and Catherine Hunter. He left his native country and came to America in the year 1850, locating first in Hudson county, N. J., where he engaged in farming. In the year 1853, he came westward to Illinois, and took up a location in what is now Jersey township, Jersey county, in which township his family still resides. They moved to their present location, on section 3, in Jersey township, in the year 1867, where they have 90 acres of land. Mr.

Hunter was married on the 18th of July, 1849, to Sarah Kenley, daughter of George Kenley, and by this union there were 13 children, nine of whom are yet living—William H., the present clerk of the Kane Baptist church, lives at home, and manages the farm; Belle, wife of James Eldred, lives in Macoupin county; Jane, living at home; Mary, wife of George Parker, lives in Macoupin county; Ella, Sarah, Ida, Charles and Nora. The deceased are—John, Sarah Fannie, and an infant. On the 22d day of March, in the year 1883, Mr. Hunter died, and was buried in Kane cemetery. He was a good, industrious man, an affectionate father, and a kind husband, and his loss was deeply felt by all. The family are members of the Baptist church at Kane.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first grist mill in the county was erected in Jersey township, in 1828, by Gershom Patterson. It stood right east of what is now known as the John Brown place. It was operated by a tread-mill, run by cattle. The capacity was not extensive, and after running a number of years, the mill was allowed to go to decay. "Major" Patterson, as he was called, also had a distillery on his place, erected in 1828 or 1829, by means of which he manufactured peach brandy in considerable quantities. This also went to decay, the most valuable part of the plant being sold. This was also over the line in English township.

First school in Jersey township was in 1828, in the dooryard of Thomas English. It was taught by a man named John Sloan, who was stopping at Mr. E's house.

The first burial in Jersey township occurred in 1821. A man by the name of Helmbold, attempting to enter a well on the farm of Gershom Patterson, in English township, which was full of mephitic air, and was suffocated. He was buried near the line between the two townships.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school house in district No. 2 was erected at an early day. It was a frame structure, 16x24, and cost \$234.17. Mrs. Corey was the first teacher. She had about 40 pupils. In 1848, the old building, having outlived its usefulness, was removed, and another erected in its stead. John Cowan was the contractor. The first teacher in this building was David Peabody. J. T. Grimes deeded the school lot to the district on condition that the school building should remain there. The edifice at present used was erected in 1876. It is 24x36 feet in dimensions, and cost, with the furniture, \$900. The cost of maintaining the school is \$250 per year. Eight months' school is held each year. The average attendance is 15.

The Spenceer school house, in district No. 10, was erected in 1865, at a cost of \$1,400. It is 22x28 feet in dimensions.

JERSEYVILLE.

The city of Jerseyville, the most beautiful and enterprising town in this section of the state of Illinois, originated 51 years ago, when the beautiful country that surrounds it was beginning to attract the attention of those in search of homes. Much of its surroundings were then in a wild state—as free and wild as in the time when the stars of

the morning sang anthems of joy at nature's dawn. It has been one continual change, at first slow, then more rapidly, from the moment that John Ballard built his humble log cabin upon its site, until the Jerseyville of to-day stands forth, one of the bright jewels in the diadem of a noble state. While there may have been nothing really remarkable in the development of the past, nothing peculiarly striking in the present, still there is much that cannot fail to be of interest to those who have been closely connected with, and identified with the city in all the various changes that have occurred from year to year. To those who have watched its growth and progress from its infancy, when Jersey county was but a comparative wilderness, until the present time, the accomplishment of by-gone days would seem now almost the work of enchantment, but they are the sure and legitimate results of an advanced state of civilization. Endowed with many splendid natural advantages, aided by the strong arm of industrious and enterprising husbandry, Jersey county has assumed a place among the better and wealthier of her sister counties throughout the state, and Jerseyville, as the first town, in prominence, within the boundaries, has kept pace with the general improvement and advancement.

Jerseyville is situated, principally, upon section 21, Jersey township, or T. 8, R. 11. The line of the St. L. & J. branch of the C., A. & St. L. R. R., and the St. L., J. & S. division of the W. R. R. pass through it, connecting it with the markets of the world. The several manufacturing establishments which have sprung up within its limits, and

the rich and productive agricultural and stock-raising country that surrounds it, are an excellent guarantee of a permanent and solid growth in the future. Jerseyville has a population, according to the U. S. census of 1880, of 2,894, but has now about 3,500.

There are a number of fine and substantial brick buildings to be seen upon the business thoroughfares, and many costly church edifices and handsome residences in other parts of the city. An abundance of trees adorn the streets, which, in summer, afford a grateful shade, and enhance the beauty of the place. The location is healthy; the inhabitants of a class possessing rare intelligence and culture, and hospitable to the greatest degree; and the society of the most refined and desirable character.

EARLY HISTORY.

On the question as to who was the first settler within the present limits of Jerseyville, and the exact place of location, there has been considerable dispute. But a thorough investigation of the subject, with all the testimony bearing on the point, leaves no room for further doubt.

In 1822, John Ballard settled near the middle of the west line of the northwest quarter of section 21, and there built a cabin. This cabin has been destroyed for over half a century, and the place where it once stood is now surrounded by an apple orchard. The place belongs to the widow of Abijah Davis, and is occupied by her and the family of her son-in-law, Nathaniel L. Kirby, as a residence property. For a long time after the old house had fallen to decay, a pile of stones, which had formed the

fire-place and chimney, and a little hillock, marked the site; but now there is not a mark of any kind to indicate the place where stood the first house of the fair city of Jerseyville.

Ballard was a typical pioneer, and was one of those who longed to be in advance of civilization. He was, in accordance with his backwoods training, of a superstitious nature, and he is remembered by some of the early residents for the charms he would sometimes wear to ward off "bad luck." At an early shooting match—a kind of pastime indulged in at that time—he wore his vest wrong side out, and held tight to his gun all day, giving as a reason, on being questioned, that such was necessary to enable him to win the prize. He left this location in 1825, removed to a point north of Jerseyville, on a creek, which took the name of Ballard's branch, but which is now known as Dorsey's branch. He remained at this place only a short time. Nothing is known by the early settlers, now surviving, of Ballard's movements after leaving this region.

James Falkner, who had been living on section 31, in what is now Jersey township, came up and bought Ballard's Hickory Grove place in 1826, before the latter left it. He came up with his family, and took possession of the house. In 1827 he built what was known as the "Red House," which stood on the site of P. D. Cheney's elegant residence, on North State street. He then removed to this house. He left in 1830, going to Quincy, Ill. From there he removed to a tract of land on the "Platte purchase," near St. Joseph, Mo., where he died, in 1840. Andrew

Sweeney and James Hamilton were the constructors of the "Red House."

A. L. Carpenter came to this place in 1830, and bought the "Red House" and other property from Falkner. When the town was laid out, in 1834, Carpenter was running the "Red House" tavern, and keeping stage station. Carpenter was from the state of Ohio. He removed to Macoupin county in 1839. Carpenter resided here about a year before entering any land, which he eventually did, on section 20.

N. L. Adams came to the present site of Jerseyville in Jan., 1833. He was a native of Windham county, Vt., born Feb. 3, 1796. He was the son of Levi and Dolly Adams, both natives of Massachusetts. He was married and settled here on a farm in the south part of the city of Jerseyville. He followed various occupations, but made farming his principal business. He built the first steam mill in Jerseyville, in 1849, which had two run of buhrs, and, at the time of its completion, was considered the best in this part of the state. When he came here there was only one family living at Hickory Grove—that of A. L. Carpenter—Ballard and Falkner having moved away ere this.

The name of Hickory Grove attached to the little settlement in the early days, and even after the name of Jerseyville was formally given, many of the old settlers were in the habit of speaking of it by its old appellation.

Lindsey H. English entered 40 acres of the land on which Jerseyville now stands, and in 1831, disposed of it to John Evans, of Carrollton, for \$80, thus losing on the investment. Evans sold

this tract, in the spring of 1834, to Jonathan W. Lott and Edward M. Daley, for \$475. These gentlemen laid off a town on this tract, on the 1st of Oct., 1834. Lott was a New Jersey man, and when the question of naming the town was raised, he proposed that of Jerseyville. A number of other names were offered by others interested, but so strong was Lott in his preference for a name in honor of his state, that "Jerseyville" was agreed upon as its final appellation. Invitations to be present on this occasion were sent out to the farmers of the surrounding country, and nine of them were present, including Col. Murray Cheney. Refreshments of a liquid nature were partaken of by those present who indulged in that form of pleasure. The place of procuring those beverages was at the old Red House. A. L. Carpenter, the occupant, kept a sort of tavern in the house, and across the stage road was the barn, for the accommodation of the stage horses. Mrs. Carpenter was not a believer in anything stronger than tansy for other than medicinal purposes, but this did not prevent her liege lord from having a moderate supply of something more ardent in the stable. And here, travelers were accustomed to get something to drink, as did those gathered on the occasion mentioned.

In the summer of 1834, Rescarrick and Enos Ayres came to the site of the new town, and the former, in company with Messrs. Lott and Daley, purchased 40 acres of land from A. L. Carpenter.

Enos Ayres, one of those mentioned, is now a resident of Chicago. Like Mr. Lott, the Ayres were from New Jersey, and, with him, they were in favor of the

name of Jerseyville. Col. Daley was from New York.

George W. Burke, now the oldest living resident among the old settlers of the town, came to that point in 1834 and located. A sketch of this gentleman is given in another place.

Soon after the survey was completed, Lott and Daley erected a building and started a store, which was the first in the town. Horatio N. Belt was the builder of this store. The firm did not continue long in the mercantile business, however, for, in 1835, they disposed of their stock of goods to George Collins and Benjamin Yates, who carried on the general merchandise business for several years, under the firm name of Collins & Yates.

Adam Clendennen and Edward Coles started a small store about 1837, but afterwards closed out the business.

The selection of Jerseyville as the county seat, on the setting off of the county, in 1839, gave a great impetus to its growth, and from that time to the present, its growth has been steady and substantial.

The first blacksmith to start a blacksmith shop in Jerseyville was George W. Burke. He came here in 1834, finding at that time but six families. He has remained ever since, and has lived to see a prosperous city grow out of what was then scarcely a hamlet.

The second representative in this line was Stephen Herron, who commenced business in the latter part of 1835. He afterward removed to Grafton, and later died there.

The next blacksmith in Jerseyville was John M. Smith, who located here in 1836. He was born in Monmouth county,

N. J., Jan. 5, 1811. He came to White Hall, Ill., in 1835, and worked at his trade there until coming to Jerseyville. In 1841 he removed to a farm east of the city, retiring from the further pursuit of his trade.

PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The dry goods interest is prominently represented by B. C. VanDervoort. The business was established in 1859, in a frame building which stood on the present site of J. C. Darby's grocery store. He continued business at that place until 1867, when he erected his present edifice. It is built of brick, is 25x85 feet in ground area, and cost \$7,500. At the time of changing the location, I. W. Beardslee came in as a part proprietor, remaining in the firm about three years, when he retired. Since that time Mr. VanDervoort has been sole proprietor. He handles staple and fancy dry goods, carpets, curtains, boots and shoes, etc. His stock is valued at about \$10,000.

B. C. VanDervoort, one of the leading dry goods merchants of Jerseyville, is a native of Somerset county, N. J., and was born Dec. 29, 1821. His parents were Benjamin and Anna (Ten Eyck) VanDervoort. The subject of this sketch was brought up upon a farm, and educated in the common schools. On attaining his majority he left the farm and went to Patterson, N. J., where he commenced mercantile life, as clerk in the store of his brother, with whom he continued seven years as clerk, then became a partner in the firm, and remained there until 1858. In that year he removed to Jerseyville, Ill. Here he at first purchased a farm, upon which he lived less than two years.

In 1859 he abandoned farming and established his present business. Mr. VanDervoort was married in 1852, to Phebe Ann Beardslee, a native of Sussex county, N. J., where their marriage took place. Mr. and Mrs. VanDervoort are the parents of three children, only one of whom is now living—Emma J., wife of George F. Edgar. One died at the age of 12, and the other at the age of 18 years. Mr. and Mrs. VanDervoort are members of the First Presbyterian church. He is a republican in politics, and was a delegate to the state republican convention in 1856.

Smith & Warren, dealers in dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, etc., commenced business Sept. 9, 1881, and continued till April, 1882, when J. K. Smith, of the firm, died. The stock is valued at about \$15,000, and occupies a store-room 25x85 feet, in the new brick block of G. W. Herdman.

Mark A. Warren, son of Hon. George E. and Hattie S. (Allen) Warren, was born near Jerseyville, Ill., Dec. 8, 1851. He remained with his parents until he attained his majority, being reared upon a farm. He was educated in the country and city schools of Jersey county, and subsequently took a course at the business college at Jacksonville. He then, in the fall of 1872, began his business career as clerk in the dry goods store of Lovell & Smith, with whom he continued one year. The firm then dissolved partnership, and Mr. Warren became associated in business with Henry Lovell, his brother-in-law and former employer. They carried on the dry goods business about three years. At the expiration of that time, Mr. Warren withdrew from the firm and returned

to the employ of J. Knox Smith, who, soon afterwards, on account of failing health, sold the business to F. W. Smith & Co., for whom Mr. Warren clerked till Sept., 1880. At that date he formed a partnership with J. Knox Smith, and again engaged in the dry goods business, the firm being Smith & Warren. They occupied a store on the old Herdman corner. In April, 1882, Mr. Smith died, but his widow continued to hold his interest in the business. In November, 1884, the store was destroyed by fire, and they carried on business in a small building till September, 1885, when they moved into a new store built by G. W. Herdman. They now carry a full and complete stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, and gents' furnishing goods. Mr. Warren was married in Sept., 1874, to Gracie Ferguson, of Jerseyville. They are the parents of two children—Fay and Harry. Mr. Warren is a republican in politics, but has no political aspirations, preferring to devote his time to business. The firm of Smith & Warren has an extensive trade, and conducts one of the leading dry goods establishments of the city.

Trepp, Schmieder & Co. are leading dealers in dry goods, clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes, etc. The business was established by Gustav Trepp and Charles Schmieder, in Oct., 1882. In April, 1884, Benjamin Barnett was taken into the partnership, making the present firm. They have a large store, well stocked, and are known as enterprising business men.

Charles Schmieder was born in Ichenheim, Baden, Sept. 5, 1852. His parents, John and Magdalena Schmieder,

resided upon a farm. Charles attended school until 13 years of age, then spent three years at college, receiving a liberal education. He then began his business career as a clerk in a general store. In June, 1871, he came to the United States, and settled in Jerseyville, Jersey county, Ill., where he remained one year, engaged in clerking in a dry goods store. He then went to New York city, and there resided nine years. At the expiration of that period he returned to Jerseyville, and in partnership with Gustav Trepp, established their present business. Mr. Schmieder was married in New York city, in 1876, to Otelia Molinet, a native of that city. They have one daughter—Theresa. Mr. Schmieder is a member of the German Catholic church. His parents came to the United States in the fall of 1871, and settled near Piel-don, in this county, upon a farm, where they still live. They have, besides the subject of this sketch, two other children—Joseph, a farmer, of Piassa township, and Theresa, the wife of Peter Blaeser.

Among the prominent dealers in dry goods, notions, etc., in the city is the firm of D. G. and H. N. Wyckoff.

David G. Wyckoff, son of John and Eleanor (Gray) Wyckoff, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., May 5, 1812. At the age of 14 years he went to the city of New York, where he learned the tailor's trade. He was married at Newark, N. J., in 1833, to Phebe Eliza Bonnell, a native of New York city. Four years later he came to Illinois, and settled in what is now Jersey county, locating at Delhi, where he followed his trade till about 1840. He

then came to Jerseyville and continued working at his trade until 1849, and during the time also carried on merchant tailoring. At that time he formed a partnership with John E. Rundle, and established a general mercantile business, of which, in 1850, he became sole proprietor, and continued the same until Oct., 1865. His son, Horatio N. Wyckoff then became his partner, since which time the firm has been known as D. G. & H. N. Wyckoff. They carry a full and complete stock of dry goods, boots and shoes. Mr. Wyckoff abandoned the grocery trade in 1861. The store is located on the same ground on which he located in 1843. The present building is the third built upon the same site, and was erected in 1871. It is a brick structure, 17x53 feet in dimensions, and two stories in height. During the present year, 1885, another building is being erected near the first, of still more commodious dimensions, it being 25x75 feet. Mrs. Wyckoff died in 1851, leaving six children—Catherine E., Horatio N., Mary A., George E., Cornelia J. and Francis E.

Horatio N. Wyckoff is a native of Sussex county, N. J., born June 29, 1836. He is a son of David G. Wyckoff. He came to Illinois with his parents when one year old, and has since that time been a resident of Jersey county. In 1857 he commenced the study of law, under the tuition of A. L. Knapp, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession four years, at the expiration of which time he became a partner in his father's business. October 2, 1866, Mr. Wyckoff was married to Elizabeth Vandorn, of New

Jersey. They have four children living—Nellie G., Mary A., David A. and Theresa E. The firm of D. G. & H. N. Wyckoff is well known as being enterprising and perfectly reliable, and is one of the oldest business houses in the city of Jerseyville.

Leon Engel is a leading representative of the trade in clothing, gents' furnishing goods, hats and caps, etc. He commenced business Sept. 15, 1880, and has enjoyed prosperity in his trade. His salesroom has an area of 20x50 feet, in which he carries a stock that would invoice \$8,000.

Leon Engel, a merchant of Jerseyville, was born in Prussia in 1858, being a son of Henry and Rachel (Harmetz) Engel, both natives of Prussia. Leon received a good education in the old country, and resided there until he was 20 years of age. In 1878 he came to America, landing at Boston, Mass., where he remained five weeks. He then went to St. Louis, Mo., and engaged as clerk in a gents' furnishing goods store, remaining in that city 15 months. At the end of that time he went to Carrollton, Greene county, Ill., where for 10 months he clerked in a clothing store. Sept. 15, 1880, he came to Jerseyville, and opened a clothing and gents' furnishing goods store, on Main street, which business he still continues. He is a genial and pleasant gentleman, and since coming here has built up a good and constantly increasing trade.

The Golden Fleece clothing and gents' furnishing goods store was opened in 1881, with James Levy as manager, in the store formerly occupied by Frank Smith. They carry a large stock of goods in the lines mentioned.

The clothing and boot and shoe business of S. A. Holmes, on the southwest corner of State and Pearl streets, was established by Conkling & Lipe, in 1869. In 1874, Mr. Conkling sold his interest to S. A. Holmes, the firm thus becoming Lipe & Holmes. In 1884, S. A. Holmes became sole proprietor.

H. Scheffer & Son, dealers in boots and shoes, occupy two store rooms on North State street. The business was established in March, 1880, by the present firm. Besides their selling department, they also have a custom shop, in which boots and shoes of all grades are made to order. The latter department was instituted in 1860, by H. Scheffer. The salesroom has a floor area of 18x55 feet, while the shop has a frontage of 10 feet, and a depth of 40. A large stock of goods in this line is kept on hand, which will invoice \$7,000.

H. Scheffer, boot and shoe dealer, was born in Prussia, April 20, 1827, his parents being Frederick and Elizabeth (Kotter) Scheffer. At the age of 14 he was apprenticed to learn the shoemaker's trade, and served three years, after which he followed his trade until he attained his majority, then entered the German army, continuing in the service three years. At the expiration of that period he resumed his trade and followed the same until 1858, at which time he immigrated to America, landing at New Orleans on the 26th day of May, of that year. He proceeded to St. Louis; thence to Alton; thence to Jerseyville, where he established the business in which he is now engaged. He was married June 6, 1858, to Mary Bertman, who was born in Prussia. They are the parents of three children—

Frederick, who is a partner in his father's business; Henry, who is a clerk in his father's store; and Lillie, living at home. Mr. Scheffer is the owner of his store building, a residence and two lots in the city of Jerseyville. He is a member of the Catholic church, of which he has been a trustee for two years.

Marston & Halliday handle, exclusively, groceries, provisions, crockery, etc. They established the business in 1873, on N. State street. Their sales-room is 23x60 feet in dimensions. They carry a stock representing a money value of \$5,000.

Joseph G. Marston was born in the city of Philadelphia, April 15, 1837, and came with the family to Jersey county in 1842. He has been a resident here since that date, with the exception of three years, during which he attended school in Philadelphia. After finishing his education he began mercantile life as clerk, serving in stores in Jerseyville, Otterville and Alton. In 1867 he located at Jerseyville, and, in partnership with C. M. Hamilton, engaged in the grocery business, the firm name being Hamilton & Marston. In 1872 Mr. Marston withdrew from the firm, and in association with Henry T. Nail, succeeded J. C. Darby in the grocery trade. In June, 1873, Mr. Marston withdrew from this partnership and became associated with L. H. Halliday, establishing the present firm of Marston & Halliday. They carry a full and complete stock of groceries, provisions, queensware, etc. In 1868 Mr. Marston was married to Adaline Cadwalader. Mr. Marston is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, in the Ma-

sonic order, and an officer of the Grand Lodge of the state.

Jacob Wagner is engaged in the grocery and provision trade. Krumpanitzky Bros. opened the establishment about 1865, and continued till succeeded by Wagner, in 1879.

C. M. Boyle carries on three lines of trade—grocery store, ice trade and bottling business. He commenced the bottling business in 1868, and his grocery store was established in 1875.

M. C. Reynolds commenced the grocery business in May, 1885. His sales-room is 20x50 feet.

The "Famous" grocery store business was established in February, 1881, by Hall & Nevius. This partnership continued till February, 1885, when Mr. Hall retired from the firm. Henry Nevius conducted the business until Aug., 1885, when he sold to Fred Armstrong, the present proprietor.

J. C. Darby, a leading representative of the grocery trade of Jerseyville, commenced the business in 1867, in a small frame structure which stood on the site of his present store edifice. In 1870, the present commodious brick structure occupied by Mr. Darby was erected by B. C. Vandervoort. It covers an area 25x85 feet, and is two stories in height. In the spring of 1872, the business was purchased by Marston & Nail. This firm continued one year, when Mr. Marston retired from it. After one year, J. C. Darby again became interested in it, purchasing a half interest from Mr. Nail. This partnership lasted two years, when H. T. Nail retired, since which time Mr. Darby has been sole proprietor. He carries an assortment of groceries, which will invoice \$3,000.

John C. Darby, one of the oldest business men of Jerseyville, is a son of William and Deborah A. Darby. He was born in Essex county, N. J., Nov. 9, 1829. His early life was spent on a farm, and later, in his father's grist mill. In 1850 he came to Illinois, and engaged as clerk in a store in Jerseyville. In 1852 he became associated with A. B. Morean in the general mercantile business, the firm being styled J. C. Darby & Co. This partnership lasted until March, 1856, when Mr. Darby sold his interest in the store, and purchased a farm one mile east of Jerseyville, on which he resided for the next eight years. He then sold his farm and returned to Jerseyville, and bought an interest in the grocery business of John E. Sanford, better known as Major Sanford, under the firm name of Sanford & Darby. This partnership continued two years, at the expiration of which, Mr. Darby sold his interest to his partner, but soon afterward, associated with George Hodgkin, purchased the business of Mr. Sanford, and carried on the same one year. Mr. Darby then became sole proprietor, and continued in the business alone till 1872. He then sold out to Marston & Nail. In 1873 he established a new business on State street, which in 1874 he sold out, and purchased an interest in his former business, becoming the partner of Mr. Nail. Two years later Mr. Darby purchased the interest of his partner, and has since continued business alone. He was married in 1853, to Henrietta Whitehead. They have had four children, one of whom died at the age of seven years. Those now living are—Elva, wife of John

Lowe; Charlotte and Maggie. Mr. Darby was the first telegraph operator in Jersey county, having had charge of the office in 1853-4. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church, also of the I. O. O. F., and the Knights of Honor.

William Darby was born in Essex county, N. J., in the year 1804. He was brought up on a farm, and in 1828, married to Deborah A. Squier, a native of Morris county, N. J. After marriage, Mr. Darby continued to reside upon his farm until 1849, when he sold it and purchased a grist mill, which he operated till 1853. In that year he came to this state to visit his son, and being pleased with the country, removed to Jersey county the following year, (1854.) He purchased 240 acres of land on section 2, Mississippi township, and engaged in farming. In the fall of 1854, Mrs. Darby died, leaving four children—John C., Jacob S., Levi R. and Catherine. Mr. Darby subsequently married Charlott Woodruff, of Essex county, N. J., and continued farming until his death, in March, 1873. His wife's death occurred in 1884. Mr. Darby was in comfortable circumstances when he came to this county, and prospered in his undertakings here. Although no longer strong to accumulate wealth, he desired to live in comfort, and to give his children financial aid in starting out in life, which he was able to do. He was a man of simple habit, and one who gave little attention to anything outside of his own private affairs. He was for 40 years, a consistent member of the Baptist church.

The Hamilton Grocer Co. is the name of one of the firms doing business in

Jerseyville. The business was established, on State street, by C. M. Hamilton, in 1859. In 1862 he removed to the location of the present store. He carried on the business alone for some time, when the title was changed to Hamilton & Locke. They were succeeded by Hamilton & Marston, and this firm by Hamilton & Son. After this E. A. Hamilton became the sole proprietor. The present company succeeded to the business Sept. 15, 1884. Their salesroom is 19x50 feet in area, with additional storage room in the rear, 40x50 feet in size. The stock will invoice about \$3,500.

Clarence M. Hamilton, a prominent business man of Jerseyville, was born in Franklin county, Vt., June 5, 1826. He is the seventh child of William and Lydia Hamilton. The death of Mrs. Hamilton, formerly Lydia Trask, occurred May 10, 1828. Mr. Hamilton, with his family of three sons, immigrated west, in the fall of 1830, and settled in the present limits of Jersey county, on the northeast quarter of Sec. 13, T. 7, R. 12, W. of the 3d P. M., where he improved a farm and followed that business during the remainder of his active life. He was an active, energetic man, and highly esteemed by all who were really acquainted with his virtues. His brother, Dr. Silas Hamilton, was also one of the pioneer settlers, who was noted for his philanthropy and liberal provision in behalf of the citizens of Otter Creek, now Otterville, and the educational facilities he furnished the settlement were not surpassed in the early settlement of western towns. William Hamilton died at the residence of Jephtha Dixon, in Calhoun county, July 22, 1849. The subject

of this sketch received his early education in Otterville, this county. He followed farming in his early life, except one year, which time he devoted to mining, in the lead mines of Wisconsin. He began his mercantile career in the spring of 1847, at Gilead, Calhoun county, Ill. He sold out to his brother, W. D. Hamilton, in March, 1849, and for two years was engaged as deputy sheriff of Calhoun county. In the spring of 1857, he associated in the firm of Child & Hamilton, at Hardin, Calhoun county, in merchandise, officiating meanwhile, as county surveyor, to which office he was elected; and also, the same year, appointed assessor of Calhoun county by the county court, and performed the duties of said office. He was the same year elected justice of the peace, and filled the office until his removal from the county. The firm of Child & Hamilton was dissolved in the spring of 1853, and the following summer Mr. H. removed to Jerseyville, where he has since resided. He first engaged in the dry goods and grocery trade. After a short time he became a member of the firm of Bagley, Hurd & Co., in which business he continued until Aug., 1856, when he became a member of the firm of Johnson & Hamilton, in the livery business. He disposed of his interest in the mercantile house in the fall of the same year, and disposed of his interest in the livery business in May, 1857. About this time he was elected alderman, and also city clerk. During the summer of 1857 he settled his brother's estate in Calhoun county. In March, 1859, he was engaged in the firm of Hamilton & Jett, in the wholesale and retail grocery business, which

he continued until June, 1860, when he became sole proprietor, continuing until June, 1865, when he accepted Morris R. Locke as a partner, and continued the business under the firm name of Hamilton & Locke, until Oct., 1866, when he bought out Mr. Locke, continuing the business alone until 1867. Mr. Hamilton accepted Joseph G. Marston as a partner, and continued in the firm of Hamilton & Marston until Oct., 1871, when he bought out the interest of Mr. Marston, and associated his son, Edward A. Hamilton, and as the firm of Hamilton & Son, continued business until 1873, when the firm was changed to E. A. Hamilton, the son becoming sole proprietor. Thus the business was continued until 1884, when it became the "Hamilton Grocery Company," being incorporated under the State law, with capital stock of \$5,000, divided in shares of \$100 each. C. M. Hamilton is the president and treasurer, and his son, C. E. Hamilton, secretary. In addition to his mercantile interests at Jerseyville, Mr. Hamilton in 1861 opened a store at Otter Creek, now Otterville. Subsequently he associated in business with himself at that point S. R. Rogers, and under the firm name of Hamilton & Rogers continued in business there until 1875. Mr. Hamilton commenced pork packing at Jerseyville, on his own account, in the fall of 1862, and has, since that time, made quite a reputation in that line of trade. In addition to his election in 1857 as alderman and city clerk, he was re-elected to both positions in 1859, and elected alderman in 1871, and has since that time served in the same capacity one or two years. Mr.

and Mrs. Hamilton have had seven children, four of whom are now living—E. A., Emily E., Clarence E., Alta. Politically, he affiliates with the republican party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and, with his wife, a member of the M. E. church. As a citizen he is benevolent and public-spirited, and stands among the best business men of the county.

The grocery business of L. D. Cory was established in 1874 by L. D. and J. E. Cory. In the spring of 1883, J. E. Cory withdrew from the firm, and L. D. then became sole proprietor.

John Wiley is a representative of the grocery trade. He carries a stock worth about \$3,500.

Theo. F. Remer is a leading representative of the drug business of Jerseyville. The business was established by B. M. Krumpanitzky and Theo. F. Remer, in the fall of 1873. The store was then in the old building of Wallace Leigh, on State street. In Feb., 1879, Mr. Krumpanitzky retired from the firm, and since that time the present proprietor has continued the business alone. He handles drugs, stationery, papers, etc., and has a very extensive trade, which has been steadily built up since the opening of the business.

Theo. F. Remer, son of Abram and Deborah (Nutt) Remer, was born in Morris county, N. J., May 15, 1844. In 1856, the family removed to Illinois, and settled in Jerseyville. Theo. F. Remer completed his education at the seminary of Mrs. L. M. Cutting, being the only boy in the school. In 1861 he started for the Pacific slope, and remained there about two and a half years. He then returned to Jerseyville, and

engaged in mercantile life, as clerk in the dry goods store of William Shephard, with whom he remained until 1866. He then became clerk for White & Van Horne, druggists, serving in that capacity seven years. At the expiration of that period, he engaged in business for himself—first with B. M. Krumpnitzky as partner, but since 1877 has carried on business alone. Mr. Remer was married in Sept., 1868, to Elizabeth K. Voorhees, a daughter of Peter P. and Maria Voorhees, and a native of Jersey county. Mr. Remer casts his vote with the democratic party, but takes little interest in politics. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church, also of the Masonic fraternity.

G. R. Smith & Co., are among the drug dealers of Jerseyville. The business was established in 1836 by Alex. B. Morean. He was succeeded by White & Ware. For a few years the firm continued thus, when Mr. White dropped out. G. W. Ware, who then became sole proprietor, was succeeded, in 1882, by the present firm. Their building is 22 feet wide, by 60 in depth. It was erected in 1865, at a cost of \$6,000. It is two stories in height. The stock carried is valued at \$8,000.

Greg R. Smith, son of A. H. and Amanda (Robinson) Smith, was born at Kane, Greene county, Ill., July 1, 1857. He was educated in the schools of Carrollton, and subsequently learned the drug business from his father and older brothers. In 1882 he came to Jerseyville, and succeeded G. W. Ware in the drug business, the firm now being G. R. Smith & Co. His brother, Edward Smith, is his partner. They also have a drug store in Carrollton. Mr. Smith

is a member of the society of Knights of Pythias.

J. S. Daniels is one of the leading representatives of the hardware trade in Jerseyville. He conducts business in a strictly first-class manner, deals honorably, and hence has a large trade. He keeps stoves, tools, shelf and heavy hardware, guns, ammunition, etc., and carries the largest line of steel goods in the county.

Eaton & Crawford are also engaged in the hardware trade. The business was established by J. H. Ames, in 1865. He was succeeded by A. H. Barnett & Co., who, in April, 1885, disposed of the business to the present proprietors.

J. E. Cory commenced the hardware business in Sept., 1883.

Oscar Hill handles books, stationery, newspapers and other publications, and fancy goods. The store was commenced by Howard Cutting, about the year 1876. Two years later he was succeeded by W. S. Bowman, and in 1879 the present proprietor assumed control. His stock is valued at about \$2,000, handled in a salesroom 16x40 feet in floor area.

Oscar Hill, son of Robert L. Hill, was born in Carrollton, Greene county, Ill., Dec. 28, 1836. In 1838 Robert L. Hill removed with his family to Jersey county, and settled on a farm near Jerseyville. The same farm now comprises a portion of the present city of Jerseyville. Here Oscar grew to manhood, and in 1860, was married to A. Lizzie French, daughter of Rev. D. P. French. In 1862 he removed to Greenville, Bond county, Ill., where his father-in-law was principal of Almira College. Here Mr. Hill furnished sup-

plies for the school, and Mrs. Hill taught music. In Nov., 1864, Mrs. Hill died, leaving two children—Herbert L. and Charles F. The elder is now living in St. Louis, but the younger, died at the age of two years. After the death of his wife Mr. Hill remained in Greenville, only until the close of the term of school, then returned to Jerseyville, and resumed farming upon the homestead. May 20, 1870, he was married to Addie Miskell, daughter of J. H. Miskell. In 1873 his mother died, and as the homestead was then divided among the heirs, Mr. Hill removed to the village of Jerseyville, where he engaged in clerking until 1878. In that year he succeeded M. L. Hill & Co., in a book, stationery and fancy goods business, which he still continues. He had by his second marriage four children, two of whom are living—Nellie B. and Minnie C. Mr. Hill is a democrat in politics, but takes no more interest than merely to vote. His religious connection has been with the Baptist church since 1855.

Max R. Beatty established a news-depot in the postoffice building, July 20, 1882, which he still continues.

H. A. Tunehorst commenced the handling of musical instruments and jewelry in 1877.

John E. Boynton, the leading jeweler of this section, commenced business here in 1875. He carries a well selected stock valued at \$5,000, of jewelry, silverware, clocks, etc. His salesroom is 18x50 feet in floor area, and is fitted up in excellent style. He does a large business, and is enjoying the result of a lifetime of steady adherence to strict business rules, straight

dealing, and rare ability as a mechanic in his line.

John E. Boynton, jeweler, is a son of Noah and Lucinda (Vinton) Boynton, both natives of Vermont. They reared a family of nine children—Andrew P., Eben V., Permelia, Harvey L., Samuel B., Louisa S., William N., Sophronia E. and John E. All of the sons learned the jeweler's trade, and each enlisted in the U. S. service, in a different regiment, some one of them participating in every battle of the civil war. John E. Boynton was born in Stephenson county, Ill., May 10, 1848. He commenced to learn his trade at the age of 12 years, following the same until 1862, when he enlisted in Co. H, 31st Wis. Inf., and served until the close of the war. He took part in all of the engagements of his company. He returned from the service to Galena, Ill., and finished learning his trade with his brother Andrew. In 1869 he went to Manchester, Ia., and there worked with his brother William until 1872. He then went to Lincoln, Neb. In 1874, when the grasshoppers appeared in that state, he removed to Alton, Ill., from whence he came to Jerseyville at the time before stated. He has twice lost a portion of his stock by fire, and had no insurance. He is now located in the old Wyckoff store, where he carries the largest stock of jewelry in Jersey county. Mr. Boynton was married in 1876 to Maria L. Beatty, daughter of John Beatty. They have two children—William P. and John E. He is a republican politically, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

R. E. Mayer carries a stock of jewelry in the store room with Leon Engel.

He commenced the business in May, 1883, removing to his present location in Nov., 1884.

Charles C. Borger also carries on the jewelry business, which he established in Sept., 1884.

S. M. Titus & Co., dealers in general merchandise, have been carrying on this business since Nov. 1882, the date of its establishment.

The livery stable of E. A. R. Myers, Jr., originated with Charles H. Bowman, who built the present structure. On the 29th of July, 1880, it became the property of Myers & Brown, and subsequently, Mr. Myers purchased the interest of his partner and is the sole proprietor. The building, which is a fine brick one, is 44x100 feet in ground area, two stories high. Fifteen head of horses and buggies, carriages, etc., to correspond are used in the business.

E. A. R. Myers, Jr., son of E. A. R. and Caroline (Maning *nee* Vance) Myers, was born in Scott county, Va., May 21, 1850. When he was very young his parents moved to St. Louis county, Mo., and 15 years later, to Franklin county, of the same state, where they engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch in 1866, entered a grocery store as clerk, and during the four years following was engaged in the same capacity in a drug, and also a dry goods store. In 1870 he returned to Franklin county, and there farmed until 1878. At that date he came to Jerseyville, and here for two years followed farming. He then engaged in the livery business which he still continues. He was married in Feb., 1878, to Celestia P. Brown, a native of Franklin county, Mo. They have had one child, now deceased. Mr. Myers is a

member of the Knights of Pythias society.

M. Cockrell has a well equipped livery barn on State street. He succeeded Pat Herrington. When he took charge of the stable, in 1883, it was pretty well run down. At that time the equipment consisted of but five horses and four buggies. Now, however, there are twelve horses, and the barn is well supplied with buggies, barouches, etc., suitable for a first-class livery business. The stable was established by Henry Johnson, about 1850.

Moses Cockrell, son of Moses and Caty Ann (Utt) Cockrell, was born in Mississippi township, Dec. 31, 1854. His early life was spent on his father's farm. At the age of 17, he entered the employ of his brother Elias, who was then in the grain business in Jerseyville. After five years work by the month, he became a partner in the lumber business, the firm name being known as E. Cockrell & Bro. This partnership lasted four years. In 1880 he established a coal and lumber yard, at Kane, and succeeded Chas. Smalley in the coal business in Jerseyville. In 1882 he withdrew from the firm of E. Cockrell & Bro., and in 1884, sold his lumber and coal yard at Kane, to Jesse Cockrell. He is now in the livery, coal, and wire fence business in Jerseyville, having procured a patent on a machine for making wire fence. He is a live business man, and well known in the business community of Jersey and Greene counties.

The confectionery and bakery of Wallace Leigh & Son was established by the first named in 1852, who conducted the same on State street, until the erec-

tion of the new building, in 1874, which they now occupy. In 1881, the present firm was formed, Austin going into partnership with his father.

Philip Block is the lending merchant tailor of this city, in fact, is the only first-class representative of that line of burness, who devotes his whole attention to it.

Philip Block, merchant tailor at Jerseyville, established his present business in 1883, since which he has been a resident of this city. He was born in Austria, Jan. 30, 1847. He learned the tailor's trade in his native country, and there followed the same, until 1866. In the fall of that year he immigrated to America, landing in New York in October. He went at once to St. Louis, Mo., where he followed his trade about 18 months, then went to Centralia, Ill., and at first, worked for other parties. but later, formed a partnership with another gentleman, and engaged in merchant tailoring, continuing in business for a period of three years. At the expiration of that time, he came to Jerseyville, where he is now the oldest, and leading merchant tailor. Mr. Block was married in St. Louis, in 1868, to Elizabeth Klein, also a native of Austria, who came to the United States in the spring of 1866. They are the parents of seven children—Morris, Louis, Alexander, Joseph, Edna Rose, Philip R. and Nona E.

Mrs. C. A. Voorhees conducts a millinery and fancy goods store. Mrs. E. A. Terry commenced the business in March, 1872, and was succeeded by Mrs. C. H. Durkee. The latter gave place to Mrs. Voorhees, Jan. 1, 1885.

Mrs. A. B. Allen, milliner, com-

menced business in 1875. In March, 1885, she removed to her present quarters.

F. W. Roerig commenced the manufacture of harness in Jerseyville, in March, 1883, purchasing the business of William Stoop. The latter was successor to Antoine Recappe, who established the business, in 1859.

Antoine Recappe is engaged in the sale of furniture and harness. He succeeded Carr & Tindall, who established the business.

William Pilgar established himself in the harness business here, in 1864, and is still engaged in trade.

The Jerseyville Marble Works was established in 1869, by Houghtlin Bros. It is located on the corner of Jefferson and Arch streets.

Among the professional men of Jerseyville are the two gentlemen who hang out their "shingles" as dentists—George S. Miles and Edward Flannigan. Both are well up, professionally, and doing good business, but Mr. Miles being much the longer established has the larger following.

George S. Miles, D.D.S., was born in Westminster, Mass., Oct. 13, 1832, being the eldest of the three children of George and Lucinda Miles, who were lineal descendants of the Puritans. George Miles was, by occupation, a farmer. He died June 10, 1872. His widow died in January, 1878. The subject of this sketch received his literary education at Westminster Academy, and was also a student at Hopkins Academy, at Hadley, Mass.. At the age of 21 he commenced the study of dentistry with Dr. T. S. Blood, of Fitchburg, Mass., graduating in his profession

about two years later. He practiced a short time in Salem Mass. In August, 1855, he came to Jersey county, Ill., and, immediately after, settled in Jerseyville, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Miles was married Aug. 2, 1859, to Mattie De Wolf Warren, a daughter of Hon. George E. and Hattie Warren. They have had six children, one of whom is deceased. Those living are—Herbert W., Clarence J., Chas. V., Clara G., and Harold B. Dr. Miles was president of the State Dental Society for the years 1874-5. He was one of the original stockholders and directors of the First National Bank of Jerseyville, and was connected with the same about three years. He then invested his money in real estate in the West and in Jersey county, and now owns 160 acres of land within a mile of the city of Jerseyville. Dr. Miles has been attended with success in the practice of his profession and stands among the leading dentists of the state. In 1867 the degree of D. D. S., was conferred upon him by the Missouri Dental College. He is one of the recognized leaders of the republican party in Jersey county, and in the campaigns of 1872 and 1876 was chairman of the county central committee. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and at the present time is the representative of Jerseyville lodge, No. 53, I. O. O. F., to the grand lodge. Dr. Miles' son, Clarence, was married in June, 1884, to Flora D. Cory, daughter of Levi D. Cory, of this city, and is now living at Salmon City, Kan., where he is engaged as book-keeper in the Farmer's Bank.

BANKING.

The first bank in Jerseyville was established by A. M. Blackburn, in 1854. For a time he conducted the business alone, but in 1859 associated with him in the bank, William Shephard, Samuel L. Magill, and Alex. B. Morean. The firm name then became A. M. Blackburn & Co. It was afterward organized under the state law as the Jersey County Bank. A. M. Blackburn being president, and George R. Swallow, cashier. This bank invested largely in Tennessee state bonds, and, on the breaking out of the war, the bonds depreciated to such an extent that it was compelled to suspend. The bank issued circulating notes. All debts were paid at the time of closing business.

In 1859, Dr. Edward A. D'Arcy and P. D. Cheney established a bank, and commenced business under the firm name of D'Arcy & Cheney. Until the liquidation of the Jersey County Bank, there were two such institutions in Jerseyville, but during the war D'Arcy & Cheney had the field to themselves. During those troublous times they were often in fear of raids by "bushwhackers," and the bank building was kept well supplied with guns and ammunition, making a small arsenal. No such attack occurred, however.

In 1866 Hugh N. Cross and Col. George R. Swallow succeeded D'Arcy & Cheney. They were succeeded, in 1872, by H. N. Cross, A. W. Cross, and W. E. Carlin, and under the firm name of Cross, Carlin & Co., conducted the business until 1876, when the First National Bank was established. The following were the principal stockholders, and also the original board of directors.

A. W. Cross, H. N. Cross, W. E. Carlin, John C. Barr, James A. Locke, George S. Miles, and John N. English. Sr. H. N. Cross was chosen president, and W. E. Carlin was elected cashier. A. W. Cross, although the largest stockholder, accepted the position of assistant cashier. H. N. Cross served as president until his death, which occurred Nov. 21, 1883, when he was succeeded by his son, A. W. Cross, who still maintains that responsible position with ability and satisfaction to the directors, and with credit to himself. Of the original directors, the positions of H. N. Cross, John C. Barr and James A. Locke were vacated by death, and A. W. Cross is the only one of the original number, at present retaining the position of director. There are now 13 stockholders, of whom A. W. Cross retains a majority of stock. The present officers of the bank are as follows: A. W. Cross, president; Edward Cross, cashier; A. W. Cross, Edward Cross, John I. White, W. H. Fulkerson, Morris R. Locke, directors. Jan. 8, 1884, the articles of the association were changed, reducing the number of directors from seven to five. During the same year a new fire-proof vault was built, which contains 50 special private deposit boxes, each provided with keys, for individuals who lease them. The vault is also supplied with one of Diebold's steel, burglar-proof safes, secured by a Yale time-lock. On organization, this bank had a paid-up capital of \$50,000, with authority for an increase to \$150,000; its surplus is now \$11,000, and undivided profits of \$8,707. It is a good bank, a credit to Jersey county, and to its officers and directors.

Hugh N. Cross was born Dec. 9, 1817, in Somerset county, N. J. His father, John L., was a native of the same county and state, and his ancestors had also resided there for many years. J. L. Cross was married twice; his first wife was Mary Kirkpatrick; by whom he had four children. After her death he was again married to Mary Nesbitt, by whom he had one child—Hugh N. Cross. The ancestors of Mr. Cross and wife were Scotch-Irish. His occupation was that of a farmer. In 1835 he removed with his family to Jersey county, Ill., locating on a farm south of the present thriving town of Jerseyville, Mr. Cross being over 70 years of age at the time of locating here. In 1850, he died at his residence, at the advanced age of 82 years, the death of Mrs. Cross occurring some two years previous. Hugh N. Cross was educated in the common schools of his native state, attaining a good business education for those times. He came with his parents to this county in 1835, and remained with them upon the farm until their death. When about 25 years of age, he was united in marriage to Antoinette VanHorne, daughter of Col. Elijah and Mary Van Horne, who were formerly from New York, though they were early settlers in this county, having located here in 1833. Mrs. Cross was born in Schoharie county, N. Y. Mr. Cross and wife were the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters. Our daughter, Helen, died under 10 years of age; Mary N., the deceased wife of W. E. Carlin; Andrew Wilson, Edward, and Leslie. When Mr. Cross commenced life he was comparatively poor, but being a

man of energy and good judgment in business matters, he acquired the possession of a handsome competence, the result of a life of frugality and perseverance. Until 1866, agricultural pursuits and stock-growing engrossed most of his time and attention, and during that year he formed a partnership with George R. Swallow, and together they opened quite an extensive banking house in Jerseyville, in which business he was constantly engaged until his death, Nov. 21, 1883, being president of the First National Bank at that time, a position he had held since its organization. He was among the earlier settlers of the county, and was always one of its most liberal, public spirited and enterprising citizens, being prominently connected with, and rendering liberal support to, many of the most important improvements in the community. In politics Mr. Cross was always a strong adherent to the principles of the democratic party, and religiously, he and his family were always prominent attendants, and liberal supporters of the Presbyterian church. His wife is still living and resides upon the old homestead.

Andrew Wilson Cross, son of Hugh N. and Antoinette (Van Horne) Cross, was born May 25, 1845, five miles southeast of the then village of Jerseyville, Ill. At this place he resided with his parents until Feb. 21, 1855, when they removed to the old residence, three miles north of said village, or town. Until 20 years of age, his life was spent upon a farm, where he was variously employed in duties incident to agricultural pursuits. He obtained his education in the schools of Jerseyville, two winters at

Jacksonville, and a five-months' commercial course at Eastman's college, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1866 he entered Cross & Swallow's bank as a clerk, continuing until 1870, when, in company with his father, and Major W. E. Carlin, he established the first bank at Mt. Vernon, Ill. In 1872 he sold his interest in the bank at Mt. Vernon, and returned to Jerseyville, when the firm of Cross & Swallow was succeeded by Cross, Carlin & Co., of which firm he was a member, Col. Swallow, now treasurer of the state of Colorado, then emigrating to that state. It is to be said of Cross & Swallow that they never had a written article of co-partnership, did not publish any notice of dissolution, and that there was never a dissenting word between them. In 1876 he was elected assistant cashier of the First National bank of this city, which institution he assisted in organizing. In 1880 he was elected cashier, and when his father died, in 1883, he was unanimously called by the board of directors to accept the presidency, which position he still retains. He was one of the principals in the building of the Jerseyville elevator, and the St. Louis, Jerseyville & Springfield railroad, and as its treasurer, furnished credit and money in large amounts until the road was completed, to be turned over to the lessees. His father's credit and excellent reputation put him in a position to make money, and he availed himself of the opportunity. He has made his own money, so that he is one of the solid men of the city, well worthy for the position of bank president. In 1872 he was married to Annie Barr, daughter of John C. and Mary W. Barr, residents

of Jerseyville since 1840. She is a graduate of the renowned Monticello Seminary, and holds close allegiance to her many classmates. Mr. and Mrs. Cross have one child—Ida. They are members of the Presbyterian society. He is a member of the board of trustees, and was one of the building committee of the present commodious church of that organization, and attests, with that of others, his love of the cause, public spirit and good judgment.

The banking house of Bowman & Ware, was established by William Shephard & Co., in Feb., 1866. In Dec., 1877, this firm was succeeded by that of William Shephard & Son, and in 1875, by the present firm. They do a general banking business, attend to collections, etc.

James R. Colean, teller in the bank of Bowman & Ware, in this city, is a son of Nelson and Sarah J. (Waddle) Colean, natives of Illinois. He was born in Jersey county, March 13, 1857. He received a good education, attending the district schools of Jersey county, and in 1871 and 1872, Browder's Institute, at Olmstead, Ky., and two years at Blackburn University, at Carlinville. After completing his education he returned to Jerseyville, and, on June 1, 1875, entered the employ of Bowman & Ware, with whom he has since remained. In the spring of 1879 he was appointed by J. I. McGready, (who was then mayor of Jerseyville,) city clerk and treasurer, which office he held two years, being, at the time of his appointment, only 22 years of age. Mr. Colean is a young man of good ability and is highly popular with the best citizens of Jersey county. He was married Dec.

11, 1883, to Tilla, daughter of Samuel and Mary Bothwell, of Jerseyville.

The banking house of M. E. Bagley was organized Sept. 6, 1881, by W. E. Carlin and M. E. Bagley. The business was conducted under the firm name of Carlin & Bagley until March 1, 1885, when M. E. Bagley became sole proprietor and manager of the business.

The banking house of J. A. Shephard & Co. was established the 1st of Nov., 1883, by the present proprietors. The firm consists of John A., A. M., and H. A. Shephard. This is a private bank, and one of the best of its kind in this locality, if not in this part of the state. A general banking business is transacted, collections made, loans negotiated, etc. The bank is also the office of the county treasurer, the senior Mr. Shephard being the present treasurer of the county.

Hon. William Shephard is a native of Yorkshire, England, and was born in the town of Markington, near Ripon, August 10, 1816. At the age of 16, he immigrated to this country with his father, William Shephard, landing at New York in June, 1832, and settling at Trenton, N. J. He was a shoemaker by trade, at which occupation he engaged for a short time, but soon turned his attention to canal and railroad enterprises. He began this branch of industry by working as a day laborer on the Raritan canal, in New Jersey. He subsequently became a contractor on a limited scale, and removed to Lancaster county, Penn., where he remained about three years, and built the tunnel on the Harrisburg and Lancaster road. In the spring of 1838, he moved west, and for a short time was located in St. Louis, where he

clerked in a livery stable. In autumn of the same year, he moved to Coles county, Ill., where, soon after, he became a contractor under the state internal improvement system, on the Central Branch R. R., now a part of the Indianapolis R. R. His partners in this enterprise were Richard Johnson and David Dunsdon, both Englishmen, and old settlers of Jersey county. After the completion of his contract, Mr. Shephard became a citizen of Jersey county. His next contract was the excavation of the bluff at Grafton, preparatory to the making of a county road. He subsequently carried on business as a shoemaker, at Jerseyville. In March 1840, he was married to Ann Maria Gross, of Dauphin county, Penn. She was the daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Gross. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living—two boys and five girls. The oldest son, Wm. V., died Feb. 15, 1875, in the 31st year of his age. The third son, Francis B., died in St. Louis while attending law school, April 28, 1876, in the 24th year of his age. He was a graduate of the Notre Dame University, Ind., and also of the Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., and was a young man of great promise. In 1847 Mr. Shephard engaged in merchandising in Grafton, in which business he continued until 1852, when he obtained a contract in connection with the building of the Missouri Pacific railroad. He was an original incorporator, and for many years president of the Jacksonville, St. Louis & Chicago railroad, and built the Louisiana branch of that road a few years since, and also an extension of that road from Dwight to Streator. In

1866 he was elected state senator from the district composed of the counties of Jersey, Greene, Calhoun, Scott and Pike, by the democratic party, and was re-elected in 1870, but resigned in 1871. In 1866 he established a private banking house in Jerseyville, which he conducted nine years with great success, and which he sold out in June, 1875. In 1871 he was engaged largely in building railroads in Texas, in company with Col. J. A. Henry, of Joliet, and J. J. Mitchell, of St. Louis, where they built 300 miles of the Houston & Great Northern railroad. He was a gentleman of rare mental endowments, and of mature judgment, entirely self-made and eminently successful as a business man. He had, moreover, the respect, esteem and confidence of all who knew him, and especially of the citizens of Jerseyville, where he resided for 36 years. He died at his home in the midst of his family, Aug. 12, 1875. He was a devout member of the Roman Catholic faith, and has ever been a liberal supporter of the institutions of that church. He amassed a great fortune of over \$300,000. Few men have had a more respectable and honorable career. His surviving sons are—John A., a banker; and Harry A., also banker. The daughters are all living, and Mrs. Shephard still survives. Mr. Shephard was a man of finer financial capacity than was ever known in this part of the state.

John Adam Shephard, treasurer of the county of Jersey, is a son of William and Ann Maria, (Gross) Shephard, and was born in Jerseyville, March 21, 1847. He was educated in a Catholic school in St. Louis, including the classics, and

in his younger years was engaged in a store in Jerseyville. From 1860 to 1867, he was a book-keeper for his father. From 1872 to 1875, he was in the banking business with his father, and was in the law and real estate business with A. A. Goodrich for three or four years. In the autumn of 1879, he was elected county treasurer to fill the unexpired term of Thomas O'Donnell. Mr. Shephard was re-elected in 1882, and is making a very acceptable and popular county official. He is a democrat in politics, as was his father before him, and it is but justice to say that all parties in Jersey county have unbounded confidence in his integrity. The funds of the county could not be in safer hands. Mr. Shephard is quite public spirited, and has been for a number of years the treasurer of the Jersey county fair, a truly prosperous organization. He is present alderman of the fourth ward, and has held that office a number of years. Jan. 16, 1878, he married Hattie Ely, daughter of George I. Ely, of Jerseyville, and this union has been blessed with two children, both daughters.

Henry A. Shephard, youngest son of William and Ann M. (Gross) Shephard, was born in Jerseyville, May 17, 1858. He was educated at Notre Dame, Ind., and the high school of Jerseyville, subsequently taking a commercial course at St. Louis. In 1881 he entered the employ of Bowman & Ware, bankers, as clerk, serving them nine months. He then assisted his brother, John A. Shephard, in the office of county treasurer. In Nov., 1883, he engaged with his brother in banking, the firm being J. A. Shephard & Co., which he still continues.

June 10, 1885, Mr. Shephard was married to Tillie Rivier (Allen). He is a democrat politically, as was his father before him. His religious connection is with the Roman Catholic church.

A. W. Cadman was the first photographer in Jerseyville. He located here about the year 1855, and remained some two years.

May & Wood came after Cadman. They remained in the photograph business here about two years.

Since then, there have been, in this line, the following: James Halsted, Mrs. Rinaker, De Lee, who was the first to make card photos, J. C. Strong, and R. C. Gledhill.

The only photograph gallery in the city, is conducted by R. C. Gledhill. He established the business in 1866, and has continued it ever since. His gallery is located over the store of Trepp & Schmieder.

Robert C. Gledhill was born in the city of Philadelphia, April 1, 1839. At the age of four months, his parents, Joseph and Emeline (Christy) Gledhill, took up the march to the setting sun, and settled in Jacksonville, Ill. His father here embarked in merchandising, but afterwards relinquished it for agriculture. In 1849, Jos. Gledhill died, leaving seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the third. After receiving as good an education as was obtainable in the common schools of those early days, he chose the profession of photography as his avocation in life. The first call for troops in 1861, by the lamented Lincoln, met with a ready response from him, and at the age of 21 years, he enlisted in Co. A, 10th Ill. Inf., under Col. Jas. D. Morgan, of

Quincy. He served three years and received merited promotions in the service. At the close of the war, he resumed his profession, removing to Jerseyville, in 1866. He was married Feb. 18, 1868, to Mrs. Cora Strong, nee Dutcher, who was the mother of one son—Charles H. Strong, who is now 20 years of age, a graduate of the Jerseyville High School, and the Jones' Commercial College, St. Louis. By their union there were two sons—Harry R. and Herbert, the former of whom is living, and who is 16 years of age. Herbert died at the age of three and a half years. Mr. Gledhill has been eminently successful in his business aspirations, has acquired the confidence of the community, and is a prominent member of the republican party in his county. He is a member of the First Baptist church, at Jerseyville, and also a member of the I. O. O. F.

HOTELS.

The building which yet retains the name of National Hotel, though it has ceased to be one except that rooms are let therein, is the oldest hotel building, now standing, in Jerseyville. Many happenings of interest in the early days of the city, had their scene within its walls, and more than one political measure had its origin in schemes concocted in its chambers. Leading politicians, lawyers, churchmen, and other notables, made this house their stopping place when business called them hither, for the National was known as one of the most pleasant of hostleries in the days ago.

Before its erection, the need of adequate accommodations for the traveling public had long been felt. The matter

was thoroughly discussed, and finally a stock company was organized with shares of \$100 each, for the erection of a hotel building. E. M. Daley was the leader in the movement of forming the company. Work was commenced in the spring of 1838, and the building proceeded until the frame work was done, and the house enclosed. At this point there came a lull. Doubts had all along existed in the minds of some of the investors as to the probability of the house becoming a paying institution when finished. When the construction of the edifice had reached the point mentioned, negotiations were had with John Frost, which culminated in the purchase of the property, as it then stood, by that gentleman. He finished the building, furnished it throughout, and opened it to the public with some display. He presided over it in the capacity of host until 1846, when he sold out. E. M. Daley, who then became proprietor, leased the house to a man named Blackburn, who was its landlord for about two years. C. B. Fisher was the next to preside over the destinies of the National. It is impossible to give the succession of landlords of this historic structure, and the time each had possession, as it has passed from the memory of the old settlers, but from inquiry it is learned that Wm. Hawley, John Goff and James M. Young were also keepers of the inn. At present the National is owned by Bowman and Chapman, and is leased by A. C. Peckham, Jr.

The Jersey House was built about 1835, by Stephen Herron, a blacksmith. It was at that time much smaller, and was used as a private residence, although

they kept some boarders. After a time he opened it for the accomodation of the travelling public. After operating it for four years, he gave it up, and it became the property of the owners of the town site, Lott & Daley. Since that time it has been considerably enlarged, until now is a good sized house. Numerous have been the changes in the landlords who have presided over it, among whom were Harris Blanden, Dr. Dyke,—Parker and Henry C. Massey, the present owner. It has been used as a hotel or boarding house, until the summer of 1885, but is now used as a private residence.

The Commercial Hotel was erected during the summer of 1874, by Wallace Leigh and Alfred Brinton, at a cost of \$15,000. The building is still owned by its original proprietors, but the hotel business is conducted by Wallace Leigh & Son.

W. H. Powell, the present landlord of the Erie House, took charge of it on the 1st day of Sept., 1882.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

The carriage factory of George Egelhoff, was established by that gentleman in 1860, in a building one block south of its present location. At that time the building was a small frame 30x40 feet in size, and is now used as a lumber ware room. Mr. Eglehoff carried on business here about eight years, when he purchased the present site of his manufactory, and erected the brick building on the corner, now used as office and store room. This structure is 40x50 feet in size, two stories high. In 1870, business had increased to such an extent that he was compelled to have

more room, and an addition 40x75 feet in size was therefore built. In 1874, another addition 40x75 feet in dimension was added. Both of these were of brick, and two stories high. He also, the same year, bought additional property in the same block, and thereon erected frame sheds for coal, lumber, etc. He had, in 1868, erected the present frame warehouse 25x40 feet in size, and two stories high, immediately south of the present brick structure, and used it for the storage of agricultural implements, the business of selling which he established at that time, and which is now operated by Egelhoff Bros. In 1881, a frame addition 25x75 feet in size, two stories high, with a sheet-iron roof, was erected, which is used for the storage of finished work. A 10-horse power engine furnishes the motive power for the machinery. Besides the buildings mentioned, there is a carriage repository across the street, which is 40x85 feet in size, frame. The entire business calls into requisition a capital of \$35,000. Buggies, carriages, spring and farm wagons are all manufactured.

Oliver A. Tiff, general blacksmith, established business at his present stand on Main street, in Jerseyville, in 1856. He manufactures wagons, and does general repairing and horse-shoeing. Mr. Tiff was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1832, and is a son of William and Anna (Gabrel) Tiff, both natives of New York. He spent his early life in his native state, where he learned his trade. In 1854 he came to Illinois, settling in Jersey county, which has since been his home. He was married in 1856 to Ann S. Horten, a native of Greene county, and by this union has

one child, Olive G., now the wife of John H. Richards, of Jerseyville. Mr. Tiff is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a useful and much respected citizen.

Peter Dolan, blacksmith, of Jerseyville, is a son of Michael and Ann (McCormick) Dolan, natives of Ireland. Peter was born in New York City in 1832. His father having died in that city, he, when quite young, returned with his mother and brother to Ireland, where he remained until 1851, when he came back to the land of his birth, landing at New Orleans. Mr. Dolan was married in that city in 1855, to Maria Gorman, a native of Ireland, and came north in 1863, locating at Jerseyville, Jersey county, Ill., where he now resides. His family consists of three children—Kate, wife of Richard Kiely, of Jerseyville; James and Mary, living with their parents. Mr. Dolan owns a shop, a residence, and three lots in this city. He has served several times as a member of the town board, and is a respectable citizen. Both he and his wife are members of the Catholic church. His mother, Mrs. Ann Dolan, died in 1878.

JERSEYVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The manufacture of agricultural implements was commenced in Jerseyville in 1863, by Robert Newton and H. O. Goodrich, in partnership, under the firm title of Goodrich & Newton. They had in view the idea of supplying, with Jerseyville productions, the wants of a large scope of country surrounding the city, in the way of farming machinery. They purchased a frame building 24x36 feet in ground area, and two stories in height, located on the north side of

Prairie street, which they converted into a shop. In 1865 Mr. Newton became sole proprietor of the works, and on assuming exclusive control, he erected, on the opposite side of the street, a three-story frame building, 40 feet wide by 60 in depth. This edifice was used as a warehouse, paint shop, etc., and for the setting up of machinery. Another building, 36x40 feet, was put up, to be used for the display and sale of machines. In 1866, by the advent of Levi D. Cory into the business, the firm became Newton & Cory. The trade increased, and soon 20 men were employed in the establishment. In 1869, Mr. Newton became sole proprietor, and so continued until Nov., 1882, at which time a stock company was organized and incorporated for the purpose of carrying on the business. This association took the name of the Jerseyville Manufacturing Co. and started with a capital stock of \$50,000. There were 17 stockholders, as follows: Robert Newton, H. C. Massey, Col. W. H. Fulkerson, Ormond Hamilton, Bowman & Ware, Morris R. Locke, Joseph M. Page, John A. Shephard, Wallace Leigh, Levi D. Holliday, O. A. Snedeker, C. W. Enos, Elias Cockrell, A. K. Van Horne, J. S. Daniels and F. S. Vandervort. Col. W. H. Fulkerson was chosen pres.; H. C. Massey, V. P.; J. M. Page, sec.; Stephen H. Bowman, tres.; and Robert Newton, general manager. In April, 1885, Mr. Newton leased the works from the company, and he is now carrying on the business. He manufactures the Davenport "New Model" sulky plow, and deals, also, in all kinds of agricultural machinery. The plow mentioned, has no superior,

and is the leading implement of the kind, manufactured by the J. I. Case works, at Racine, Wis. Mr. Davenport, the inventor, is a resident of Jerseyville, and this fine machine is but one of his many valuable inventions. The business transacted by this institution ranges between \$30,000 and \$45,000 annually.

Robert Newton is a native of Manchester, Eng., being born May 25, 1836. In 1840 his parents, Thomas and Anna Newton, emigrated to the United States, and soon after their arrival, settled in New Hampshire. They afterward removed to Providence, R. I., where Robert served an apprenticeship to learn the trade of machinist and engineer. He remained in Providence until 1857, then came west, and stopped first in St. Louis, but soon after came to Jerseyville. Here he entered the employ of George Horton, who was engaged in the manufacture of farm machinery. Mr. Newton had charge of this business until 1863, at which time he, in partnership with H. O. Goodrich, established his present business. He was married, in Dec., 1865, to Sarah Cory, daughter of Joel Cory. They are the parents of four children—Albert, Mamie, Florence and Cornelia. Mr. Newton takes an active interest in politics, casting his vote with the democratic party. He is a public spirited citizen, and has lent a helping hand to many enterprises, both public and private, for the benefit of the church, society and the public generally. He is a member of the Baptist church, and a Royal Arch Mason. He was one of the original stockholders of the Jersey County Agricultural and Mechanical Association. Mr. Newton is a man gov-

erned in all of his actions by a high moral principle, and always endeavors to do what he considers to be right under all circumstances, and as a citizen is much respected and esteemed.

ELEVATORS.

The Jerseyville Elevator Co. began business in Dec., 1876. It was regularly incorporated, with a capital stock of \$25,000. Officers were elected for the first term as follows: Hugh N. Cross, pres.; James A. Locke, vice-pres.; Walter E. Carlin, sec.; A. W. Cross, treas.; L. P. Squier, supt. The main building of this elevator is 66 feet in height, and it has a ground area of 30x60 feet. It is equipped with 31 bins, and has a storage capacity of 40,000 bushels. The first year it did business, 200,000 bushels of grain were handled by this company. In 1878 W. E. Carlin purchased the interest of Mr. Locke, and the following year that of A. W. Cross, thus owning three-fourths of it. In the spring of 1881, they sold it to E. O. Stannard, of St. Louis, who still operates it.

The elevator now owned by Massey & Carlin, was built in 1865, by C. T. Edee, who ran it for some two or three years, when it was purchased by the present proprietors. It is 25x40 feet in ground area, and cost, when built, about \$5,000.

William H. Coulthard was born in Ohio, in 1842. He is a son of John and Susan (Hardesty) Coulthard. The latter died while he was an infant, and his father subsequently re-married. When William was two years old he moved with his parents to Kentucky, and there lived till the close of the war, in 1865.

During the war he served 14 months in the 14th Ky. Cav., and was several times taken prisoner by guerrilla bands. In 1865 he returned to Ohio, where for four years he followed the occupation of farming. He then removed to Illinois, and located in Greene county, where he resided till 1874. At that date he came to Jerseyville and took charge of an elevator, in which he has since continued in this city, with the exception of one year, during which he was in the same business in East St. Louis. He was married in 1864 to Elizabeth M. Terry, a native of Kentucky. They have three children, Ida L., Eva A. and Halun P. Mrs. Coulthard is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Coulthard is a member of the G. A. R. His father, John Coulthard, died in 1869.

The elevator firm of E. O. Stannard & Co., is composed of E. O. Stannard and E. P. Bronson, both residents of St. Louis. The elevator building is owned by Mr. Stannard, and he has the controlling interest in the business, Mr. Bronson having a one-fifth interest. J. H. Duffield has the management of their affairs here.

What is known as the Cockrell elevator is now owned by J. M. Valentine, of Rockbridge, Greene county, and was purchased by him in May, 1884, of E. Cockrell, who had operated it since 1871. The building was erected by Geo. C. Cockrell, in 1867, at a cost of about \$7,000. It was originally 25x40 feet on the ground, but an addition of the same size has since been added. George Cockrell ran it until 1869 alone, but in that year admitted E. Cockrell as partner, and they operated there until 1871,

when George disposed of his interest to his partner. Previous to the erection of this building another elevator had been built in 1865, by George C. Cockrell and Charles Stiner, but which was subsequently destroyed by fire.

MILLS.

The first mill at Jerseyville was a wind-mill, constructed below town, but now within the city limits. It was built by James Garesche, about the year 1839. It was operated mostly by Henry Schaff.

The old Dodson mill, which has lately ceased operations, was built about 1851, by a man named Young. The next proprietor was named Roberts. He was succeeded by Turner & Whiteneck. This firm continued for awhile, and then changed to Turner & VanPelt. After their retirement from the business, they leased the property to Remer & Paris. They ran it until the owners sold to N. L. Adams. He operated the mill until 1873, when Theodore Dodson purchased it. W. D. Curtis was afterward admitted to the firm, and still remains therein, in the new mill. The old building is 36x50 feet in dimensions, and two and one-half stories in height. When Dodson bought the property, he completely remodeled it. Its capacity was 125 barrels per day.

The inauguration of a new manufacturing enterprise in a city, or the improvement of an old one, is always a matter of interest and source of pride to the enterprising citizen. And especially is this true where the projectors of such improvement have spared no pains or expense in making their works first-class in every particular. In 1873, the Dod-

son brothers, Theodore and Frank M., came to Jerseyville to engage in the milling business. Theodore then purchased the N. L. Adams mill, and with himself as general manager, and Frank M. in charge of the business department, the mill and its products soon obtained a wide celebrity for the excellence of the manufactured product, and the uniform standard maintained. But, although the mill was generally considered a good one, and had received extensive additions and alterations in its equipment, it became unsatisfactory to the management, who took under consideration the project of erecting a new one in its stead, which should be a model in every respect. In the meantime, Theodore Dodson had associated with him in the business, Mr. W. D. Curtis, a well-known citizen of Jersey county. The firm selected for their new mill a location near the junction of the Wabash and Chicago & Alton railroads, and in close proximity to four streets. Excavations were made, and the construction of the building was commenced, early in 1884. There is a 10-foot basement, solidly constructed of heavy masonry, 2½ feet thick at the bottom, and beveling to 2 feet, 2 inches at the top. On the splendid foundation thus secured are constructed the heavy brick walls. The brick portion adds two stories to the height. On top of this is the third principal, or mansard story. Each story is tall and roomy, as is also the basement, making the structure, substantially, four stories in height. The main portion is 36x50 feet in ground area, while the engine-room annex is 36x20 feet. This annex is now but one story in height, but the founda-

tion is equally massive with that under the remainder of the building, so that it can, when desired, be carried up to the same height. Altogether, the building has a floor area of 7,920 feet. The supports for the interior of the building are all laid on stone foundations. The main building of this fine mill has a slate roof on mansard story and top, while the engine-room has a metal roof. All in all, the edifice presents an exceedingly tasteful and handsome appearance. All parts have had nearly a year to settle in, so that the machinery will set perfectly true. But the finishing of the mill, and its machinery equipment, are the leading features to the eye of the experienced miller. It is supplied, among the rest, with 12 sets of rolls, 17 bolting reels, four middlings purifiers, three dust collectors, one middlings detacher, one bran duster, three wheat cleaning machines, two flour packers, three centrifugal machines, six scalping machines, 22 stands of elevators running from top to bottom of mill, with all necessary machinery to operate. These are the leading features in the machinery of the plant, though the belting and other fixtures are all first-class. All the machinery used is of the latest improved pattern, made by the best mill furnishers. The woodwork is all done with the utmost care, not a nail being used in it in the entire outfit, but everything in the wooden furnishing is clamped together with screws. The corners are all smoothly rounded and finished, and, covered with a neat coat of varnish, the wood work presents an appearance befitting the handsome machinery. The engine-room is equipped with a superior 75-horse power

engine, of St. Louis make. The engine took the first premium in its class at the great St. Louis fair. Steam is supplied from a five foot boiler, 16 feet in length. Hugh Montgomery has charge of the engine-room. A boiler 20 feet long and 40 inches in diameter, is used for a water-tank. About this mill there is a place for everything, and everything is in its place, every piece of machinery being so arranged as to get from it the largest and greatest amount of work in the shortest space of time. Although the mechanical contrivances are on such a complete scale, yet 15 men at least are required to fully operate this mill. Its capacity is 200 barrels per day, but everything is so arranged that the output can be increased to 400 barrels of the finest flour per day. For putting the flour in barrels properly, there are two flour-packing machines, each having a capacity for packing 20 barrels of flour per hour. The construction and supply of the plant reflects the greatest credit on the Todds & Stanley Mill Furnishing Co., of St. Louis, who have taken especial pains with every department of this work. The total cost was not less than \$35,000, on the plant alone. A side-track will be built, giving direct connection with the railroads near by. But a small proportion of the people of Jerseyville, even, have an adequate idea of the magnitude and importance of the Dodson mill.

Theodore Dodson was born in Jersey county, July 6, 1847, being a son of Aaron and Margaret (Biggers) Dodson. He resided with his parents upon a farm until 16 years of age. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. C., of the 61st Ill. Inf., and served till the end of the war. After

the war he worked at milling for Henry E. Dougherty, of Otterville, by whom he was employed about seven years. In 1873 he came to Jerseyville and purchased his present business. In 1884 he, in partnership with Mr. Curtis, erected the largest and best mill in Jersey county, mention of which is made elsewhere in this work. Mr. Dodson was married on the 7th of June, 1871, to Emma M. Noble, daughter of William and Thirza Noble. Mr. and Mrs. Dodson are the parents of four children, two of whom are living—Clarence and Theo. Mr. and Mrs. Dodson are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He is an experienced miller, having been in the business for 19 years. He is the general manager of the firm, and as a business man is shrewd, energetic and enterprising.

Francis M. Dodson is a son of Aaron and Margaret (Biggers) Dodson, who came to Jersey county at an early date and settled in English township. Aaron Dodson is a native of Missouri, and, by profession, a minister of the gospel. He is now located at Otterville, in this county. His wife was born in Kentucky. The subject of this sketch was born in Jersey county, Nov. 14, 1842, and here reared upon a farm, remaining with his parents until he was 18 years old. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Co. C., of the 61st Ill. Inf., and served till the close of the war, participating in the battle of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, and other engagements. At the close of the war he returned to this county and located at Otterville, where he worked on a farm about two years. In 1869 he began learning the mason's

trade, and followed the same a few years. He came to Jerseyville in 1873, and was employed by his brother, Theodore Dodson, who purchased the flouring mill of N. L. Adams, and has since that date been engaged in the milling business. Mr. Dodson was married Nov. 30, 1873, to Hattie Hughes, daughter of Ephraim and Lucinda Hughes. They have two children—Nettie and Nellie (twins). Mr. and Mrs. Dodson are members of the Baptist church.

The grist mill south of the C. & A. R. R. depot, was built in 1866, by David R. Ross, at a cost of about \$16,000. He operated it for about a year, when he sold it to L. D. Cory, who with various partners carried on the business until 1873, when the present proprietor, Charles Jacobs, purchased it.

BRICK YARD.

The brick yard east of the fair grounds was established, and commenced operations in 1881. The business was commenced by Henry Bayer, Charles Rutter and William Gambel. The establishment gives employment to about eight workmen, the brick being all hand-pressed.

NURSERIES.

The Vandenburg nursery is located in the northwestern part of Jerseyville, on the Fieldon road. The business was established in 1881, by Peter E. Vandenburg, the present proprietor. His establishment comprises 40 acres of land, and within its borders may be found every variety of fruit, shade or ornamental tree, of use in this latitude, as well as all varieties of shrubs, flowers and all plants of all descriptions, usually

found in an establishment of this kind. He puts out each year about 5,000 trees, and finds profitable employment for four traveling salesmen, who represent the nursery in Jersey, Greene, Macoupin, Madison and other counties. Mr. Vandenburg makes a specialty of small fruits, and his business in this line is represented by good figures.

Peter E. Vandenburg, the nursery man, was born in Green county, N. Y., in 1843. He is a son of Henry L. and Helen A. (Van Schaack) Vandenburg, both natives of the state of New York. Henry L. Vandenburg now lives in Jerseyville, but his wife died in 1873. Peter, during the war, enlisted in the 189th N. Y. Inf., and served nine months as a member of Co. F. He participated in the Petersburg campaign, and was in 14 battles and skirmishes. March 17, 1868, he was married to Josephine Lyon, a native of New York, who died in 1873, leaving three children—Ralph L. and Grace J. living at home, and Minnie C., in New York. Mr. Vandenburg was again married Feb. 17, 1876, to Ella J. Williams, a native of Connecticut. They have one child—Anna W. Mr. and Mrs. Vandenburg are members of the Presbyterian church. He belongs to the Knights of Honor.

The nursery business of Fenity & Merida was established in 1878, by F. C. Fenity. No change has occurred in the proprietorship since then, save the addition of S. J. Merida to the firm. Mr. Fenity manages the Jerseyville business.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

We are indebted to L. M. Cutting for the following authentic and reliable account of the institution:

In Jerseyville, the Young Ladies' Seminary occupied an important place in the educational history of the county for over half a decade. As early as 1849, Miss Mary Farley, sister of Dr. R. D. Farley, erected a large frame building on the northwest corner of Pleasant and Exchange streets, with the benevolent design of furnishing a convenient suite of rooms for the higher education of girls. Miss Farley, once a pupil of Mary Lyons, founder of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, and imbibing something of the spirit of her late instructor, did what she could to encourage a private school for young ladies in the new building. She finally induced Miss Virginia A. Corbett to undertake a select school, which was well sustained for about six years. Miss Corbett soon after married Isaac Harbett, and now resides in Chesterfield, Ill. She was succeeded in the school by two young ladies—Miss Seraph A. Hall and Miss Ruth Hoppin, both graduates of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, Massachusetts. They were excellent teachers, and did much good work in their school, which closed in 1858. Miss Hall married a Mr. Atkinson, and resides in Florida; Miss Hoppin is still teaching in the east.

In the autumn of 1856, Mrs. L. M. Cutting accompanied her husband from their New England home to Jerseyville, for the benefit of his health. Before their marriage, Mrs. Cutting had been a successful teacher in New England and New York for several years, and seemed to have a remarkable control over the mind and will of the young, which gave her success in large schools, where male teachers had repeatedly failed. At the early age of 13, she secured a certificate

of high grade for teaching, from the school authorities in New York, after a rigid examination. Soon after her arrival in Jerseyville, a few influential friends who knew her history, directed Mrs. Cutting's attention to the school above mentioned, and persuaded her to utilize it as the nucleus of a young ladies' seminary, where, under her management, girls might obtain more advanced and thorough education in the higher English, French and Latin languages, vocal and instrumental music, painting and drawing. Mrs. Cutting readily undertook the task, and established the school, so widely known as the Jerseyville Young Ladies' Seminary, a purely private enterprise, and conducted it with such energy and perseverance as was necessary to make it a success. It is not too much to say, that, hundreds of ladies—wives and mothers, in Jersey county and other places—received culture in this school, which contributed, in a large degree, to make their homes refined and happy. The success of the school was due, not only to the abilities of Mrs. Cutting, but to her skill in selecting a corps of assistants, who did not disappoint the high expectations of the public. A brief reference to such, and what has become of them, will be of interest to very many of the readers of this history. In the autumn of 1857, she started a primary department, teaching, herself, in the lower rooms of the seminary building. In the autumn of 1858, Kate Foote, a sister of Rev. Dr. C. H. Foote, and graduate of the Allen Seminary, Rochester, N. Y., assisted her in the advance department, remaining two years; she afterward taught at Bath, on

the Hudson, and now resides in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

In the fall of 1860, Miss Hannah M. Henderson, a successful teacher in Massachusetts, a sister of Mrs. Cutting, came to Jerseyville, and took charge of the primary department of this seminary, and remained in this connection until 1870, when she married Hon. David E. Beaty, of this county, and now resides on a farm near Jerseyville.

In 1860, Mrs. Cutting secured, also, the services of Miss Jennie V. A. Vosburgh, of Hudson, N. Y., a graduate of Peaks' Seminary, in that city. Miss Vosburgh taught the French and Latin classes and assisted in the English studies. She retired after the second year; taught afterwards in New York, and died of consumption, Feb. 6, 1877.

From 1860 to 1862, Miss Ella V. McGannon taught vocal and instrumental music. She afterwards married Will H. Callender, and now resides in St. Louis, where she holds a high rank as soprano singer in church choirs.

In 1861 and 1862, Miss Maria Blackburn, daughter of the late A. M. Blackburn, and grand-daughter of Rev. Dr. Gideon Blackburn, founder of Blackburn University, taught instrumental music in the school. She afterwards taught music in the Monticello Seminary. In 1868, she married M. G. Noyes, and died in Carlinville, in 1872.

In the fall of 1862, Miss Mary E. Ely, an accomplished and successful teacher, from Pittsfield, Mass., joined Mrs. Cuttings' corps of teachers, and held the position of instructor of languages and higher English branches, until the summer of 1864. She afterwards married Charles Rollins, a lawyer of Tipton, Ia.,

where she taught several years. She died in 1879, leaving two sons.

Miss Hattie Gunnison, of Rochester, N. Y., gave instruction in the seminary from 1863 to 1867, upon the piano. She now resides in Cleveland, O.

For two years, commencing in the fall of 1864, Selina Pierce, of Marietta, O., assisted in the advanced department of the seminary, and after a vacation of two years, returned and taught one year in the primary department, after which she held the position of lady principal of Almira College, at Greenville, Ill., for seven years. She is now principal of high school at Marietta, O.

Ada C. Joy, a graduate of the Young Ladies' Seminary, at Granville, O., took charge of the advanced department in the fall of 1866, remaining one year, and after a vacation of one year, returned and continued her connection with the seminary until the summer of 1871. Miss Joy now holds the responsible position of associate principal of the Mount Carroll Seminary, this state, which she has held for over 12 years.

Miss A. Brumbach was associated with Mrs. Cutting's corps of teachers from the fall of 1866, until the summer of 1868, giving instruction in painting, drawing and languages. She was, afterward, connected with this course of instruction at Almira College, Greenville, Ill. She married a Mr. Winter, on the day the class of '79 graduated, and has since studied medicine with her husband, both of whom are now practicing their profession in Cincinnati, O.

In the autumn of 1867, Mrs. Cutting secured the assistance of Miss Julia T. McKnight, in the musical department. The benefit of her instruction as a

pianist and cultured vocalist was enjoyed but one year, when she was married to Rev. Norman Fox, of St. Louis. She died in that city, Oct. 8, 1869, leaving one child.

Miss C. Belle Tuthill, a graduate of Mrs. Willard's school, Troy, N. Y., taught in the advanced department during the school year of 1868-1869. She has since married H. Barr, and they now reside on a farm near Quincy, Ill.

It would occupy too much space, therefore no reference has been made to the individual merits of the somewhat remarkable corps of teachers selected by Mrs. Cutting, as her assistants. No teacher was accepted as an experiment, each assistant being selected on the merit of high attainments and an established record of success. In 1871 the enterprise was abandoned, while yet it enjoyed the full measure of popular favor, for two causes—first, the public mind had ripened in regard to its duty to itself, and a scheme had matured to erect a large public school building, with a high school, where young men could obtain an advanced education as well as young ladies; secondly, Mrs. Cutting's health began to fail under the great stress put upon it, compelling her to give up all charge of the seminary. For 12 years the enterprise had taxed her vitality, and mental and physical endurance to the utmost limit, and it is a subject of universal regret that her reward is a wrecked constitution. Gradually she became helpless from rheumatic gout, complete loss of nerve force, and for 12 years has been perfectly helpless, the care of loving friends. But she is com-

forted in her affliction, in the strength of an unsevered tie of affection, akin to that of a mother's, that still binds her to hundreds of pupils who have been under her charge, some now blooming matrons, some still in the heyday of youth and beauty.

RELIGIOUS.

Jerseyville has some nine religious organizations, nearly all of which are in a most excellent condition. Some of the church edifices are remarkably fine, both in architecture and internal fittings. For a full history of these religious societies, the reader is referred to the chapter on Ecclesiastical history, in the first part of this volume.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice of Jerseyville was established about the year 1834, with Edward M. Daley as first postmaster. He was succeeded in 1840 by David T. Bunnell, who held the position until 1844, when he gave way to Perley Sillo-way. Charles H. Roberts was the next incumbent, and was followed by Alex. B. Morean. In 1853 Charles H. Jackson was appointed and served until 1858, when he was succeeded by Jacob E. Whiteneck. The latter gentleman held the office until the appointment of Thomas L. McGill, in 1861. Mr. McGill held the office but a short time, when his death occurred, and his wife succeeded him. John I. White was the next to occupy the position, but soon afterward resigned in favor of William Pitt, who held the office about two years. He was followed by Joseph H. Buflington, who held it two or three years. George H. Jackson then acted

as special agent for a while, and was afterward appointed, serving until 1869, when Jacob E. Whiteneck was again appointed. He continued in office until 1877, when he was succeeded by J. L. C. Richards, who held the office until Feb., 1882, since which time the office has been conducted by the present incumbent, William H. Edgar.

Col. W. H. Edgar, one of the leading representatives of that well known family, was born on the 10th of Sept., 1840. He followed the fortunes of the family, as hereafter told, in his earlier years, and received excellent educational advantages. In his 21st year, he graduated from that well known institution of learning, the Illinois College, at Jacksonville, Ill., in June, 1861. During the latter part of his school years, the embers of discord, which had so long been glowing in the south, broke forth in the flame of civil war. Then came the trial of patriotism. Our subject, though just out of school, was soon in the ranks, as a private soldier in the 33d Ill. Inf. Later on, we find him a second lieutenant in the 32d Ill. Inf. Both as private and officer, he did his duty as a soldier. After leaving the service, he read law in Judge Park's office, at Aurora, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in 1863. He became connected with the *Jerseyville Republican* in 1869. His connection with this paper, and later, with the *Republican-Examiner*, is noted in connection with their history, in the Press chapter. In 1876 he was commissioned as colonel and aid-de-camp to Gov. Cullom. He has been for a number of years prominent in political matters, occupying a leading place in the councils of the republican party. In

1880 he contested the seat in congress from the 11th Ill. district, with Gen. Singleton, and although opposed by such a popular man, he not only received the entire support of his party, but made large gains in the city of Quincy, the home of his opponent. He has been a member of the republican central committee, of Jersey county, since coming to reside here, and has been its chairman for the past four years. He has also been connected with the schools of the city as a member of the board of education. Col. Edgar received his appointment as postmaster of Jerseyville from President Arthur, in 1882, and continued to hold that position, in a satisfactory manner, to the end of his term.

Jacob E. Whiteneck was born in New Jersey, Feb. 12, 1826. He was reared and educated in his native state, there learning the tailor's trade. He was married in New Jersey, 1849, to Lindamiry C. Tharp, also a native of that state. In 1852 he came to Illinois and settled at Jerseyville. Here he at first engaged in the manufacture of buckskin gloves. Two years later he was elected constable, and served a number of years. In 1856, he was appointed postmaster, which office he held during Buchanan's administration. He subsequently clerked in a store, and was engaged for a time in the grain business, as clerk. In May, 1869, he was again appointed postmaster, and served till 1877, when he again engaged in clerking. When W. H. Edgar became postmaster, Mr. Whiteneck entered his employ as postoffice clerk, in which capacity he is at present serving. Mr. and Mrs. Whiteneck have had 11 children, eight of whom are now

living—Maggie, now Mrs. Clarkson; Adaline, Hattie and Helen, (twins,) Mollie, Anna, Mathias and Henry. Two children died in infancy, and one at the age of 16. Mr. Whiteneek was formerly a democrat, in politics, but during the late war joined the republican party, of which he has since been a supporter. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

SOCIETIES.

At a meeting at the office of Dr. J. L. White, Sept. 19, 1863, D'Arcy lodge, U. D., A. F. & A. M., was organized with the following officers: J. L. White, W. M.; John N. Squier, S. W.; William B. Nevius, J. W. Others present at this meeting were: Milton Park, John E. Van Pelt, N. Smith, A. Calhoun, B. F. Calhoun, J. B. Schroeder, Andrew Jackson. Sept. 12, 1864, the name of the lodge was changed to Jerseyville lodge, and an application made for a charter, which was granted on Oct. 5, following. The petitioners of the charter were: N. L. Adams, Charles N. Adams, W. W. Bailey, Charles H. Bowman, James Bringham, Ed. Bohannon, A. Calhoun, B. F. Calhoun, C. C. Cummings, P. D. Cheney, M. V. Hamilton, Andrew Jackson, John L. Lofton, Thomas Marshal, W. B. Nevius, John H. Onetto, M. Park, N. L. Smith, J. N. Squier, J. B. Schneider, W. H. Schroeder, J. E. Van Pelt, John L. White, and several others residing at or near Jerseyville. The lodge was chartered as Jerseyville lodge No. 394, with J. L. White, W. M.; John N. Squier, S. W.; William B. Nevius, J. W. On the 12th of Dec., 1864, officers were elected as follows: John L. White, W. M.; John N. Squier, S. W.; J. B. Schroeder, J. W.; W. W. Bailey, treas.; Andrew Jackson, sec.; Edward Bohannon, S. D.; B. F. Calhoun, J. D. Officers elected in 1865—J. B. Schroeder, W. M.; John W. Vinson, S. W.; A. Calhoun, J. W.; W. W. Bailey, treas.; Andrew Jackson, sec. Officers elected in 1866—John L. White, W. M.; S. M. Titus, S. W.; George White, J. W.; Charles Miner, sec.; John M. Squier, treas. 1867—J. L. White, W. M.; J. M. Wadding, S. W.; R. M. Knapp, J. W.; S. M. Titus, treas.; Morris R. Locke, sec. 1868—J. L. White, W. M.; Charles Miner, S. W.; J. D. Russell, J. W.; M. D. Robbins, treas.; Morris R. Locke, sec. 1870—Charles E. Miner, W. M.; James E. Daniels, S. W.; J. G. Marston, J. W.; M. D. Robbins, treas.; Morris R. Locke, sec. 1871—Charles E. Miner, W. M.; J. S. Daniels, S. W.; Joseph G. Marston, J. W.; M. D. Robbins, treas.; Morris R. Locke, sec. 1872—Charles E. Miner, W. M.; J. G. Marston, S. W.; N. F. Smith, J. W.; M. D. Robbins, treas.; Morris R. Locke, sec. 1873—Charles E. Miner, W. M.; David M. Haughtlin, S. W.; A. A. Goodrich, J. W.; J. G. Marston, treas.; Henry Nevius, sec. 1874—J. G. Marston, W. M.; A. A. Goodrich, S. W.; T. S. Chapman, J. W.; J. S. Daniels, treas.; Henry Nevius, sec. 1875—J. G. Marston, W. M.; Charles E. Miner, S. W.; David M. Haughtlin, J. W.; J. S. Daniels, treas.; Henry Nevius, sec. 1876—Charles E. Miner, W. M.; D. M. Haughtlin, S. W.; J. B. Rowray, J. W.; J. S. Daniels, treas.; F. M. Dodson, sec. 1877—Charles E. Miner, W. M.; D. M. Haughtlin, S. W.; J. G. Marston, J. W.; J. S. Daniels, treas.;

O. B. Hamilton, sec. 1878—Morris R. Locke, W. M.; B. M. Krumpanitzky, S. W.; J. K. Smith, J. W.; J. S. Daniels, treas.; J. S. Holmes, sec. 1879—O. B. Hamilton, W. M.; J. K. Smith, S. W.; J. S. Daniels, treas.; L. P. Squier, J. W.; W. H. Callender, sec. 1880—J. S. Daniels, W. M.; J. G. Marston, S. W.; Andrew Cope, J. W.; J. S. Holmes, sec.; T. S. Chapman, treas. 1881—J. G. Marston, W. M.; Andrew Cope, S. W.; T. S. Chapman, J. W.; J. S. Daniels, treas.; George S. Miles, sec. 1882—J. G. Marston, W. M.; Charles E. Miner, S. W.; George Sumrall, S. W.; T. S. Chapman, J. W.; J. S. Daniels, treas.; J. S. Holmes, sec. 1883—J. G. Marston, W. M.; George Sumrall, S. W.; T. S. Chapman, J. W.; J. S. Daniels, treas.; J. S. Holmes, sec. 1884—J. S. Daniels, W. M.; A. K. Van Horne, S. W.; R. S. Beatty, J. W.; J. S. Holmes, sec.; S. H. Bowman, treas. In 1882 the lodge purchased the third story of the store building then owned by J. C. Barr and A. W. Cross, at a consideration of \$1,500. They then raised the roof and remodelled the same at an additional expense of about \$1,800, so that they now have elegant apartments 24x110 feet in size; the main lodge room being 24x60 feet in dimensions. The chapter rents the use of the apartments of the Blue Lodge. The lodge has a membership at present of about 75, and is in a very flourishing condition. The regular communications are on Monday evenings on or before the full moon in each month.

Jerseyville chapter No. 140, Royal Arch Masons, was organized, under dispensation, Feb. 4, 1870, by John M. Pierson, G. H. P. The charter was

granted to the organization, Oct. 7, 1870, the charter members being, George L. Hassett, Robert M. Knapp, Andrew Jackson, Smith M. Titus, J. B. Schröder, John N. Squier, Morris R. Locke, L. P. Squier, W. H. Hassett, M. D. Robbins, James S. Daniels, N. F. Smith, J. H. Belt, Charles E. Miner, James A. Locke, Stephen H. Bowman, Robert Newton and Hiram McClusky. The first officers were, George L. Hassett, M. E. H. P.; Robert M. Knapp, E. K.; Morris R. Locke, E. S. At the election held Dec. 12, 1870, the following officers were elected: Geo. L. Hassett, E. H. P.; M. D. Robbins, E. K.; J. B. Schröder, E. S.; James Daniels, C. of H.; C. E. Miner, P. S.; Morris R. Locke, R. A. C.; J. G. Marston, G. M. 3d V.; N. F. Smith, G. M. 2d V.; J. K. Cadwallader, G. M. 1st V.; J. A. Locke, treas.; S. H. Bowman, sec.; L. P. Squier, sent. 1871—Morris R. Locke, M. E. H. P.; George L. Hassett, E. K.; S. H. Bowman, E. S.; M. D. Robbins, sec.; Jas. A. Locke, treas.; J. S. Daniels, C. of H.; C. E. Miner, P. S.; J. G. Marston, R. A. C.; Al. Brinton, G. M. of 3d V.; N. T. Smith, G. M. of 2d V.; D. M. Houghtlin, G. M. of 1st V.; L. C. Irvin, sent. 1872—Chas. E. Miner, M. E. H. P.; Morris R. Locke, E. K.; J. W. Phillips, E. S.; J. S. Daniels, C. of H.; J. G. Marston, P. S.; D. M. Houghtlin, R. A. C.; B. F. Calhoun, G. M. of 3d V.; L. Y. McAdams, G. M. of 2d V.; S. B. Clapp, G. M. of 1st V.; S. H. Bowman, sec.; J. A. Locke, treas.; L. H. Halliday, sent. 1873—Morris R. Locke, M. E. H. P.; Robert Newton, E. K.; Jarrett Grimes, E. S.; J. S. Daniels, C. of H.; D. M. Houghtlin, P. S.; J. G. Marston, R. A. C.; A. Brinton, G. M. of 3d V.; B. F.

Calhoun, G. M. of 2d V.; C. E. Miner, G. M. of 1st V.; J. A. Locke, treas.; L. P. Squier, sec.; R. M. Knapp, sent. 1874—Morris R. Locke, M. E. H. P.; Edward Colean, E. K.; Robert Newton, E. S.; J. S. Daniels, C. of H.; C. E. Miner, P. S.; J. G. Marston, R. A. C.; J. G. Irwin, G. M. of 3d V.; D. M. Houghtlin, G. M. of 2d V.; B. F. Calhoun, G. M. of 1st V.; Theodore S. Chapman, sec.; S. H. Bowman, treas.; J. A. Locke, sent. 1875—Morris R. Locke, M. E. H. P.; L. P. Squier, E. K.; H. N. Belt, E. S.; J. S. Daniels, C. of H.; C. E. Miner, P. S.; J. G. Marston, R. A. C.; D. M. Houghtlin, G. M. of 3d V.; B. F. Calhoun, G. M. of 2d V.; L. Y. McAdams, G. M. of 1st V.; J. A. Locke, sec.; S. H. Bowman, treas.; James Eads, sent. 1876—Morris R. Locke, M. E. H. P.; L. P. Squier, E. K.; H. N. Belt, E. S.; J. S. Daniels, C. of H.; C. E. Miner, P. S.; J. G. Marston, R. A. C.; D. M. Houghtlin, G. M. 3d V.; O. B. Hamilton, G. M. 2d V.; S. Bothwell, G. M. 1st V.; J. A. Locke, sec.; S. H. Bowman, treas.; N. F. Smith, sent. 1877—Morris R. Locke, M. E. H. P.; L. P. Squier, E. K.; A. K. Van Horne, E. S.; J. A. Locke, sec.; S. H. Bowman, treas.; J. S. Daniels, C. of H.; C. E. Miner, P. S.; O. B. Hamilton, R. A. C.; J. G. Marston, G. M. 3d V.; D. M. Houghtlin, G. M. 2d V.; J. W. Clark, G. M. 1st V.; B. F. Calhoun, sent. 1878—C. E. Miner, M. E. H. P.; L. P. Squier, E. K.; R. Newton, E. S.; J. G. Marston, C. of H.; J. S. Daniels, P. S.; O. B. Hamilton, R. A. C.; A. K. Van Horne, G. M. 3d V.; M. R. Locke, G. M. 2d V.; B. F. Calhoun, G. M. 1st V.; J. A. Locke, sec.; S. H. Bowman, treas.; Horace M. Lobbs, sent. 1879—

C. E. Miner, M. E. H. P.; L. P. Squier, E. K.; J. T. Grimes, E. S.; J. G. Marston, C. of H.; J. S. Daniels, P. S.; O. B. Hamilton, R. A. C.; A. K. Van Horne, G. M. 3d V.; Morris R. Locke, G. M. 2d V.; T. S. Chapman, G. M. 1st V.; J. A. Locke, sec.; S. H. Bowman, treas.; Robert Newton, sent. For 1880 there was no election, and the old officers held over for the next year. 1881—C. E. Miner, M. E. H. P.; A. M. Slaten, E. K.; J. K. Cadwallader, E. S.; J. G. Marston, C. of H.; J. S. Daniels, P. S.; D. M. Houghtlin, R. A. C.; L. Y. McAdams, G. M. 3d V.; A. K. VanHorne, G. M. 2d V.; H. C. Terry, G. M. 1st V.; Edward Colean, treas.; Morris R. Locke, sec.; Erasmus Fries, sent. 1882—C. E. Miner, M. E. H. P.; George Sumrall, E. K.; L. P. Squier, E. S.; J. G. Marston, C. of H.; J. S. Daniels, P. S.; D. M. Houghtlin, R. A. C.; S. H. Bowman, treas.; Morris R. Locke, sec.; A. K. VanHorne, G. M. 3d V.; E. Fries, G. M. 2d V.; T. S. Chapman, G. M. 1st V.; L. Y. McAdams, sent. 1883—T. S. Chapman, M. E. H. P.; George Sumrall, E. K.; J. Pike, E. S.; J. G. Marston, C. of H.; A. K. VanHorne, P. S.; J. K. Cadwallader, R. A. C.; W. Eads, G. M. 3d V.; Amos Stroud, G. M. 2d V.; George C. Cockrell, G. M. 1st V.; Morris R. Locke, sec.; J. S. Daniels, treas.; James Eads, sent. 1884—J. G. Marston, M. E. H. P.; Edward Colean, E. K.; E. Fries, E. S.; C. E. Miner, C. of H.; A. K. VanHorne, P. S.; D. Houghtlin, R. A. C.; T. S. Chapman, G. M. 3d V.; A. P. Stroud, G. M. 2d V.; George Sumrall, G. M. 1st V.; J. S. Daniels, treas.; Morris R. Locke, sec.; William Eads, sent. The finance committee for 1885

is composed of J. G. Marston, Edward Colean and Erasmus Fries. Regular convocations are held on the first Monday after the full moon of each month.

Lowe Post, No. 295, G. A. R., held its first charter meeting July 6, 1883, and the following charter members were mustered in by Commander John G. Mack, of Springfield: H. C. Bull, J. H. Duffield, A. J. Osborn, John Powell, W. H. Coulthard, C. F. Cruser, S. P. Clendennen, G. H. Sturtevant, John E. Boynton, Charles Doerge, William La Rue, John H. Price, G. C. Cockrell, J. S. Malotte, E. L. H. Barry, Stephen Catt, John Fraser and William F. Gambel. Officers were elected at the first meeting, as follows: J. H. Duffield, P. C.; A. J. Osborn, S. V. C.; Chas. Doerge, J. V. C.; J. S. Malotte, Adj.; W. H. Coulthard, Q. M.; E. L. H. Barry, surgeon; Rev. Stephen Catt, chaplain; John Powell, O. D.; H. C. Bull, O. G.; N. C. Beaty, S. M.; G. H. Sturtevant, Q. S. At the election held in Jan., 1884, the following officers were chosen: J. M. Page, P. C.; A. J. Osborn, S. V. C.; Chas. Doerge, J. V. C.; J. S. Malotte, Adj.; A. J. Everts, Chap.; W. H. Coulthard, Q. M.; E. L. H. Barry, Surg.; G. H. Sturtevant, Q. S.; S. P. Clendennen, O. G.; J. H. Duffield, O. D. For 1885, the officers are as follows: A. J. Osborn, P. C.; Chas. Doerge, S. V. C.; J. H. Sturtevant, J. V. C.; J. S. Malotte, Adj.; Wm. La Rue, Q. M.; J. M. Page, O. D.; Edward Slatetrly, O. G.; E. L. H. Barry, Surg.; D. C. Witze, Chap.; Henry Doenges, Q. M.; Wm. Coulthard, S. M. The post is in good condition, and has a membership of about 55 on its rolls. Meetings are held on the evenings of

the second and fourth Tuesday in each month, in Sons of Temperance hall.

Jerseyville lodge No. 53, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 3, 1849, at the court house in Jerseyville by District Deputy Grand Master Raynor, of Collinsville, assisted by T. P. Ash, N. G., and six other officers and members of Alton lodge No. 2. The five charter members were: Peyton C. Walker, A. C. Hutchison, Dr. James Bringham, deceased, and Samuel Cohen and C. H. Roberts. The members initiated on that evening were: William Yates, Dr. J. C. Perry, N. L. Adams, A. P. Staats, R. L. Hill (all now deceased), P. Silloway, Geo. E. Warren, C. F. Burke and Jon. Plowman. The first officers were: Wm. Yates, N. G.; R. L. Hill, V. G.; C. H. Roberts, Sec.; Jon. Plowman, Treas. The first hall used by the lodge was erected by it in 1851, by stock subscription of the members. There were 180 shares, of \$10 each, the lodge subscribing at first 17½ shares, and ultimately purchasing the remainder. This hall was on Main street, on the present site of D. G. and H. N. Wyekoff's new brick store, and was a two-story frame building, 25x60 feet, the hall on the second floor, and a store below. The cost of the lot and building was \$2,200. The lodge occupied this hall until Jan., 1871, when they took possession of their present one, in a three-story brick building on west Pearl street. This edifice was erected by B. C. Van Dervoort and the lodge, and the former putting up the first two stories, and the lodge the third. The cost of the hall and furniture was \$3,200. The old hall property was sold for \$2,500. The lodge property is now valued at \$3,000. They are in a

prosperous condition, and have a fund of \$3,100 at interest. The present membership is 65; total number of names on the roll, 352; past grands, 72; died; 50. The officers for the ensuing year are: J. H. Richards, N. G.; C. H. Blish, V. G.; Geo. M. Cockrell, Sec.; Benj. Barnett, P. S.; C. S. Daniels, Treas.; H. W. Fisher, acting P. G. Meetings are held at the hall of the lodge every Thursday evening. The annual revenue is \$630.

Jerseyville Encampment, No. 20. I. O. O. F., was instituted July 6, 1852, by Grand Patriarch James E. Starr, assisted by J. P. Beaumont, H. P.; Wm. Shattuck, S. W.; A. S. Barry, J. W.; B. F. Barry, scribe, with the following charter members: Rev. L. P. Grosvenor, P. C. Walker, Wright Casey, Edwin A. Casey, A. L. Knapp, N. L. Adams, all now deceased, and C. H. Roberts. The first officers elected were: L. P. Grosvenor, C. P.; E. A. Casey, H. P.; N. L. Adams, S. W.; C. H. Roberts, scribe; Wright Casey, treas. At the same meeting, the following members were elected and initiated: William Yates, A. M. Blackburn, both now deceased, Geo. E. Warren, B. B. Hamilton and H. O. Goodrich. The encampment suspended its organization, and the last meeting was held, June 20, 1859. It was reorganized July 16, 1867, and has since enjoyed prosperity. The present membership is 69; 109 names appear on the roll. Of the present members of the encampment, Patriarch Walter E. Carlin has been grand worthy patriarch of the grand encampment of Illinois, and is representative for the third time to the sovereign grand lodge of the United States, and Patri-

arch J. S. Carr is the present deputy grand master of the grand lodge of Illinois.

Antioch lodge No. 65, Knights of Pythias, is one of the leading secret organizations of Jerseyville. A meeting for the formation of such a lodge was held Feb. 7, 1876. An organization was effected, under auspicious circumstances, with the following charter members: Geo. W. Herdman, Geo. C. Cockrell, H. D. Stelle, Elias Cockrell, W. S. Bowman, J. P. Holcomb, William L. Scott, Henry Nevius, R. B. Leak, Barclay Wedding, G. M. Eaton, A. H. Barrett, C. E. Casey, Henry T. Nail, John Wiley, S. J. Snedeker, J. H. Bothwell, J. I. McGready, H. D. Field, and W. H. Edgar. The first officers elected were: G. W. Herdman, C. C.; H. T. Nail, B. C.; G. M. Eaton, M. E.; G. C. Cockrell, M. F.; H. D. Stelle, K. R. & S.; A. H. Barrett, M. A.; H. Nevius, I. G.; John Wiley, O. G.; W. M. Jackson, P. C.; W. S. Bowman, P. Their hall is in the postoffice building, owned by R. C. Gledhill, and is 25x40 feet in area. It is handsomely and appropriately furnished. This lodge was at one time among the most prosperous in the state, but of late years the interest has died out to some extent. The number of members in good standing at the present time is 43. The officers for the ensuing term are: J. W. McEvers, P. C.; E. A. R. Myers, C. C.; J. L. Jarboe, V. C.; Elias Cockrell, M. E.; J. R. Colean, M. F.; C. S. Blish, K. R. & S.; E. L. H. Barry, Jr., M. A.; E. L. H. Barry, Sr., I. G.; Fred Armstrong, O. G.

Apollo lodge No. 877, K. of H., was organized Feb. 11, 1878, by D. G. D.,

John B. Booker, of the grand lodge K. of H., of Illinois, with 20 charter members, to-wit: James Eads, John W. Vinson, Caleb Du Hadway, Joseph Malotte, Clarence M. Hamilton, Oscar B. Hamilton, Ludlow P. Squiers, Augustus K. Van Horne, George F. Walker, Joseph M. Page, Frank W. Smith, Richard G. Fain, George E. Warren, Jr., Ellis E. Whitehead, James S. Daniels, Joshua Pike, Charles E. Miner, Milton E. Ellingwood, John C. Darby and William F. Krotzsch. The first officers were as follows: John W. Vinson, P. D.; Charles E. Miner, D.; James S. Daniels, V. D.; Ludlow P. Squiers, A. D.; Oscar B. Hamilton, R.; Joseph M. Page, F. R.; John C. Darby, treas.; Richard G. Fain, chap.; Joseph Malotte, G. E.; Geo. E. Warren, G. N.; T. W. Smith, S.; Clarence M. Hamilton, James Eads and Caleb Du Hadway, trustees. The present officers are. John C. Gaskill, P. D.; Henry F. Bayer, D.; Frank W. Roerig, V. D.; Henry A. McClintock, A. D.; Lewis R. Meyers, R.; Clarence M. Hamilton, F. R.; Joel E. Cory, treas.; William H. Parker, chap.; Casper Sabo, G.; John Mode, S.; James S. Daniels, John W. Vinson and Joshua Pike, trustees. The present membership is 68, and the lodge is in good condition at present. The membership is composed of some of the most prominent citizens of Jerseyville, and the county of Jersey.

Jerseyville Division, No. 16, Sons of Temperance was the first lodge of a secret order, not only in the city of Jerseyville, but in Jersey county as well. It was first organized August 4, 1847, with the following officers: B. C. Woods, W. P.; A. B. Morean, W. A.; Wm. B. Nevins, R. S.; Thomas L. Me-

Gill, A. R. S.; W. J. West, F. S.; Chas. H. Knapp, Treas.; Amos Brown, chap.; Peyton C. Walker, Cond.; A. P. Staats, A. C.; George Wharton, I. S.; Francis Osborn, O. S.; Elihu J. Palmer, P. W. P. The interest gradually died out, and finally meetings were no longer held, and the division was disbanded. This division was reorganized February 11, 1878, by Grand Worthy Patriarch Rev. J. Nate, of the grand division of Sons of Temperance of Illinois. The charter members were: Henry Gill, Lewis R. Myers, Wm. F. Gammel, Johnson Norris, Daniel McFain, George Morley, Eli D. Walker, Henry Delicate, Wm. H. Pogue, Benjamin C. Clayton, Daniel W. Phillips, Oscar B. Hamilton, Stephen Catt, James A. Barr, James C. Ross, George W. West, Francis Osborn, Lewis R. Phelps, Francis R. Dutton, Norman E. Landon, Charles W. Enos, N. H. Landon, and Wm. McBride. The officers elected to serve the first term were the following: Daniel McFain, P. W. P.; James A. Barr, W. P.; Benjamin Clayton, W. A.; Oscar B. Hamilton, R. S.; Chas. W. Enos, A. R. S.; Wm. H. Callender, F. S.; Alfred Preece, treas.; Hengy Delicate, chap.; Wm. McBride, cond.; Wm. Eads, A. C.; James C. Ross, I. S.; Johnson Norris, O. S. The division organized with 30 members and advanced to 200. At present the membership is 67. The officers are as follows: Ella Daniels, W. P.; J. H. Duffield, W. A.; Frank W. Embley, P. W. P.; Lewis R. Myers, R. S.; Lawrence Enos, A. R. S.; A. J. Osborn, F. S.; Mrs. James A. Barr, treas.; Mrs. J. E. Boynton, chap.; Keller Maxwell, cond.; Jennie Davis, A. C.; Emma Daniels, I. S.; Norman Landon, O. S.

Jerseyville Lodge, No. 87, Independent Order of Mutual Aid, was instituted and charter granted, July 20, 1880. The charter members were as follows: R. P. Shackelford, William Ford, Peter Dolan, Thos. A. Davis, William E. Hibble, H. Z. Gill, Phillip Block, John Mode, Henry Heller, Frederick Hartzen, David M. Zeller, Christian Harms, Joseph W. Van Cleve, John W. Vinson, John M. Waller, Charles A. Edgar, Conrad Borger, Frederick Hund, Frederick Nagel, C. F. Hawkins, Geo. W. Wolfe, and G. W. Sheffer. The first officers were: R. P. Shackelford, P. P.; Wm. Ford, Pres.; Peter Dolan, V. P.; T. O. Davis, R. S.; W. E. Hibble, F. S.; H. Z. Gill, treas.; J. W. Van Cleve, chaplain; John Mode, I. G.; Christian Harms, O. G.; Fred Hartzen, conductor; D. W. Zeller, Henry Heller and Phillip Block, trustees. There is now a membership of 16, all in good standing; they have no debts, the state order has paid off its indebtedness, and a season of prosperity now opens before the local lodge. There have been no deaths in their ranks since organization. The officers for the year 1885 are—Henry Heller, P.; Geo. H. Wolfe, V. P.; John C. Gaskill, R. S.; Robert Schmidt, F. S.; Phillip Block, treas.; Christian Harms, conductor; Conrad Borger, I. G.; Frederick Zimmerli, O. G.; John W. Vinson, Geo. H. Wolfe and Henry Heller, trustees. Meetings are held on the first and third Monday in each month, in the hall over Hamilton's store. The lodge has been represented at the grand lodge meetings once each by H. C. Gill and T. A. Davis, and twice by Phillip Block. The latter is also representative to the next grand

lodge, which meets in Springfield, in Feb., 1886.

MUNICIPAL.

The town of Jerseyville was first incorporated, as such on the 21st day of July, 1837. The first officers were: John W. Lott, president of the board of trustees; E. M. Daley, clerk; Samuel L. McGill, George W. Collins and Richard Graham, board of trustees.

It was incorporated as a city, Feb. 21, 1867, at which time the following were elected the first officers, under the new organization: Marcus E. Bayley, mayor; George H. Jackson, clerk; Jas. S. Daniels, marshal; King & Pinero, attorneys; N. Wallace, constable, and Andrew Jackson, John L. White, Geo. Egelhoff and James S. Blythe, aldermen.

The following are the present officers: E. L. H. Barry, mayor; Will Hanley, clerk; Henry Whyte, marshal; Thomas F. Ferns, attorney; G. M. Eaton, A. K. Van Horne, John Fox, F. J. Bertman, Geo. Egelhoff Henry Nevius, J. S. Daniels, and J. A. Shephard, aldermen.

NEWSPAPERS.

Jerseyville now has four newspapers. One of these is of daily issue, while the other three are weekly publications. In this line of enterprise, Jerseyville will rank with her sister cities of similar size. For the histories of her newspapers of to-day, as well as of those of by-gone days, the reader is referred to the chapter on the Press of the county.

CEMETERY.

The Jerseyville cemetery occupies a portion of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 21. It was

surveyed and platted by Henry M. Chase, county surveyor, July 17, 1856. The plat was recorded July 19, signed by A. B. Morean, president, and A. M. Blackburn, clerk of the council of the town of Jerseyville. The premises are kept in neat order, walks are laid out through all portions of the grounds, and everything about presents such an appearance as is a source of pride to the people of the city.

PROMINENT CITIZENS.

The following sketches are of some of the prominent citizens of Jerseyville, many of whom have retired from life's busy cares, having nobly done their part in the development of the place. Many of the others are still identified with the active duties of life, and all are worthy of mention in this connection.

Isaac Snedeker, deceased, was among the prominent settlers of this county at an early date. He was born at Four-Mile Ferry, near Trenton, N. J., Nov. 22, 1812, the youngest of four sons of Isaac and Catharine Snedeker. His youthful days were spent at home under the paternal roof, and when sufficiently grown, aided in the work of the farm, and each year attended the neighboring schools a portion of the time, making fair progress in his studies until his 18th year, when a desire to do something for himself was developed by his leaving home and interesting himself in the public works, aiding in building the Trenton water-works, and when these were finished, engaging on the Delaware and Raritan canal, and from this to the building of the Camden & Amboy railroad, spending the earlier years of his

manhood in the practical duties required of him. When these great works were completed, he engaged in literary pursuits, and was employed in gathering the material and data for compiling the New Jersey Historical Gazeteer, and Map of the State, spending several years in this work until it was completed, when he settled on a farm in Monroe county, N. Y. He was early known for his public spirit, giving aid to the building up of churches and educational institutions. He connected himself with the M. E. church, and with others established the Perrington church in his neighborhood, and erected Perrington chapel, which bore the impress of his architectural direction, and was an ornament to the surrounding neighborhood—a model for other church buildings to copy from. He was one of the stewards of that church until his removal from the state. He was active in the military organization of New York, and was commissioned by Governor Marcy, Aug. 1, 1836, as one of the official staff of the 52d N. Y. Inf., Colonel E. Sutherland, commanding, with rank from June 18, 1836, holding the office until July 17, 1841, when he resigned, and was honorably mustered out by Brigadier-General Lathrop. He resided in New York until the spring of 1844, when he came to Jerseyville, Ill., where, in connection with his brother Samuel, he engaged in farming, each taking charge of parts of the business that their peculiar genius best fitted them, and for years their farming investments were very successfully managed. He early identified himself with the reformatory and educational interests of his new location, and par-

ticularly in promoting the temperance work, becoming identified with the Sons of Temperance, and one of its most active members. He was also opposed to the institution of slavery while in New York, and was president of an anti-slavery society. He believed it was wrong and opposed it with might and power, and at an early day was instrumental in organizing an anti-slavery society in this county, when it required nerve, firmness and pluck to dare to advocate their principles. He was frequently threatened, and even life endangered, because of his outspoken principles. In June, 1846, he was married to Caroline Sunderland, daughter of John Sunderland, of Trenton, N. J., and sister of his brother Samuel's wife. The union was a happy one, all through the years of his useful life. In Oct., 1849, Joseph Crabb, a justice of the peace, committed three young men, all nearly as white as himself, to the county jail, under the authority of the black laws of Illinois. Mr. Snedeker had them taken out on a writ of habeas corpus, and taken before the circuit court, and they were discharged. It is claimed that this was the first time that the black laws, under the new constitution of 1848, had been tested, and the first time a negro had been released from a common jail, by a writ of habeas corpus, in Illinois. Mr. Snedeker's first vote was cast for Henry Clay, and he voted twice for Abraham Lincoln, a warm personal friendship existing between them. At the opening, and during the civil war of 1861, there was a strong disloyal element in this county, and it required pluck and courage to stand true to principle. Mr.

Snedeker dared to come out boldly and advocate the cause of the Union, and in him the soldier boys had a true and firm friend. He was one of the chief promoters of the objects of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, a regular attendant on its sessions, and in connection with O. B. Galusha, Dr. E. S. Hull, Jonathan Huggins, A. Hilliard, W. H. Mann, Hon. A. M. Brown, D. Wier, Dr. A. G. Humphrey, H. G. Minkler, M. M. Hooton, Dr. J. Long, M. L. Dunlap, and Hon. John M. Pearson, was instrumental in promoting the cultivation of fruit in all parts of the State. He never failed to attend the annual meeting of the society and take an active part in their deliberations, impressing his practical knowledge and embodying it in their reports. His labors in this connection were not confined to this State but he attended the Missouri State Horticultural Society meetings, and took part in its deliberations. He was eminently a social man. Blessed with abundance, he never was so happy as when dispensing hospitality to his friends. In his family relations he was most happy. Isaac Snedeker departed this life July 4, 1877, at his home, after a sickness of nearly one year, terminating in cancer of the stomach. He contained within himself all the good qualities of head and heart that ennoble a man, and should be emulated. Of him it can truly be said, "being dead, he yet speaketh," for he will live in the remembrance of a large circle of friends for many years. Mrs. Caroline Snedeker resides with her son Orville, in Jerseyville.

Hon. Orville A. Snedeker, lawyer and real estate dealer, was born June

12, 1848, at Jerseyville. He was educated in the public schools of Jerseyville, and entered Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, and graduated, after which he spent two years in Chicago in mercantile life and reading law, and graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Business College; then he returned to Jerseyville and spent a year in the law office of Judge R. A. King, after which he was admitted to practice law in the supreme court, and has ever since been in practice here, being licensed to practice in all the courts. He also deals extensively in real estate, which business occupies much of his time. He was married in 1873 to Emma L. Dalzell, of Philadelphia. They are the parents of two children—Isaac and Samuel Frank.

Sam'l J. Snedeker, the other son of Isaac Snedeker, was born in this county Aug. 7, 1851. He is the youngest of the children, and was brought up on the farm, remaining with his parents until 21 years old. He then rented land in Jerseyville township, which he cultivated until 1877, when he purchased 80 acres on section 22. He is still living on the old homestead, and now owns 226 acres of good land. He was married Oct. 12, 1875, to Anna E. Dalzell, in Philadelphia, a daughter of David and Marietta Dalzell, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Philadelphia. They are the parents of four children—Harriet M., David, Orville G. and Olanas O. Mr. Snedeker is a member of the I. O. O. F., lodge No. 53, and of the K. of P. No. 20, and with his wife is a member of the Baptist church. He is a genial, whole-souled gentleman, and has the

respect of the people of the community in which he lives, to a marked degree.

The Edgar family, from which Col. William H. Edgar is descended, emigrated from Scotland more than 200 years ago, and settled on the Rahway river, in New Jersey, on a homestead which is still in the family name. William S., a native of Philadelphia, Penn., was born on the 22d of Dec., 1816; son of Alexander A. Edgar and Sarah Elizabeth, nee Crowell, both of whom were natives of Essex county, N. J., and consistent members of the Society of Friends. In 1833, removing to the west, they settled in St. Clair county, Ill. The son had enjoyed good educational privileges in his native place, and upon his removal to the west with his family, was sent to Marion College, Missouri, an institution noted for its strong anti-slavery principles. After two years of close application, his health becoming impaired, he closed his studies, and, for a time, engaged in teaching. His early tastes had led him to choose the medical profession, and at the close of his engagement he began the study of medicine in the office of Drs. White & Tiffin, at St. Louis. After one year spent in blistering, bleeding, cupping and leeching, as was then the custom, he returned to Marion College, with improved health, intending to complete the full course of study. Before he graduated, however, the slavery agitation became so strong, and popular opinion so opposed the school, that it was obliged to close up. One incident will serve to illustrate the state of the public mind, on one occasion. When Rev. Dr. Nelson, president of the college, was officiating at a camp meeting,

a Mr. Muldron handed him, to read, a notice of an anti-slavery meeting. A noted pro-slavery man, Dr. Bosley, of Palmyra, had threatened to kill the first man who should read another notice of that character, and, true to his word, rushed upon Dr. Nelson, with an uplifted sword-cane. Muldron, who observed the movement, sprang in front of him, and received the blow intended for Nelson, drawing and exposing the glittering blade; at the same time drawing a jack-knife he stabbed Bosley in the chest, inflicting a wound from which he recovered only after a long period of intense suffering. Muldron was tried and acquitted. After leaving this institution Mr. Edgar entered the medical department of Kemper College, now Missouri Medical College, and graduated from the same in the spring of 1842. After pursuing his profession in Collinsville, Ill., for a few years, he went to St. Louis and remained till 1853, and at that time removed to Jacksonville, Ill., in order to give his family the advantage of its superior educational facilities. At the opening of the war, 1861, his sympathies were at once enlisted in the Union cause, and after several months of efficient service in mustering troops for the service, and awakening a spirit of patriotism, he was on the 1st of Sept., 1861, commissioned surgeon of the 32d Ill. Inf. His first service was at Fort Donelson, connected with which are some most interesting incidents. On leaving the transport at Fort Henry he observed a family group, consisting of the father (colonel of an Ill. Reg.), his wife and two small children. After some earnest words with his wife, the colonel, with quick,

nervous steps, left the boat, mounted his horse and galloped away. As the wife saw him vanish from sight, she uttered in a suppressed voice, "The last of my husband!" sank into a chair, and buried her face in her hands. Observing her mental agony, Dr. Edgar ventured a word of consolation, to which the lady replied, "You don't know my husband," and again buried her face. At the close of the first day at Fort Donelson, as the wounded were being gathered in, who can imagine the doctor's emotion, upon entering a cabin, used as a temporary hospital, to find the dead body of the same Illinois colonel, shot through the forehead. Then did he comprehend the significance of the words, "You don't know my husband!" Among the wounded under his charge here were Cols. John A. Logan and William R. Morrison. Logan's wound seemed only sufficient to irritate and arouse him; he vowed that he would take the command over the rebel works next day. He consolingly assured Morrison that he would recover; that his wounds were just sufficient to send him to congress, and that his political fortune was made. Next day both were sore enough to keep quiet. On the morning after the severe fighting, the doctor went to Gen. Grant to ascertain some facts respecting the wounded under his care. The general was at breakfast, and, seeing the doctor, said, "Go tell those wounded men the rebels have hung up the white flag in the fort. Go, doctor, and tell those poor fellows at once." Hastening back he delivered his message, and at once there went up a shout for the old flag that made the woods resound.

The news doubtless saved many a life, the object which the general had in view when he communicated it. After the battle of Shiloh, George Johnson, the rebel governor of Kentucky, was brought upon the boat a wounded prisoner. He was shot through the bladder, and when told by the doctor that the wound was fatal, he said, "We have fought for constitutional liberty, and all is lost." He died during the night. From the west, Dr. Edgar accompanied General Sherman's army on the Atlanta expedition to Atlanta. By the early date of his commission, he ranked the surgeons of his division, and during most of the war acted as surgeon-in-chief of the 4th Div., 17th A. C. After the fall of Atlanta, he was ordered by the army medical director to the hospital at Cairo, Ill., where he served till the close of the war, and was mustered out after four years' active service, having made for himself a most worthy record. Returning to his home in Jacksonville, he resumed his practice, but soon found that the country practice was more than his impaired health could endure, and accordingly, in 1869, removed to St. Louis, and there engaged in his profession. In 1872 he became editor of the *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*, and in 1873 was duly elected vice-president of the Medical Editors' Association of the United States, and in the following year, president of the same. In his religious communion, Dr. Edgar was formerly connected with the Presbyterian church, but in later years embraced Unitarian views. He was married, Nov. 1, 1839, in Burlington, Ia., to Lavania Phelps James, daughter of Judge

William James, of Livingston county, N. Y., and by her has four sons and one daughter. His eldest son, William Henry, graduated from Jacksonville college, in 1861, and served, with rank of lieutenant, in the 32d Ill. Another son, Charles, enlisted in the same regiment, and was afterward made an assistant surgeon. Edward, a third son, accompanied his father, and assisted him in the care of the sick and wounded in the Atlanta campaign. At this time he is employed as clerk in the Continental Bank, St. Louis. His youngest son, Frank, is of the firm of Edgar, Whitehead & Vandervort, dry goods merchants of Jerseyville, Ill.

Robert T. Brock, son of Tarlton F. Brock, was born Dec. 31, 1827, in the present limits of Greene county, and removed with his parents to Otter Creek Prairie, now in Jersey county, in 1829. He attended school in the neighborhood, and also the "Stone school house," and a course through Jones' Commercial College, of St. Louis, Mo., in the year 1850, which finished his school education. He was married to Mary Jane, daughter of the late Dr. Isaac N. Piggott, in the year 1855. He was a merchant at Grafton during 1856, 1857 and 1858, and removed to St. Louis in 1859. He was secretary of the war relief committee, of St. Louis, Mo., during the late war, and was elected to the general assembly of Missouri, from the city of St. Louis, for the years 1867 and 1868. He was collector of water rates for the city of St. Louis for four years. He was a clerk in the registered letter and money order department of the St. Louis postoffice for two years. He removed back to Jersey county in

1874, and to Jerseyville in 1875, where he is now engaged in the real estate and conveyancing business, and is a notary public and abstractor of land titles.

Frederick S. Davenport, a native of Nottingham, England, was born Feb. 17, 1825, being the eldest of the six children of Edwin C. and Elizabeth (Palmer) Davenport. Edwin C. Davenport, was educated for the ministry, but afterwards engaged in the manufacture of lace. When the subject of this sketch was six years old, his parents removed to France, and he resided two years at Calais, three years at Caen, and nine years at Rouen, remaining in that country till 20 years of age, there receiving his education. When he was about 14 years old, an English company commenced the construction of a railroad between Paris and Rouen. For this company, Frederick acted as interpreter between the English and French, and being naturally apt, and possessed of much mechanical ingenuity, he became interested in engineering, of which he made a study. At the age of 20 years, he returned to England, locating in London, where he served a wealthy ship-building firm, as machinist and draughtsman, till 1857. At that date he immigrated to America and came, soon after, to Jerseyville, where his brother, Lancelot, had previously settled. Here he found work in his line, somewhat scarce, but he put up engines and machinery in various mills, succeeding thus, by the exercise of strict economy, in making a living. In the year 1864, David Beaty, a prominent farmer of this county, brought to him, for repairs, a gang plow, a rudely constructed affair, which was manufactured

in Kentucky. Mr. Davenport immediately set to work to make improvements upon the same, and in the autumn of the same year, took out his first patent for a riding gang-plow. The next patent granted him was on a device for indicating low water in steam boilers. He has since patented a Diamond mill-stone dresser, and also a wind power, for operating farm pumps, a number of other useful and ingenious contrivances; having been granted altogether, thirteen patents, several of which are upon plows. He has realized some money upon each of his inventions, but his greatest success has been his latest patent, the "F. S. Davenport New Model Plow," which he sold to the Jerseyville manufacturing company, for \$8,000. He has, during the last 17 years, connected with his other pursuits, that of solicitor of patents, and so conducts all of his own cases, as well as many for other parties. He has for many years, been deeply interested in astronomy and made a study of optical instruments, and has constructed three telescopes, the last of which was completed in 1876. It is a six foot instrument, with a four inch object glass. He has in his possession, a fine turning lathe, which he made while in London, doing all of the work upon it after eight p. m. He has also a large collection of electrical, chemical and philosophical apparatus, the work of his own hands, and unique in structure, which has occupied, for its production and elaboration, nearly all the spare time of many of the best years of his life. He has quite an extensive cabinet of geological and entomological specimens, also a fine scientific and general

library. He is a deep thinker and profound reasoner as well as a mechanical genius. He was married July 15, 1847, in London, England, to Mary Lockley. They had two children, one of whom died in infancy, and one, Ada, is living. Mr. Davenport has never connected himself with any church or society. He is a man who takes much pride in having a pleasant home and is always ready to spend money freely for anything to add to home comfort, but never lives beyond his income, and rejoices in the consciousness that whatever he has achieved or acquired, is the fruit of an industrious and frugal life.

Prentiss D. Cheney was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1836, and was but six weeks old when the family started for Jersey county. On their arrival here he was three months old, the journey having occupied six weeks. He was brought up in this county, receiving his education under the tuition of Penuel Corbett. In 1851 he entered the recorder's office of Jersey county, where he was employed in writing two years. He then clerked for a time in the general store of Alex. B. Morean. In 1854, when A. M. Blackburn established a bank, Mr. Cheney entered his employ. Three years later he went to Carlinsville, where for two years he had charge of a bank for Chesnut & Blackburn. In 1859 he was married to Catharine M. D'Arcy, daughter of Dr. Edward A. D'Arcy, and returned to Jerseyville, where in partnership with Dr. D'Arcy he established the banking house of D'Arcy & Cheney, which continued till 1866. He then went to New York city and engaged in banking at No. 27 Wall street, being a member of

the firm of Murray & Cheney. He continued in business there nearly three years, after which he returned to Jerseyville, where he has since dealt in real estate. Mrs. Cheney died in 1877, leaving two children, one of whom died within thirty days after the death of its mother. One son, Alexander, is now living. Mr. Cheney is a Knight Templar. He is now president of the Jersey county fair.

William Embley, architect, is a native of Mercer county, N. J., born Dec. 25, 1826. His father, Joseph Embley, was also born in New Jersey, and was by trade, a contractor and builder, but in later years, settled on a farm. His mother, Nancy (Mount) Embley, was born in the same state. William Embley, in early life, became familiar with the carpenter trade, and soon applied himself to the study of architecture, becoming well versed in that science. In 1848 he was united in marriage with Mary E. Prime. Six years later, he removed to Illinois and settled at Jerseyville, several of his friends having previously located here. Mr. Embley engaged here, in contracting and building, and the study of architecture. The latter business gradually increased until in 1865, he abandoned contracting and devoted his attention entirely to architecture. Specimens of his work may be seen from the Atlantic coast, westward to Denver, Col. Nearly all of the best buildings in Jersey and adjoining counties, were planned by him, and testify to his skill and good taste. He has the plan for the new Jersey county court house, now complete. Mr. and Mrs. Embley have had six children, of whom the eldest three died with scar-

let fever, soon after they removed to Jerseyville. The three now living are—William Franklin, Augustus Newell, and Alta Leaha. Mr. Embley has always acted with the democratic party, and although he has no time to devote to politics, he has frequently been chosen by his fellow-citizens to serve them in local office. He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity.

James H. Wedding, deceased, a pioneer of 1834, was born in the District of Columbia in 1783. His parents were of English stock, but American born. He received a good education, being particularly well versed in navigation and surveying. He was united in marriage with Nancy Masters, also a native of the District of Columbia. He was one of minute men during the war of 1812, and was called out at the battle when the British took Washington. In 1814 he moved to Scioto county, O., where he followed farming, and from whence he removed to Jersey county in 1834. He first stopped at Grafton, then resided two seasons upon a farm near Jerseyville. In the meantime his son Thomas Wedding came to Jersey county in 1835, and entered land on the Illinois river bottom, in what is now Rosedale township, and Mr. Wedding went there to live with him. His death occurred in 1837 and that of Mrs. Wedding in 1841. They had a family of eight children, of whom Thomas, the oldest, and Benjamin, the youngest, are the only ones now in the land of the living. Mrs. Wedding was a devoted christian woman and a consistent member of the M. E. church.

Capt. Oliver Marston, deceased, came to Jersey county in 1842, and settled on

a farm in Piasa township, where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1856. Capt. Marston was born in the town of Marston Mills, Cape Cod, Mass., in 1804. At an early age he became a sailor, and for 27 years followed a seafaring life. He was for a number of years captain of a vessel. He was married in Philadelphia, Penn., to Elizabeth Powers, July 22, 1826, who survived him in life, her death occurring in 1879. They reared eight children, two of whom, are now living. Two died in infancy in Philadelphia. Four lived to maturity, and died in Jersey county; and two, Joseph G. and Samuel T., are now living in this county. Capt. Marston was made an Odd Fellow in 1832, joining Washington lodge No. 2, of Philadelphia. He continued a member of that organization during the remainder of his life. Politically he was a supporter of the whig party. He was a Universalist in religion, his wife being of Quaker faith.

Ambrose S. Wyckoff was the first of this name, who settled within the present limits of Jersey county, locating in 1832, in what is now Mississippi township. The following year he was joined here by his wife and children, and continued to reside here until his death, which occurred in 1872. His first wife was formerly Elizabeth Hammer, of New York. She died in 1837, leaving two children, one of whom is still living—John J., who now resides at Virden, Macoupin county, Ill. Mr. Wyckoff was afterward married to Sarah Gilder, and by this union, had six children—William, Sherburne, Spencer, Ambrose B., Charles and Elizabeth. Mrs. Wyckoff is still living,

and now resides with her son, Ambrose B., in Philadelphia. The latter is a lieutenant in the United States navy. Mr. Wyckoff was a successful farmer, and at his death owned 400 acres of land. The father of Ambrose S. Wyckoff was a native of New Jersey, was born Sept. 1767, and came here in 1835. He was by occupation a farmer, married in his native state to Jennie Barkley, and there remained until coming here. He died in this county in 1842, and Mrs. Wyckoff in 1857. They had a family of six children—John, Polly B., wife of Elijah Van Horne; Nathan, Catherine S., wife of Dr. A. R. Knapp; Ambrose S. and Samuel B.

Rev. Samuel Lynn, deceased, was born in Eastern Tennessee in August, 1803. He was educated for the ministry, and at an early age was ordained as a Presbyterian minister. For six years he was located at Springfield, Ky., for 10 years at Newport, and for the same length of time at Richwood, Ky. In 1857 he came to Jerseyville and took charge of the 2d Presbyterian church, remaining in charge to the date of his demise, which occurred in 1872. He was united in marriage in Cincinnati, O., with Frances W. Wilson, who still survives him, and is yet a resident of Jerseyville. Mr. and Mrs. Lynn were the parents of eight children, three of whom are now living—Sarah, William H. and Amanda.

Rev. Geo. Ives King, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Adams, N. Y., June 1, 1815, of New England parentage. From his grandmother—King—who was a remarkable Bible student, and a Presbyterian, he received the greater part of his re-

ligious training. He prepared for college at Lowville, N. Y., and graduated from Union College, in 1838. He studied theology at Auburn Seminary. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Columbia, at Hudson, N. Y., in April, 1840. He was married to Emily B. Sprague, Oct. 12, 1840, and died March 12, 1873. He was installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Jerseyville, in 1868, which was his last charge.

John Fox was born near Leeds, Yorkshire, Eng., June 7, 1824. When he was but six months old, his father, also John Fox, was killed in a mill. His mother was subsequently married to Dennis Cockshott. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in his native country, where in his youth he learned the milling trade in the same mill in which his father was killed. In 1854, accompanied by his half brother, Spencer Cockshott, he immigrated to the United States and came directly to Jerseyville, where they were joined one year later by their mother and sister. Here Mrs. Cockshott died in September, 1855. Mr. Fox soon after removed to Grafton and went to work in the flouring mills where he continued fourteen or fifteen years. He then returned to Jerseyville, and has since been retired from active life, having accumulated a fortune sufficient for comfort during his later years. Mr. Fox was married in 1877, to Mrs. Kate C. Marsh nee Richards. She had by her former marriage two sons, John T. and Stewart C. Mr. and Mrs. Fox have one son—Marmaduke. Mr. Fox is a member of the Episcopal church and his wife is a Baptist. He is politically a democrat and has served several years in the city council.

John Wyckoff, eldest son of John and Jennie Wyckoff, was born in New Jersey, July 31, 1790. He removed with his parents to Schoharie county, N. Y., and was reared on a farm. In 1809 he was married to Eleanor Gray, who was born in Dutchess county, N. Y. After marriage he continued to reside in New York until 1835. At that date he came to Illinois and settled in Jersey county, where he died in 1840. Mrs. Wyckoff survived him until 1871. They were the parents of ten children, only two of whom are living—David G. and Elizabeth. Those deceased are John, Nathan, Solomon, Theodore, Franklin, Charles, Augustus and James B.

George H. Jackson, son of George H. Jackson, Sr., was born in Jerseyville, in Sept., 1860. His early life was spent here, where he has always resided. He obtained his education in the Jerseyville schools, but on account of ill health, he was compelled to abandon his studies before they were fully completed. He learned the tinner's trade, but his health would not permit him to follow that occupation. He then tried railroading, but was unable to continue it. When his father was taken sick and died, he succeeded him, and now carries on the same business in the city of Jerseyville, abstracting titles, etc.

George W. Burke, an early settler and prominent citizen of Jersey county, was born in Addison county, Vt., Nov. 28, 1807, being the third child of Seth and Anna Burke, natives of Massachusetts, who moved with their parents at an early day to Vermont. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, also Seth Burke, was a veteran of the Revolutionary war, and one of the martyrs

of that struggle for liberty, as he died soon after the close of the war, from disease contracted while in the service. His father participated in the war of 1812. He (Seth) followed the occupation of farming through life. He had a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters, all except one, attaining mature years, and four are yet living. He died in the 70th year of his age, and his wife, in her 84th year. Seth Burke was a man distinguished for energy and moral worth. George W. received his early education in Onondaga county, N. Y., where his father died. He learned the blacksmith trade in that county and followed that occupation. He was first married, Dec. 26, 1836, to Sarah M. Barber, who died in Jersey county, July 21, 1851. He was again married Jan. 19, 1854, to Mrs. Elizabeth Searl, widow of Russell Searl, of Southampton, Mass. Mr. Burke came to Illinois in the fall of 1834, and entered the land on which he now lives, the next spring after his arrival. There were at that time only four families in Jerseyville. During the first year of his residence here Mr. Burke followed blacksmithing, but later, engaged in farming; also devoted much time to the improvement of his city property, and to city improvements generally. He laid out the first addition to the city of Jerseyville, in 1840, and the second, in 1858. Politically he was a whig, from christian principle an abolitionist, and as such took his stand for the right. When the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy was murdered in Alton, in 1837, Mr. Burke, with a few others, stood to the same principles for which Lovejoy suffered martyrdom, enduring the reproach and

obloquy heaped upon the early abolitionists. At the present time, when slavery is unknown through the length and breadth of this fair land, one of his most pleasing memories is that which recalls the bold and fearless stand which he then took in regard to slavery. His first church connection here was with the Congregational church, of which he was one of the deacons, and is now the only original member left. That church was formed as a protest against the pro-slavery proclivities of the Presbyterian church, and had an existence of about six years only. He then became connected with the Congregational church at Chesterfield, Macoupin county, Ill., with which he retained membership until after the war, when he united with the Presbyterian church of Jerseyville, of which he is now a member. He lives on a tract of 40 acres, within the limits of Jerseyville. The remainder, three forties, of his original homestead he has platted and sold in town lots. He owns a farm of 180 acres in Jersey township, eight miles out from the city, also a farm in Christian county. As an enterprising and public spirited citizen, Mr. Burke is well known in this community where he has spent more than 50 years of his active and busy life, and is highly esteemed for his many excellent qualities, throughout the entire county.

C. B. Eaton settled at Grafton, Jersey county, in 1863. He is a native of North Hampton, Mass., born Nov. 13, 1817, and a descendant of the seventh generation, from Francis Eaton, who came over in the May Flower. His parents were Ebenezer and Mary (Stuart) Eaton, the latter a descendant,

upon her mother's side, of Governor Mayhew, of Martha's Vineyard. Ebenezer Eaton was by trade, a contractor and builder. The subject of this sketch was educated in a private school, and at the age of 14 years, began mercantile life as clerk in a general store, in the town of Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., near where the family had located the year previous. Here, in 1838, Mr. Eaton was married to Catherine Root, a native of Phelps, Ontario county. After marriage he engaged in the dry goods business, and later, in the manufacture of edge tools, continuing the latter until 1849. In 1854, he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he operated a distillery four years. He then entered the employ of the C. & M. R. R. Co., connected with B. & O. R. R. Co., as stock agent, continuing that occupation until the breaking out of the civil war. He assisted in shipping to Washington the first beef cattle for the supply of the army. The railroad became partially destroyed, and Mr. Eaton again engaged in running a distillery, and dealing in live stock, at Cincinnati, which business he followed till 1863, when as before stated he came to Illinois and settled in Jersey county. He engaged in a distillery at Grafton two years, then abandoned it and was appointed the St. Louis agent for the stone quarries at that point. He afterward engaged in farming and stock dealing in Rosedale township, and now owns a farm there. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton had eight children born to them—E. P., now in Mississippi; George M., of the firm of Eaton & Crawford, of Jerseyville; Charles B., in Vicksburg, Miss.; Frank S., living in Quincy, Ill.; Alice, wife of

James M. Allen, of Grafton; Elizabeth, wife of C. J. Slaten, of Grafton, and Beulah C., wife of A. H. Barrett, of Jerseyville. Mrs. Eaton died September 14, 1884, and her remains were taken to Cincinnati for burial. Mr. Eaton holds the office of justice of the peace at Jerseyville, and he served two years as county supervisor from Rosedale township. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and, politically, a democrat.

Frederick Bertman, deceased, was born in Prussia, May 17, 1821. He came to the United States in 1845, and about three years later located in Alton, Ill., where he resided one year, and then came to Jerseyville and opened a tailoring establishment. He remained here engaged in the clothing and dry goods business until his decease. He was married, in 1846, to Helena Goetten, of New York. Seven children were born to them—Setta, now the wife of J. B. Eck, of Dubuque, Ia.; Minnie, wife of Lewis Casavant, of Jerseyville; John F.; Mary, wife of William Figgen, of Quincy; Frederick J.; Nellie, wife of Heber Porter; and William A. Frederick Bertman died August 25, 1882, his death being caused by gangrene of the lungs. He had for several years been subject to a cough, and during the last year of his life was afflicted with a carbuncle upon his neck, causing a severe drain upon his system, and although his cough ceased for the time being, it returned with redoubled severity on the healing of the abscess, and continued until gangrene set in. A few days previous to his decease, realizing his condition, he declared his willingness to go. He was a man having many friends and few enemies, a kind, loving husband,

an indulgent father and a good citizen. He was a great lover of music and thoroughly understood the principles of that science. He was at one time a member of the Jerseyville band. He was elected to the office of councilman, which he held one term. By industry and energy he accumulated a competency, which he left to his wife, trusting her to provide for the interests of their children. His funeral took place from the Catholic church, high mass being held by Rev. Father Harty, and was largely attended by his many friends and relatives.

Harley E. Hayes is one of the early settlers of Jersey county, having come here in 1833, from Addison county, Vt., his native place. He drove a team through from that place, for his brother-in-law, Samuel Day. Mr. Hayes was born March 14, 1813, and was therefore, 20 years of age when he came here. Samuel Day settled four miles south of the present site of Jerseyville, on section 9, T. 7 north, R. 11 west, and engaged in farming. Mr. Hayes made his home here, but was engaged in various employments. He made a trip to New Orleans, and was, for some time, employed in Alton. Dec. 19, 1837, he was united in marriage with Mary Ann Day, daughter of Samuel and Maria (Spencer) Day. She was also a native of Addison county, Vt. After marriage, Mr. Hayes purchased 80 acres of unimproved land, built a cabin and commenced housekeeping. In 1848, he sold his original 80 and purchased 120 acres in the same (Mississippi) township. This land was partially improved, but had no buildings upon it. In 1861, he again sold

his farm and bought 160 acres, all improved, in the same township. Here he built good frame buildings and followed farmed until 1866. Mrs. Hayes died in 1862, leaving one son, now a farmer of Clay county, Neb. In 1864, Mr. Hayes was married to Mary Ann Graves, nee Austin, who was born near Watertown, N. Y. In 1866 he sold his farm and removed to Jerseyville. In 1867, he was appointed assistant United States assessor, and served three years, but not liking the business, tendered his resignation, which was finally accepted. Since then he has been retired from active business. Mr. Hayes' parents were Elam and Rachel (Knickerbocker) Hayes, natives of Connecticut, but of English and German descent. They were the parents of four children—Harman B. and Harvey D., now living in Macoupin county, and Emoretta and Harley E.

William B. Nevius, son of John and Maggie (Baird) Nevius, was born in Somerset county, N. J., Nov. 2, 1813. He grew to manhood in his native state, and in his youth, learned the wagon-maker's trade, which he followed till 1837, in New Jersey. In that year he came to Illinois, and settled in Jerseyville, Jersey county, thus becoming one of the pioneers. He followed his trade here till 1851, when he went to Lee county, Ia., and engaged in farming. He remained there 18 months, then sold out, and returned to Jerseyville, and went into the milling business. In 1858 he sold his mill and engaged in general mercantile trade, on the corner now occupied by the First National Bank, becoming a member of the firm of Knapp & Nevius. This partnership

continued five years. In 1865, he purchased an interest in the Jerseyville mills, and continued a partner in the same, till the mill was destroyed by fire, since which he has been retired from active business. Mr. Nevius was for many years, an energetic and enterprising business man, and has been generally successful. He was married, in 1841, to Laura A. Goodrich, daughter of C. H. Goodrich. They are the parents of three children—Henry, a merchant of Jerseyville; Mary, wife of S. A. Holmes, of Morehead, Minn.; and Hattie A., who died at the age of 20 years. Mr. Nevius is a man of very decided convictions. He is a republican in politics, formerly a whig, and has held local office. He is a Free Mason, and a member of the First Presbyterian church. He is a public-spirited man, always taking an active part in all worthy public improvements, and has many friends.

Henry Nevius, son of William B. and Laura A. Nevius, was born in Jerseyville, July 7, 1842, and here grew to manhood. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. C, of the 61st Ill. Inf., and served until the close of the war, participating in all of the engagements of his company. He then returned to Jerseyville and engaged as clerk in a dry goods store, also worked in his father's mill. In 1868 he went to the Rocky mountains and remained there three years, during which time he was wagon-master of a government train one year; stock contractor, one year, and drove a team one year. Then, after traveling over several states and territories, returned to Jerseyville and engaged in the milling business with his father. In 1876 when the mill was

destroyed by fire, he was appointed deputy sheriff and collector, under J. M. Young and served four years. In Feb., 1880, Mr. Nevius, in partnership with William Hall, succeeded Travis & Gillham in the grocery business, the firm becoming Hall & Nevius. This partnership continued till Feb., 1885, when Mr. Nevius became sole proprietor. He carried a full and complete stock of groceries, provisions, queensware, glass, paints, oils, etc. He was married in 1879, to Miss G. A. Nott, of Jerseyville, daughter of S. B. Nott, an early settler of Fieldon. They have one child—Laura A. Mr. Nevius has been a member of the city council several years, and has also served as city clerk, and treasurer, and as a member of the board of education. He is politically a democrat, a member of the Knights of Pythias, the I. O. O. F, and a Royal Arch Mason.

H. O. Goodrich, a prominent early settler of Jerseyville, was born in Delaware county, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1819. He is the youngest of a family of three children of C. H. and Lydia A. Goodrich, who were also early settlers of this State, having come to Greene county in 1839, and soon after to Jersey. Their ancestors were English, French and Scotch. C. H. Goodrich was for eight years state's attorney for the first judicial circuit—being at that time one of the prominent lawyers of this portion of the State. He was a gentleman of polished education and in every way fitted to adorn the legal arena in which he moved as a practitioner. He died at his residence in Jerseyville in 1868.

H. O. Goodrich, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in

the Genesee, N. Y., high school, obtaining a good knowledge of the English branches. He attended school until the age of 18, soon after which he became an apprentice to learn the harness-makers's trade. He subsequently went to Towanda, Penn., and there resided about one year and a half, then came west, arriving in this county in 1840, with 75 cents capital with which to commence his western life. His first employment was working at his trade in Carrollton, though in the fall of the same year he opened a shop in Jerseyville and there continued in that business until 1846. In that year he engaged in partnership with C. H. Knapp in mercantile business, which he continued about 11 years. Upon the 21st day of June, 1847, he was married to Jane Amelia Knapp, daughter of Dr. A. R. Knapp. They had born to them three children—Adams A., Kitty and Carrie Bell. In 1857 he built a large mill and distillery at Jersey Landing, which he operated in partnership with A. L. Knapp, until 1859. In April, 1862, he went with the 61st Ill. Inf. as sutler, in which capacity he accumulated considerable money. He spent three years in the army, then returned to Jerseyville, and engaged quite extensively in the milling business, which he continued until 1876, when one of the mills was destroyed by fire, and the other was likewise burned up in 1879. In addition to other business interests Mr. Gardner was agent for the McCormick machines for a period of 28 years, for southern Illinois. In 1881 he went to Fargo, Dak., and while there was persuaded by his friends to purchase land, and with Zina

Dota, of New York city, purchased 960 acres of land, also some property in Fargo. His land there is now all under cultivation, and is managed by a foreman employed for its care. This land in 1884 produced 18,000 bushels of wheat, besides other grain. He has been twice elected mayor of the city, and was one of the first trustees after its incorporation. He was, also, one of the original workers in bringing about the organization of the Jersey County Agricultural Society, of which, in Nov., 1871, he was elected president. Politically, in early life, Mr. Goodrich was a whig, but afterward joined the democratic party, to which he has since given his earnest support. He came to this county a poor man, and has by his own efforts gained a competence and a high and honorable position in society. Few men of southern Illinois have so extensive a business acquaintance as Mr. Goodrich, who, by the liberality and integrity of his dealings, has won the approbation of all.

William R. Seago is a native of Jersey county, born Sept. 9, 1843. His parents, John and Mary A. (Campbell) Seago, were born in North Carolina, and immigrated to Illinois at an early day, locating in Jersey township. In 1869 Jno. Seago went to Tennessee on a visit for his health, and there died, Dec. 13, 1869. His wife died, Dec. 3, 1879. William was brought up on his father's farm until he was 21 years of age. Dec. 7, 1865, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth T. Campbell, nee Melton, daughter of Wyley and Rebecca Melton, old settlers of Greene county. They have had five children—Judith, Adolphus, Olive, Sylvester and Cyrus; Olive

is deceased. Her death occurred April 3, 1874. In 1870 he purchased a small tract of land in Richwoods township, and four years later he bought 120 acres more. He afterward bought 160 acres, all in the same township, and continued to reside there until the fall of 1880, when he moved to Jerseyville. The second spring he engaged in the butchering business, which he followed three years. In 1882 he bought 18 acres of land in Jerseyville with a good residence on it. In 1874 he was elected justice of the peace, and held that office until his removal to Jerseyville. Mr. Seago was a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, of Fieldon, until its charter was withdrawn, since which he has been unconnected with that organization. He is a democrat politically.

Frank P. Henderson, son of Richmond and Mary A. (Douglas) Henderson, was born in Jersey county Ill., in 1857. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and attended the schools of Jerseyville, completing his education at McKendree College. He was married Oct. 25, 1877, to Nannie Cadwalader, a native of Fulton county, Ill. They have one child—Addie M. Mr. Henderson has a farm in Jersey township, on which he resides. He owns also 700 acres of land in Stone county, Mo. He is a member of the Anti-Horse-Thief Society, and has served three years as road commissioner of this township.

Abram Remer, wagon manufacturer in Jerseyville, was born in Somerville, N. J., March 6, 1811. He served an apprenticeship to the trade of wagon-making, and followed that business in his native town until 1856, when he came to Illinois, and settled in Jersey-

ville, where he has since resided and pursued his trade. He was married, March 18, 1837, to Deborah Nutt, who was a native of the city of Philadelphia, born March 6, 1813. Her father was Thomas Nutt, a farmer by occupation. They have had seven children, five of whom are now living—George M.; Hannah Augusta, now the wife of John Van Pelt; Theodore F.; Henrietta, now Mrs. Henrietta Rockwell; and Sarah M., wife of J. M. Page. Mr. and Mrs. Remer are members of the First Presbyterian church.

Joseph S. Malotte was born in Platte City, Mo., July 26, 1843, being a son of John S. and Elizabeth H. Malotte. John S. Malotte was born in France, and was among the early French settlers of the state of Missouri, where he died. On the death of his father, Joseph S. went to live with his sister in Pennsylvania, where he received his education and remained until he arrived at the age of 18. In the spring of 1860, he came to Jerseyville, Ill., and here clerked in the clothing store of J. C. Tack until Dec., 1863, when he enlisted in Co. C, of the 124th Ill. Inf., and served till the close of the war. He returned from the army to Jerseyville and engaged in clerking till 1869. He then became the partner of H. V. Voorhees in the grocery trade, which they carried on about two years. At the expiration of that time Mr. Malotte purchased his partner's interest and continued the business until his store was destroyed by fire. He then engaged in building and selling residence property and has done much to improve the west part of the city where he has erected five of the best dwellings in that part of the

town. Sept. 18, 1867, he married Maria A. Tack, daughter of John C. and Henrietta (Miller) Tack. Two children have been born to them—Frank and Walter. Mr. Malotte is a member of the G. A. R., and, politically, a supporter of the republican party.

James W. Calhoun was born in Lyman, Grafton county, N. H., Oct. 19, 1824, and came with his parents, Solomon and Rhoda Calhoun, to this county in 1833. He followed farming, and in 1849 was married to Lucinda Robbins, nee Crowell. He continued to reside on the farm until 1870, when, on account of the feeble health of his wife, he removed to Jerseyville, and has since been clerking most of the time. Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun have one child—Emily L., wife of W. Leigh, who resides at Jerseyville.

Patrick Dunphy came to Jerseyville in 1865, and at first worked on a farm for Hugh N. Cross. He then established a grocery business in Jerseyville which he continued till 1877, when he engaged in the saloon business. In 1884 he erected his present building, a brick structure, 26x80 feet, and two stories in height. Patrick Dunphy was born in county Tipperary, Ireland, March 9, 1844. In 1862 his father died, and the same year his mother came to America accompanied by three children, four children having preceded her. Six of the family are still living. The mother died in Jerseyville in 1871. When Patrick first came to the United States he worked on a farm in Wisconsin, after which he was in the employ of the government at Nashville, Tenn., until 1865. In February, 1867, he was married to Mary Dwyer, of Jerseyville,

but a native of Ireland. Six children have been born to them, one of whom died in the third year of his age. Those now living are: Annie, John, Maggie, Katie and Nellie. Mr. Dunphy is a democrat in politics and a member of the Catholic church.

Charles Neumeyer was born in Arnsberg, Westphalia, Prussia, Germany, Oct. 5, 1849. He remained in his native country until 1867, there receiving a good education. He then came to the United States, and first stopped with his uncle, Louis Poettger, a farmer near Jerseyville. In 1869, he came to Jerseyville and served as bartender for, P. Leresche, which firm he succeeded in business, in 1875, and still continues the same. In Jan., 1872, he was married to Anna Seehausen, then of Fieldon, Jersey county, but a native of Germany. She is a daughter of J. C. Seehausen. Mr. and Mrs. Neumeyer have one daughter—Julia. He is a member of the German Lutheran church, of which he is secretary; and a democrat.

William McAdams, Sr., deceased, was born in Middletown, Butler county, O., April 25, 1809, his parents being Thomas and Elizabeth McAdams. Thos. McAdams was a native of Scotland, and when 16 years of age he immigrated to this country and settled in Philadelphia. In 1798 he was married to Elizabeth Noble, daughter of James and Rebecca Noble, natives of Pennsylvania. By this union there were eight children, four sons and four daughters. Mr. McAdams enlisted in the war of 1812, as a volunteer, and was taken prisoner at Detroit. His occupation through life, was farming. In 1833 he died and his wife survived him until the spring

of 1836. William, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools of his native state, and on the 6th of Nov., 1831, married Eliza Farris, oldest child of Joseph and Nancy Farris, whose ancestral descent was Scotch and Irish, and who were among the early settlers of Ohio. This union was blessed with nine children, four sons and five daughters, six of whom are still living—William, Jr., of Alton; Mary Jane, wife of John Anten, of Alton; Charles A., a physician at Wichita, Kas.; Lewis Y., of Whitehall; Eleanor and Anna. Mr. McAdams began life as a carpenter but soon changed from that to the mercantile business, he followed about 20 years, or until 1850, when he engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he continued until his sad and sudden death. In the fall of 1857, he immigrated to Illinois, and settled one mile southwest of Jerseyville, where he remained until the spring of 1864, when he removed to the farm near Otterville, where he ever afterwards resided. He died very suddenly July 23, 1885, being taken away with heart disease. But a day or two before he was pleasantly greeting acquaintances in the city. The high social and financial position he enjoyed was due to his amiability, untiring energy and good management. Any eulogy is unnecessary as his merits are so well known, his acquaintance being so extensive, and he was respected by the entire community as an upright, honorable and public-spirited citizen. He left his family in very comfortable circumstances, having 640 acres of valuable land, and a large, two story brick residence in Otterville.

HISTORY OF GREENE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

Lessening each year, under the relentless hand of death, the little band of hardy pioneers, who first broke the way for civilization and planted the broad marks of progress upon the virgin prairies and in the primeval forests of Greene county, are fast passing away, and before they have all been gathered to their rest, let us hasten and gather from their lips the tale of by-gone days, when adventurous pioneers, both men and women, leaving the shelter of the old home and parent roof-tree, pushed out into the then domain of the wild beast, and his scarce less wild brother, the savage redman, and here essayed to carve them out a new home, amid the haunts of nature in her wildest mood.

Their bent forms, their furrowed brows and hoary hair, tell of the fierce battle with trial and hardship—the fight for life with penury and want, but

the bright eye, the firm glance, tell that they have conquered, as only a noble band of heroes could conquer, and they seem spared to sanctify the homes that they have founded in this, to them, pristine wilderness. Their deeds deserve a place in history, that will long survive the monuments of marble that must soon mark the place where they will be at rest. Let us then gather the details from them before they go, that we may honor them as they deserve. And here let us draw the contrast between the then and now. Although settled at a late date as compared with those of the Atlantic seaboard, this parallel seems startling; those who have lived quietly upon their farms where they settled when they first came here, can hardly realize the change, having seen it grow up so gradually. But like the years of man, the country

has been steadily growing on. Seventy years ago, these now productive acres, these rich grazing lands and fertile farms, were lying an almost unbroken wilderness of tree and grass, the hunting ground and often the battle field of the red Indian.

The soil was rich and productive, but what sterling nerve and determination was required to make it a suitable habitation for man and to reclaim to the uses of civilization its virgin soil; verily, to turn the back on the older homes of our race, and literally carve out a new one in the bosom of the forest, or upon the wind swept prairie, was no light task. No roads, and few if any trails, and the pioneer was often compelled to go 40 or 50 miles to mill, and happy was he if he had grist to grind at all.

Those days, agricultural and domestic implements were scarce and crude at that, and hard, manual labor replaced them to a great extent. Contrast in your minds the difference between the rude appliances of those early days, O, ye pioneers, with the manifold labor-saving machinery of to-day, both in husbandry, and in household affairs. The bar share with the sulky plow—the harvester with the sickle or scythe—the sewing machine with its more humble sister, the sewing needle, and so on, through all the long list, and then you can realize the change.

Contrast the rude log school house which served its multiform purpose of school, church, and often the only public building within the radius of a day's journey, with the elegant and commodious churches, school houses and public buildings of the present day.

In those early days, "that tried men's souls," their nerve and backbone, no handy market was there for the little surplus farm produce, nor convenient store, where could be purchased all that needs called for, but a long journey over a lonely, dreary road, often over 50 or 60 miles, before the pioneer could reach a place advanced enough to boast of a buyer and seller of country produce and merchandise, and his only mode of conveyance, the slow, plodding farm team, and rough lumber wagon. Now the iron horse snorts, almost at the very door, and towns and villages dot the land, bringing in their train all the conveniences of civilized life, and all the luxuries of the older home he left in by-gone days.

But of the hardy Argonauts of this portion of the state, but few are in the land of the living, but their memories still are kept green in the recollections of the survivors, and from them has been collected the following annals. None have been intentionally omitted, but all diligence has been given to hunt up the minutest items of interest.

CHAPTER II.

GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

Greene county lies in the southern part of the valley of the Illinois river, near the western border of the state. It is bounded on the north by Scott and Morgan counties, on the east by Macoupin, on the south by Jersey, and on the west by Pike and Calhoun, from which it is separated by the Illinois river. It contains 14 full congressional townships and seven fractional ones, or about equivalent to 16 full townships, or 576 square miles of territory. It is well supplied with running streams that meander through its fertile acres in countless number. The more important of these, besides the Illinois river, which washes its western boundary, are Macoupin and Apple creeks. Macoupin creek first enters Greene county, from Macoupin, on the east line of Sect. 4, in T. 9, R. 10, and flows in a southerly direction, passing into Jersey county from section 16; here it takes a westward course, and again enters Greene county on the south line of section 18, of the same township and range, and flows with tortuous course toward the west, through T. 9, R. 11 west, near the western boundary of which it inclines its course more to the southwest; from the southwest corner of T. 9, R. 12, it forms the southern boundary of the county. Apple creek has its headwaters near the northeastern part of the county, and flows with pellucid waters in a general

southwesterly course through the townships of Athensville, White Hall, Wrights and Walkerville, and forms the boundary line between White Hall and Carrollton. These streams, with their numerous affluents, drain, and at the same time fertilize the land. Fine springs are abundant in the bluff country along the river, and where the limestone crops out, and water can be reached almost anywhere by wells of not over 40 feet. Several mineral springs have been discovered. Mr. Clapp, in his excellent history of the county, thus speaks of some of them, which we quote by kind permission: "The old precinct of Mineral Springs, in the northern part of the county, received its name from fountains of this sort which at one time attracted a great deal of attention. They are situated on the west half of the northwest quarter of Sec. 22, T. 12, R. 11, and were discovered soon after the first settlement of the county, by a party who were following an Indian trail. Shortly after, in 1825, Gov. Reynolds and a gentleman named Cook, of Springfield, entered the land, believing that the presence of the springs would make the property valuable. For many years people, suffering with various diseases, resorted thither from all parts of the adjacent country to obtain the benefit of the waters and, in many cases, re-

ceived immediate relief. Sometimes from 200 to 350 would be camped near the springs at one time. In Oct., 1852, the property was purchased by B. G. Hopkins, having previously been owned by Samuel Hopkins, Abraham Easton and others, who built a large hotel the same year. The main building was 40 feet long by about 30 feet wide, with a commodious L in the rear and a wing 40 feet long on either side of the main building, giving a total front of 120 feet. From this time the springs were very popular. Often more persons applied for board than could be accommodated at the hotel, and the neighboring dwellings were frequently filled. Later the property came into the possession of B. McGlothlen, under whose management the springs began to lose their popularity. In 1862, while the hotel was occupied by McGlothlen and owned by C. G. Simonds, it was burned to the ground. The waters of the springs undoubtedly have a pronounced medicinal effect. They are described as being 'strongly diuretic, rather more than slightly cathartic and diaphoretic, a good tonic and appetizer.' Dropsy, rheumatism, kidney complaints, dyspepsia, and sore eyes are prominent among the ailments they have been known to cure. Just northeast of Greenfield are the Greenfield Springs, which are impregnated with iron, magnesium, calcium, and other ingredients. For debilitated persons they act as a tonic, and assist nature in its work of rejuvenating the system. Many stories are told of the successful use of the waters, by persons who came a long distance, suffering with rheumatism, white swellings, fever sores, etc. Many

who have visited Saratoga and the Sulphur Springs, of Virginia, consider the Greenfield Springs their equal in every regard. An effort was at one time made to establish a watering place here but without success. The town is a pleasant one, the scenery delightful, the railroad facilities excellent and the enterprise may yet be revived. Some three or four miles northeast of Carrollton, on land now owned by Malachi Carmody, there is another natural font of healing, and Parham Thaxton well remembers when as many as 50 people habitually congregated there on Sunday and spent the day in drinking the waters, and in quiet repose, in the immediate neighborhood. A similar spring, on the farm of Thos. Luneen, southeast of Carrollton, just beyond the limits of the city, was much resorted to in years past, and at other points they may be found."

In the matter of timber, Greene county is abundantly supplied with all the trees indigenous to this latitude, and in large quantities, there not being a single township without its liberal supply of well wooded land. Among the most common kinds are the bass, or linden, red maple, sugar maple, honey locust, persimmon, white ash, white and red elm, cottonwood, black and white walnut, shellbark hickory, and post, swamp, white, black, red, pin and shingle oaks with their numerous relatives, together with all the smaller varieties with which the American forests are so lavishly filled.

The surface of the county is generally of a rolling description, but in the western tier of townships, in the neighborhood of the river, and the bluffs

that line it, it becomes quite broken and hilly; the valleys of the smaller streams being from 100 feet to 200 feet below the level of the uplands. As the country proceeds eastward it is of a milder, gentler form, rising and falling in airy undulations like some frozen sea. In the western portion of the county, in the bottom land of the Illinois river, are numerous lakes of all sizes, shapes and forms, but none of them worthy of special mention. The bluff lands are well adapted to the cultivation of fruits, as well as wheat and other cereals, and the soil rich and fertile. The prairies, which are small, are covered with the rich, warm, black, alluvial loam, characteristic of the prairies of northern and central Illinois, and whose fecundity and fertility is not surpassed by any land in the world. As an agricultural region Greene county takes a front rank in the galaxy of counties that go to make up this noble State, and its excellent railroad facilities and proximity to the great rivers, its rich and varied mineral resources, point out a proud and prosperous future.

Several lines of railroad cross the county, each having several stations within its borders, and thus bringing the cities, towns and villages of the county into direct communication with the markets of the world. The R. I. & St. L. branch of the C., B. & Q. R. R. enters the county from the north on Sec. 2, T. 12, R. 12, passing about a mile west of the town of Roodhouse, to White Hall, where it crosses the C., A. & St. L. R. R., thence running southeasterly to Greenfield, and from thence southward, passing out on the south line of T. 10, R. 10. Besides the towns named

above there are several other stations within the limits of the county on this line of road. The C., A., & St. L. R. R. enters the county on the north line of Sec. 5, T. 12, R. 11, and passes through the cities of Roodhouse, White Hall, Carrollton, and the villages of Berdan and Kane. The Kansas City branch of this road, leaves the main line at Roodhouse, and running west, crosses the Illinois river, on its way to the rising young metropolis of the west.

GEOLOGY.

The following account of the geology of Greene county, is taken from the report of Prof. A. H. Worthen, state geologist. No man was more thoroughly conversant with the subject, or so able to treat of a matter which he has so exhaustively investigated. No history of the county would be complete without it, and no one so qualified to give it as he. He says:

The geological features of this county are by no means so varied as those presented in the adjoining county of Jersey, for the reason that the disturbing influences that have elevated the Devonian and Silurian beds above the surface, in that county, did not extend into this, and consequently we do not find any beds exposed here below the lower carboniferous limestones. The following vertical section of the several formations in the county will illustrate their thickness and relative position:

Quaternary deposits, alluvium, loess and drift.....	100 to 120 feet.
Coal measures.....	150 to 160 "
St. Louis limestone.....	8 to 40 "
Keokuk limestone.....	100 to 125 "
Burlington limestone.....	120 to 150 "
Kinderhook group.....	50 to 60 "

ALLUVIUM.

The principal alluvial deposits in this county are those forming the bottom lands on the Illinois river, comprising a belt from three to five miles in width, and extending the whole length of the county from north to south. These lands are exceedingly fertile, and, are amongst the most valuable and productive farming lands in the county. The greater portion of these bottom lands are prairie, sufficiently elevated to be susceptible of cultivation and exceedingly productive. Adjacent to the river bluffs, they are elevated entirely above high water mark, and are not subject to overflow from the annual river floods. Belts of heavy timber occupy some portions of these bottom lands, and skirt the small streams by which they are intersected.

LOESS.

This formation is usually confined to the vicinity of the river bluffs, which it caps to the depth of from 40 to 60 feet, and gives origin to the bald, grassy knobs, which forms so notable a feature in the topography of the bluff, both on the Illinois and the Mississippi. It is largely composed of beds of marly sand, which sustains a thick growth of wild grass, and occasionally a stunted growth of oak. It is unconformably to the drift clays below it, and presents its greatest thickness at the river bluffs growing thinner toward the highlands of the adjacent region. It has been formed in the quiet waters of the lakes which once occupied the present valleys of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. These marly beds of loess form an admirable sub-soil, being sufficiently por-

ous to allow a thorough drainage; and where they underlie a gently rolling or tolerably level surface, they form a quick, warm and very productive soil.

DRIFT.

Some few sections of drift may be seen in the bluffs of Bear creek, below Blanchard's coal bank, of 40 to 42 feet in thickness. The lower part is composed of bluish colored clays, so generally characteristic of this formation. Large boulders of metamorphic rock are not so abundant in the drift of this region as in many other portions of the state; but a few are found of moderate size, composed of greenstone, porphyry and granite, giving unmistakable evidence of their northern origin. Specimens of drifted copper and galena are, also, occasionally found in the clay and gravel beds of this region, which cover the whole surface of the county, except the valleys of the streams. These have been transported, also, from the north—the copper from Lake Superior, and the galena from the lead regions of northern Illinois or Wisconsin, and were transported at the same period and by the same agency that brought the boulders of metamorphic rock.

COAL MEASURES.

The coal measures of this county comprise about 150 feet in thickness of sandstones, shales, and thin bands of limestone, including three seams of coal, and comprise all the strata from the horizon of coal No. 6 to the base of the measures, as they are developed in this portion of the state. The sub-joined general section, compiled from many local sections in various parts of

the county, will show their general thickness and relative position :

	Feet.
Compact brown limestone.....	2 to 4
Bituminous shale.....	1
Coal No. 6.....	6
Shaly clay and nodular limestone.....	3 to 4
Shale.....	15 to 20
Bituminous shale.....	2 to 3
Coal No. 5.....	2 to 3
Arenaceous shale and sandstone.....	25 to 30
Bituminous shale, passing to coal No. 3	2 to 3
Sandstone and shale.....	40 to 50
Coal No. 1.....	2 to 3
Nodular steel gray limestone.....	4 to 6
Shale and sandstone, conglomerate.....	15 to 20

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The only outcrop of the Belleville, or No. 6 coal, that is found in this county, is on the northeast quarter of Sec. 36, T. 10, R. 10, just on the county line, between Greene and Macoupin, in the bluff of Hodge's creek. This bank was owned and worked in 1864, by Thomas Rice, and the seam is here very variable in its thickness, ranging from four to seven feet. The upper part of the seam is considerably mixed with sulphuret of iron, and is only fit for steam purposes; but the middle and lower portions afford a good smith's coal. The seam at this locality dips to the eastward; and this may probably be considered as its most westerly outcrop. There are only a few inches of shaly clay separating the seam from the nodular argillaceous limestone below, exhibiting here the phenomenon of a heavy seam of coal directly enclosed between beds of marine limestone. The nodular limestone below the coal abounds in fossils at this locality, among which a massive coral, the chaetetes milliporaceous, is most conspicuous. This coral is generally hemispher-

ical in form, and often attains a diameter of six to 12 inches. The limestone also contains many univalve shells belonging to the genera naticopsis, pleurotomaria, loxonema, etc.

The limestone which forms the roof of the coal is a compact, bluish-gray rock, which weathers, on exposure, to a rusty-brown color, and contains *productus longispinus*, *spirifer lineatus*, *fusulina*, and joints of *crinoidea*.

Below this coal there is another seam that outcrops on the creek in this vicinity. It has not yet been worked to any extent; and no good exposure of it is to be seen, but is reported to be about two feet in thickness. It is, undoubtedly, the equivalent of coal No. 5, of the general section, and the Howlett coal, near Springfield, but is much thinner here than the seam above it. Bassett's coal, on the southwest quarter of Sec. 27, T. 10, R. 11, is about 18 inches in thickness; and the coal is overlaid, first, by three or four feet of bituminous shale, and this by a septarian limestone, or four feet more in thickness. The coal is underlaid by a blue clay shale, from four to six feet thick, and this, by a brown sandy shale, passing into sandstone, which outcrops down the creek for a distance of half a mile or more, and shows a thickness altogether, of 25 or 30 feet. This seam probably overlies the coal at Tulison's, on Wolf river, as well as that on Birch creek; but that point could not be positively determined. It is probable that it represents coal No. 2 of the general section. The coal in the seam appears to be of good quality; but it is too thin to be profitably mined at the present time. At many points there is a heavy bed of

sandstone intervening between this seam and the coal on Birch creek; and a similar bed, though perhaps a higher one in the series, is well exposed in the bluffs of Macoupin creek, at Rock-bridge. The exposure here is from 35 to 40 feet in thickness, the lower part consisting of blue sandy shales, which are overlaid by a massive brown sandstone, passing upward into a brown, sandy shale. The sandstone is partly concretionary in structure, the concretions being quite hard and forming a durable building stone. On Birch creek a similar sandstone is well exposed, overlying coal seam No. 1, with a thickness of 25 to 30 feet. Nettle's coal bank is on the northeast quarter of Sec. 25, T. 12, R. 11, about four miles east of Roodhouse. The coal averages about three feet in thickness, and is overlaid by from three to five feet of bituminous shale, which forms a good roof to the coal. Above the shale there is a bed of massive sandstone, 20 feet or more in thickness, similar to that at Rockbridge. Under the coal, there is a bed of shaley clay, not more than a foot or two in thickness, which rests upon a hard steel-gray nodular limestone about four feet in thickness. The bed crops out along the creek for a distance of about three miles above Nettle's place, the fall of the creek being just about equal to the dip of the coal, and in the same direction, which is to the southeast. On Wolf run, about a mile and a half east of White Hall, a seam of coal outcrops along the creek for the distance of a mile or more and has been opened at several points. It is from two feet to two and a half in thickness, and is a clear, bright coal,

breaking in regularly shaped blocks, and quite free from sulphuret of iron. It is overlaid by about two feet of bituminous shale, which passes upward into a blue clay shale, which is overlaid by sandstone. Below the coal there is an excellent bed of fire clay, from 8 to 10 feet thick. The upper openings on this creek are on the lands lately owned by David Rankin, and the lower one on the lands of Isaac Tulison.

On the southeast quarter of Sec. 36, T. 11, R. 12, about four miles northeast of Carrollton, a coal seam has been opened on the west fork of Whitaker's creek, which, with the associated rocks form the following section :

Coal measures:	Feet.
Brown sandy shale.....	10 to 12
Bituminous shale.....	2
Coal.....	1½
Shaly coal, sandy conglomerate.....	10 to 15
Band of iron ore.....	1½
Hydraulic limestone.....	4 to 6
Keokuk limestone.....	15 to 20

The beds above the bands of iron ore in this section belong to the coal measures, and those below to the lower carboniferous limestone. It will be observed in this section, that the St. Louis limestone, upon which the coal measures usually rest in this county, are not represented, unless it be by the bed of hydraulic limestone. The Keokuk limestone is well marked, representing the usual characteristics that distinguish it at other localities. The iron ore above the hydraulic limestone is an earthy-brown hematite of good quality. This coal seam is only about 18 inches in thickness. This coal has been opened the east fork of Whitaker's creek; and also on Bear creek, on Mrs. Blanch-

ard's place, about a mile and a half above the mouth of the creek. Blanchard's coal bank is on the northwest quarter of S. 14, T. 11, R. 11. The coal varies in thickness from two to three feet, and is overlaid by bituminous shale, and massive sandstone. This seam appears to be the same as Nettle's coal, on Birch creek. A mile and a half below Blanchard's, the St. Louis limestone is to be seen on the bluffs of the creek; but the intervening beds between the coal and limestone are not exposed. In sinking the well for the steam mill in Carrollton, a thin seam of coal, about six inches thick, was passed through at a depth of about 70 feet below the surface. Although the coal measures underlie nearly all of the eastern half of the county, they comprise only the horizon of the lower coal seam, over a considerable portion of this area; and, along the extreme western borders of the coal field, even this is too thin at many localities to be worked to advantage, and the eastern range of townships must be mainly relied on for a supply of coal. The measures in this county comprise the whole range of the productive coal measures, as they are developed in this portion of the state; but the two principal coals, No. 5 and 6, only extend a little over the eastern line of the county, and consequently underlie but a very small area in this county, while the lower part of the measures, which underlie all the eastern portion of the county, only have two of the four lower seams developed, and these range in thickness from 18 to 36 inches. The seam at Nettle's mine, on Birch creek, and at Blanchard's, on Bear creek, are

probably the the same as the Exeter coal in Scott county, and Tulison's bank, two miles northeast of White Hall, may be referred to the same horizon. Burrow's coal probably holds a higher position, and perhaps represents either No. 2 or 3 of the general section of the coal measure in central and northern Illinois.

ST. LOUIS LIMESTONE.

This formation is quite variable in this county, both of regards its thickness and its lithological characters. On Link's branch, south of Carrollton, and about a half mile east of the state road from Carrollton to Jerseyville, a fine quarry has been opened in this limestone on the lands of Joseph Stohr, and leased by Michael Shallue. The thickness of the rock at these quarries is about 15 feet; and the lower 10 is a heavy-bedded magnesian limestone, some of the layers being from two to three feet thick. The prevailing colors are light yellowish-gray and brown; and these colors often replace each other in the same stratum. The rock is even-textured, free from chert or other siliceous material, and dresses easily; and these quarries afford most of the cut stone used at Carrollton. The lowest strata at these quarries appears to be hydraulic limestone, and is about 18 inches thick. At the crossing of the state road, a half mile or more, further up the creek, the rock is not so even-textured, some of the strata being too hard to dress readily, and others too soft to stand exposure to the atmosphere. The whole thickness of the beds exposed, from the state road to Stohr's quarries, may be

estimated from 25 to 30 feet. In the upper part of this group, near the state road, there is also another stratum of what appears to be a hydraulic limestone, about two feet thick. On the road from Carrollton to Turpin's mill, this limestone is found outcropping in the beds of the small creeks that empty into the Macoupin. Turpin's mill is on Sec. 16, T. 9, R. 11, and the St. Louis limestone is found well exposed on a small branch about a quarter of a mile west of the mill. The lower part of the bed, as it appears at this locality, is a brown arenaceous limestone, while the upper is of grey and mottled color, and sufficiently pure to be burned for lime, though not a very good material for that purpose. The entire thickness of the beds exposed here is only about 15 feet. At Thompson's mill, on the northeast quarter of Sec. 10, T. 11, R. 11, there is an exposure of about 12 feet of this formation. The upper four feet is a brown magnesian limestone, and the lower eight feet, an earthy, grayish-brown, hydraulic limestone, exactly resembling in appearance the hydraulic layers of this formation at other localities. This is the thickest bed of this kind of rock found in the county; and if it should prove on trial to be as good a hydraulic rock as its appearance would indicate, it will become valuable for the manufacture of cement. It is no doubt the equivalent of the hydraulic limestone noticed at the coal mine on the west fork of Whitaker's creek, and is here nearly twice as thick as that locality. Fossils are quite scarce in this formation, at nearly every locality examined in this county. Some interesting forms of bryozoa were obtained at

the quarries on Link's branch, and a fine specimen of *conularia*, probably *C. verneuilliana*, is in the possession of Dr. Farley, of Jerseyville, that was found at this locality.

KEOKUK LIMESTONE.

This formation, with the overlying St. Louis limestone, occupies a belt immediately beyond the western borders of the coal measures, and intervening between them and the Burlington limestone in the vicinity of the river bluffs. This belt is from three to four miles in width; and the Keokuk limestone which forms the greatest portion of it, outcrops on the tributaries of the Macoupin and Apple creeks, and on the last named creek itself, a half a mile below the bridge, on the main road from Carrollton to White Hall. On the small creek a half a mile south of White Hall, the upper part of the Keokuk limestone is found outcropping for the distance of a mile and a half or more on each side of the creek. The rock is here a thin-bedded, cherty, gray limestone, with thin partings of calcareo-argillaceous shale. It seldom affords strata more than six inches thick, and is therefore not a desirable building stone, except for light walls. It affords some characteristic fossils at this locality, among which are *Archimedes Owenana*, *platycerus equitatera*, *agaricoerinus Americanus*, *productus punctuatus*, *spirifer cuspidatus* and *S. Keokuk*. The fossils of this formation are not so numerous or well preserved at the localities examined in this county, as they are in the same beds in Jersey county. On the west fork of Whitaker's creek, these same beds are

exposed, between the coal bank and the mouth of the creek, and afford the same varieties of fossils obtained in the vicinity of White Hall. On Apple creek, a short distance below the bridge, on the Carrollton and White Hall road, the lower beds of this limestone are exposed, affording layers from 12 to 18 inches thick. No point was found in the county where the whole of this formation could be seen in a single section; and for a general description of its characteristic features as well as the determination of its thickness, it is necessary to rely upon the results of local examinations of such portions of the formation as could be found exposed in different parts of the county. Its thickness has been estimated approximately, at 100 to 125 feet; but it may be somewhat greater even than that.

BURLINGTON LIMESTONE.

The outcrop of this formation is confined to the western part of the county. It forms the main portion of the river bluffs throughout the whole extent of the county, from north to south, and extends eastward from the bluffs, forming a belt from three to four miles in width. At the south line of the county, where Macoupin creek intersects the river bluffs, the lower part of this limestone, about 70 feet in thickness, forms the upper part of the bluff, and is underlaid by 54 feet of the ash-colored shaly limestones of the Kinderhook group. From this point to the north line of the county, this limestone is seen in a continuous exposure, except where intersected by the valleys of the small streams; and it often presents mural cliff of limestone along the face

of the bluffs, from 75 to 100 feet in height.

At James J. Eldred's place the limestone measures 100 feet in thickness, above the road at the foot of the bluff, and is capped by a mound of loess 60 feet high; and the bluffs very generally culminate in this vicinity in bald knobs, covered only with grass, giving a very picturesque outline to the landscape. The limestone at Eldred's place is a light-gray crinoidal rock, in quite regular beds, with comparatively but little cherty material, and forms an excellent building stone, which is extensively used not only at this locality, but by wealthy farmers occupying the bottom lands at the foot of these bluffs throughout the county, for dwellings and barns, and also for fences. About half a mile below the county line, between Greene and Scott, the limestone bluffs are about one hundred feet high, and are capped with 40 feet of loess. At this point there is a bench of brown limestone, projecting a few feet beyond the face of the bluff, and only a few feet above the base, that is covered with rude figures, cut upon the surface of the limestone by some of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country. Among these figures are the outlines of a human foot, and also that of a bear, several that were evidently designed to represent the tracks of birds, and others that do not appear to represent any natural object, but seem rather designed to record in hieroglyphics, some historic or mythological events. These figures were cut upon the surface of the stone with some hard instrument, to the depth of perhaps one-sixteenth of an inch. The surface of the stone on which they were

engraved, has been worn almost as smooth as glass, probably by the tread of human feet. The bluffs of the Illinois and the adjacent bottoms appear to have been favorite resorts of some of the primeval races; and their rude antiquities, consisting of stone axes and knives, discs, flint arrow-heads, and an instrument resembling a mason's plummet, made apparently from the compact iron ore of the Iron mountain in Missouri, are quite common to the counties of Green, Jersey and Calhoun. Fossils are not very numerous in the Burlington limestone, at the localities examined in this county, but the following species were obtained: *spirifer Grimesi*, *S. Forbesii*, *athyris inerassata*, *A. lamellosa*, *productus punctatus*, and *actinocrinus concinnus*.

KINDERHOOK GROUP.

The upper half of this formation, including a thickness of about 50 feet, may be seen at the point where the Maccoupin intersects the river bluffs. So far as could be seen, it consists of ash-colored shales and shaly limestone, and afforded no fossils at this locality. Above this point its out-crop along the bluff is hidden by the talus from the overlying beds.

COAL.

About one-third of the entire surface of the county is underlaid by the coal measures; and they include the horizon of three or four coal seams, though but two of these appear to be mined at the present time to any considerable extent. The upper one is the No. 6, or Belleville seam, which is only found on the east line of the county, on Hodges' creek. It underlies a very limited area

in this county, and the exposures above named are probably nearly or quite on the western limit of its outcrop. Its line of outcrop indicates that it might be found on Apple creek, in the vicinity of Athens. It is by far the thickest and most valuable seam of coal that is developed in this part of the state, though at points further north the coal immediately below it—No. 5—is equally well developed, and attains an average thickness of six feet. The two lower seams are comparatively thin, and nowhere above three feet, where they have been examined in this county.

No. 6 varies in thickness in this county from four to seven feet; while the lower seams, of which there are three, vary in thickness from one and a half to three feet. The two lower seams will probably be found to underlie nearly all the eastern portion of the county; and they will yield an abundant supply of coal for home consumption. The seam that outcrops on Birch creek is probably the same as that on Tulison's land, near White Hall, and it may be mined at almost any point in the eastern part of the county, at a depth ranging from 50 to 150 feet below the surface. Where it is desirable to mine it at a point where it does not outcrop at the surface, a boring should first be made to ascertain the thickness of the coal and its depth below the surface; and, when these points are determined, an exact calculation can be made of the expense of opening the mine and the amount of coal it will afford to a given area. The expense of boring ought not to exceed \$2 a foot for the first 150 feet. On Wolf run and Birch creek, where the lower seam is exposed,

it will average two feet and a half in thickness, and will yield 2,500,000 tons of coal to the square mile. It is the same as the Exeter coal in Scott county, and the coal it affords is better than the average quality, being quite as free from the sulphuret of iron, in this county, as the No. 6, or Belleville coal. The seam at Bassett's on the southwest quarter of Sec. 27, T. 10, R. 11, appears to be of a local character, and cannot be relied on as a productive bed, over a large area of surface.

CLAYS.

The best clay for the potter's use, and for fire brick, is the bed under the coal seam, on Wolf run. At some points the clay is from eight to 10 feet thick, and outcrops at the surface, in many localities, from one and a half to three miles from White Hall. The thickness of this bed, and its proximity to the railroad, makes it one of the most valuable deposits of potter's clay known in the state; and the near proximity of excellent coal, which may often be mined in the same drift with the clay, makes this one of the most desirable points for the manufacture of fire-brick or pottery, on a large scale, that can be found in the state. At Blanchard's mine no exposure of the clay under the coal is to be seen, and on Birch creek the seam is underlaid by limestone, below which the beds were not seen; but in the vicinity of Winchester, and at some other localities in Scott county, the limestone below this coal is underlaid by a thick bed of nearly white clay, almost exactly like that east of White Hall; and it is quite probable a similar clay may be found underlying the limestone on Birch creek.

HYDRAULIC LIMESTONE.

The St. Louis limestone affords some layers that seem to possess hydraulic properties, at several localities in this county, though they are generally rather too thin to be of much value at the present time. The thickest bed seen in the county is at Thompson's mill, on Apple creek, where it is about eight feet in thickness. This locality would afford a sufficient amount of material to justify the erection of a cement mill at this point, should the rock prove, on trial, to be as well adapted to this purpose as its appearance would indicate.

IRON ORE.

On the west fork, at Whitaker's creek, there is a seam of iron ore, underlying the coal at that locality, about 18 inches in thickness. The ore is a hematite of a dark, brick-red color, and appears to be of a good quality. Coal and limestone, for reducing it to a metallic iron, are abundant in the vicinity of this ore.

LIMESTONE FOR LIME.

The best material for this purpose that has been met with in this county, is that afforded by the light-gray, semi-crystalline beds of the Burlington limestone, along the river bluffs. Some of these are a nearly pure carbonate of lime, and are not surpassed for this purpose by any limestone in the county. The lower part of the Keokuk limestone, as it appears below the bridge on Apple creek, will afford a very good limestone for this purpose; but the St. Louis group, which usually affords the purest limestone of all, affords no material adapted to this purpose at any of the localities examined in this county.

BUILDING STONE.

All the principal limestone formations in this county afford good building stone for ordinary purposes; and some of them afford a superior article, suitable for cut-stone work and ornamental architecture. The most abundant supply, as well as the finest material of this kind, will be furnished by the Burlington limestone, which outcrops in the vicinity of the river bluffs. The rock is tolerably even-bedded, in strata varying from six inches to two feet in thickness, and can be very easily and cheaply quarried, so that it is now used, not only for all the ordinary purposes for which building stone is required, but also for fencing the farms along the foot of the bluffs. Several elegant farm houses have already been built in this county from this material; and, as the wealth of the country increases, something like a correct taste in architecture will obtain among the people, and a desire for more substantial and elegant buildings will be the result. This will give increased value to our supplies of fine building stone; and quarries that are now reckoned of little value to the owners will eventually become sources of wealth to an extent that can not at present be realized.

The St. Louis limestone will perhaps rank next in value for supplying the wants of the citizens of this county with good building stone. The quarries on Link's branch, near Carrollton, are capable of supplying the wants of that town, and the surrounding country. The rock obtained at this locality, is a yellowish gray, or brown, magnesian limestone, soft enough to be cut with facility, when freshly quarried, and

make a fine building stone, either for cut-work or for heavy walls. Some of the beds are thick enough to furnish dimension stone of a large size. This bed will furnish a good material for heavy walls, at every locality where we saw it exposed in this county. The Keokuk limestone will also furnish a very good building stone, wherever the lower part of the bed is found exposed. This portion of the bed affords layers of light, bluish-gray, compact limestone, from six inches to a foot in thickness, that may be used for all the ordinary purposes for which material of this kind is required. In the upper part of the bed the layers are rather thin and cherty.

The sandstone overlying the coal seam on Birch creek, has all the characteristics of a reliable building stone. It is a massive micaceous sandstone, containing considerable ferruginous matter, withstands atmospheric influences well, and forms a bold mural wall along the bluffs of the creek, from 15 to 20 feet in height. It will furnish an abundant supply of building stone for this part of the county. On Bear creek the sandstone is more unevenly bedded, and somewhat unevenly textured, some portions of it showing a disposition to crumble on exposure to the atmosphere. If quarried for building stone, when it presents this appearance, it should be selected with care; and the soft portions of the rock should be rejected. In a word, this county has an abundant supply of building stone, not only for the use of the inhabitants within its borders, but also a large surplus for the supply of the people in other portions of the state.

CHAPTER III.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The subject of the early settlement of a county, a state, or a section of our country, possesses an interest for all, but to the keen student of men and events, it presents itself as the source of much thought and investigation. Upon the characteristics of the first settlers in any land, upon their early training and general ways, upon their religious beliefs and methods, depends, in a great measure, the future life, prosperity and even form of government. The stern, unyielding Puritan, who settled on the almost sterile shores of rocky New England, has left his hard stamp upon the whole of that quarter of our beloved republic, just as much as the jovial, hospitable Cavalier who first made his home on Virginia ground lives again in his descendents, or the French Huguenot of the Carolinas in the easy, polite and cultured people of the southern states.

Most of those who came to Greene county in an early day came from beneath the genial skies and from warmer clime of the "Sunny South," and the well known hospitality of that favored land was transported to these pristine wilds. Some immigrants, however, came from the New England and Middle states, and these two diverse elements becoming amalgamated here, has added to the warm-hearted, generous disposition of the sons of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, or the Carolinas—the hard-headed, cool, calculating com-

mon sense of the Yankee, making the best combination possible. With these ideas in our minds, it is with more than ordinary interest that the subject of the early settlers of Greene county is entered upon, and the native heath and training of each is brought to view, seeing the men from so many diverse sections of this country, and the kingdoms and empires of the old world, seeking a home in this earthly paradise, and all mingling in one homogeneous mass, until it has become one united people.

PIONEERS OF GREENE COUNTY.

To say, at this late day, who was the first to settle within the limits of Greene county, is well nigh impossible. No doubt there were people here as early as 1813 or 1814, but if there were, they left no trace. In 1815, when the trees were just beginning to put on their many hued autumnal foliage, six men, Daniel Allen, his three sons, and James and Paul Harriford came to the northern part of Jersey county and made a settlement, as detailed in the history of that county. In the latter part of 1816, Daniel Allen, Sr., and two of his sons, Daniel and James, moved about six miles north and west of their first location, into what is now Greene county, and settled on land now owned by his grandson, E. W. Allen. John Allen, another grandson of Daniel's, settled also in Kane township. Thus the

Allen's are the first known settlers in this county.

During the year 1816, Samuel Thomas, who had passed through this county on his way back and forth after the Indians, when he was in the ranger service, came to Greene county, and crossing the Macoupin creek, selected a place on which he intended to locate and make a home. He cut and stacked a considerable quantity of hay, and made some other preparations toward taking up his residence. He returned to his home on the Wood river, but his back had hardly been turned ere the redskins burned his hay and destroyed all trace of his labors. Two years longer he and his young wife lingered in the settlement around the forks of Wood river, but in the summer of 1818, he set out with John Huitt and Thomas Carlin for this beautiful land. In August the three adventurers came to the Macoupin creek, crossing which they ascended the bluffs, and here the most glorious panorama spread out before them. Mr. Thomas selected a spot on Sec. 33, T. 10, R. 12, for a home. A beautiful grove and a clear spring of water were among the attractions that fixed his choice. Here Mr. Thomas killed a deer, cut a bee-tree and engraved his name on the bark of a monarch of the forest, to indicate that the land was claimed. He also built a cabin, made some other preparations, and returned for his wife and household goods. With these loaded upon an ox cart he arrived at his new home on the ninth day of November, 1818, and thus became the first settler in Greene county north of Macoupin creek.

Thomas Carlin pushed further north,

inclining a little more to the east, and chose for his home a fine piece of land, including that on which the city of Carrollton was afterward built. His cabin he erected in the southern portion of the present corporation, and occupied it late in 1818, or the spring of 1819.

Thomas Allen settled in what is now White Hall township in 1818, among the first in the county. Here he lived until his death, which occurred in April, 1874.

Mathew Dayton made his appearance in Greene county in 1818, and the next year made a settlement in Woodville township, where he lived until Oct., 1872, when he died.

James Stone and his wife were also settlers of the year 1818, coming in the early winter of that year. They settled, at first, near where the town of Carrollton was afterward laid out, on the farm now occupied by William and Charles Ward. From there he removed to Woodville township, and located on the northeast quarter of Sec. 6, T. 9, R. 12, which, by hard work and rigid economy, he succeeded in saving the money to enter. He died there about 1854.

Luther and Calvin Tunnell came to this county in 1818, and made a permanent settlement. Both of these gentlemen were prominent in the affairs of the county. Luther located in Linder township on coming here, and Calvin in Carrollton township, on the farm now owned by Jackson Tunnell.

Dr. H. Clay Thaxton, a native of Virginia, came to this county in 1818, and settled in the Apple creek bottom. He was born Aug. 5, 1799. When the land was open for entry, he entered 80 acres

of land on section 20 of what is now Wrights township, where he is still living.

William Speaks, in company with the Allens, Morrows and others, who were relatives of his, came from Tennessee, where he had been living, to what is now White Hall township, north of Apple creek, in the late fall or early winter of 1818. On arriving there it was too late to build a house, so they camped out by the side of a large log. To such straits were the early pioneers of this country put. While enduring the inclemency of the weather that winter, a son was born to Mrs. Speaks. Mr. Speaks died at Greenfield, of cancer in the face.

William Allen settled at what is well known as Belltown, in 1819, where he lived until April 4, 1875, when he was called on to pay the debt of nature.

Zacheriah Allen, also, came at the same time, and made a settlement on Sec. 3, T. 11, R. 12.

Thomas Rattan made a settlement north of Apple creek, in 1819. With him came also Levi Reader. Rattan did not live here long, but moved to Carrollton, where he kept the first tavern.

John Allen and Isaac Hill, attracted by the settlement north of Apple creek, in 1819, located in that part of the county.

Thomas Hall, a native of North Carolina, came to Illinois in 1818, and after a year spent at the Wood river settlement, in 1819, came to Greene county, locating on the northwest quarter of Sec. 32, T. 10, R. 12. His wife, formerly Mary McVeigh, was born in South Carolina, but they were married in East Tennessee, in 1815, from which state they came to Illinois. They lived on

this farm some 15 years, when he moved his house to another quarter of the same section. He died here, March 18, 1854.

Benjamin Ogle made a settlement this same year, 1818, south of the present county seat, in Carrollton township. Abraham Clark entered the land and sold it to Ogle, who was to pay for it by digging out two grindstones from paleozoic or lost rocks, which he did. He had settled on this land, but not having the money to enter it at the first entry, Mr. Clark did so, but the neighbors feeling outraged, he sold it to the settler as above.

William Costley, his son, also William Costley, afterwards known as the Major, and Robert Means, came to the neighborhood south of the Macoupin creek, in Kane township, in 1819, where they made a settlement. The elder Mr. Costley died the following year; his son was for many years a leading and influential citizen of the county. He died in 1869.

John Greene made a settlement south of Macoupin creek, in 1819, on the northwest quarter of S. 20, T. 9, R. 11. Here he remained until his death. Mr. Greene was very prominent in the affairs of the county, and in common with nearly all of these pioneers, is noticed at length in their proper place elsewhere.

Francis Bell came with his family to this county, in 1819, and settled on Apple creek prairie, north of the creek. He was a native of Tennessee. He died in 1866, at Talula, Ill.

Joel Johnson settled upon a farm on section 21, of Linder township, in 1819.

Robert Whitaker came to the county in 1819, and made an improvement in

what is now Wrights township. Whitaker's creek is named after him.

Thomas Allen, one of the prominent figures in the history of the early days, came to what is now New Providence or Belltown, 1819, where he built a mill, and resided until he died, about 1833.

Elam Bowman came to Greene county from Ohio, in 1819. He was, at the time a young man, but afterwards married here, and later removed to California, where he became quite rich. He was the father of two sons, who became quite prominent on the Pacific slope.

Jesse Morrow made a settlement in Greene county, during the year 1819, and resided here until his death.

Martin and Young Wood made a settlement in this county in 1819. Young Wood was afterwards the sheriff of the county.

Captain James Whitlock came to Greene county in 1819, and settled in what is now Kane township, where he entered some 900 acres of land. In 1850, he started for California and died on the way, of cholera.

Cyrus Tolman came to Greene county in 1820, and located upon 120 acres of land near White Hall, where he resided several years. He died in Jersey county in 1876.

Ransom, Jesse and Edward Flatt came to Greene county the same year, and pitched their tents upon land which they settled in Bluffdale township, and became permanent residents of the county.

In 1820, John Drum located near Carrollton, where he lived several years. He afterward removed to Rubicon township, where he resided some years. He is long been numbered with the dead.

Hartwell Hunnicutt located in what is now Bluffdale township, in 1820, among the first in that section of the county. He was a resident here until his death.

Benjamin Smith came to Greene county in 1820, and made a settlement on section 12, in White Hall township. He was a native of Connecticut, born in 1799, and came to Alton in 1818, where he resided until coming here.

Charles Kitchen, afterward a Baptist preacher, Lewis Roberts and John Thompson, came to this county in 1820, settling in T. 12, R. 12, in what is now White Hall.

Among the settlers of 1820 was William Kincaid, who settled in Rockbridge township, one of the earliest in that neighborhood, where he resided until called on to cross the dark river. These summons came to him in 1876. Andrew Kincaid settled the same year. The place of their settlement was known for many years as Kincaid's point, an angle of timber projecting into the prairie at that place.

Daniel Henderson came to this county in 1820, and settled in what is now Wrights township, on section 7. He lived in this county until his death.

Carrollton township received several settlers during the year 1820, among the more prominent of whom were James and Andrew Pinkerton, Peter Dodgson, M. Bowman, and William Pinkerton. These all made permanent improvements, and long resided in this county, being largely identified with its growth and development.

Thomas Lorton, one of the pioneers of Greene county, came here from Cumberland county, Ky., in 1820, and be-

coming the owner of some land on section 8, in Wrights township, built there his cabin, and resided on that spot until his death, in 1863.

Among the pioneers of the year 1820 was Davis Carter, with his family, who came from Edwardsville, but who was a native Tennessean. He located in what is now Bluffdale township, then moved to Walkerville, where he lived until 1847, when he died.

A man by the name of Swanson made a settlement in 1820, within the territory now embraced in Patterson township.

Elijah Little came to Greene county, and located in the same neighborhood, in the same year.

George W. Clendennen, a Virginian, settled in what is now Woodville township in 1820, taking up a farm on section 27, where he lived the balance of his life. He was quite prominently identified with the early history of the township, having been the first justice of the peace therein. He died in 1841.

William Potts, in 1820, located in White Hall township, on section 33, and lived here until 1862, when he died.

John Dodson, a native of England, came to America in 1820, and coming direct to Greene county, made his settlement in Carrollton township the same year. In 1848 he died in this county.

Robert, Charles and Solomon Baines made settlements in White Hall township, north of Apple creek, during this eventful year, and resided here for the balance of their lives.

James Caldwell and Thomas Crane, looking for a home, came to Greene county in 1820, and in the fall of that year had their cabins built east of Carrollton, in Linder township.

David Hodges settled in 1821. He kept a store on Applecreek prairie; also built a mill. He afterward went to Galena. He is now dead. Mr. Hodges was a party in the first marriage that occurred in the county after its organization.

David Heaton came to Greene county in 1821, and selected land in Wright's township on which to make a home, where he lived for many years.

Martin Burt made a settlement in 1821, in what is now Rubicon township, making improvements.

Charles Gregory, afterward so prominently identified with the history of the county and state, made a settlement in White Hall township in 1821, where he resided until taken from here by death in 1845.

About the year 1821, James H. Whiteside, who had been living in what is now Jersey county, since 1817, moved to Applecreek prairie, in White Hall township, in this county, where he lived until March, 1862, when he died.

David Pierson came from the state of New York in 1821, and cast his lot among the pioneers of Greene county, selecting a farm north of Carrollton, where he lived for several years, when he removed to Carrollton, where he is now living. He has been for many years connected with the mercantile and banking interests of the county.

Rev. C. J. Gardiner came to Greene county in 1821, locating in what is now Kane township.

In the spring of 1821, Richard Robley came to Greene county, and taking up his residence in what is now Bluffdale township, lived there until in the fullness of time he was called "home."

Asahel North located upon a farm on a farm on section 8, in what is now White Hall township, in 1821, and became one of the early settlers of the county. He died here in 1846.

John Morfoot and Richard Ward were among the band of pioneers who came to Greene county in 1821. They located in Carrollton township.

John Johnson made a settlement in 1821, in a part of section 3, Linder township, which he had entered. He was a native of North Carolina, and a veteran of the war of 1812. He died in this county.

Ward Eldred and a cousin left their home in New York state, in 1818, and journeyed on foot to Greene county, in search of a home. They remained all the winter, and in the spring returned to their eastern home. In 1821, William, Elon and Ward Eldred came to this county, and took up their residence here, becoming permanent settlers. The name of Eldred is quite a prominent one in the annals of the county.

Alexander King was among those hardy pioneers of 1821, who came to this county. He settled in Linder township, where he resided until 1872, when he died, full of years.

Thomas Meek made a settlement in what is now Carrollton township, in 1821, casting in his lot with the pioneers of this section of the state.

Absalom Frames and William Hudson came to the same locality, in 1821, and made a settlement.

Redmond Strickland made a settlement in T. 12, R. 11, during the summer of 1821. He died a resident of this county, in 1849.

David Williams was a settler of the

year 1821, locating on section 11, in the eastern part of Kane township, where he died in Nov., 1828.

William J. Brown, in 1822, made a settlement in what is now Carrollton township, about two miles south of the county seat, where he lived until 1846, when he removed from the county. Nov. 3, 1853, he returned to this county, and now resides in section 16, in Linder township.

Edward Prather came to this county in 1822, and settled in what is now known as Athensville township, the first in that section of the county. There he resided for some years.

During the year 1822, Archibald Lee and an uncle came to this section of the country, in search of a home, and returned to Hamilton county, Ill., that fall. In the spring of the following year, he and his young wife came here and settled on Cook's prairie. Later he removed to Greenfield and engaged in mercantile pursuits, where he died.

Lindsey H. English came to Greene county about the year 1822. He was a native of Kentucky, and was a son of Elisha English. When but a young man he came to this county, where he afterward became quite prominent in the development of this section of the state. He probably worked as a farm hand on coming here, but subsequently became an auctioneer and trader. The first office he ever held was that of district constable. When the Black Hawk war broke out he was serving as deputy sheriff, but immediately went to the front. After the war he built a substantial building in Carrollton and became the successful proprietor of the Greene County House. For the greater

part of his life he lived in Carrollton. His first wife was Arabel Turney, whom married in 1828, but who died in 1864, leaving 11 children. In 1870 Mr. English married Emily Brunk, and removed to Springfield, where he died in 1880, in affluent circumstances.

Benjamin Smith came to Greene county in 1822, and settling upon a farm southeast of where White Hall now stands, opened up a farm, where he lived until Aug. 7, 1879, when he died. His widow still survives him.

In 1822, quite a colony of English people, men, women and children left their homes on that island and came direct to Greene county, by way of New York. Their names were—Elizabeth, Peter, John, Thomas, Mary, Robert, James, and C. F. Hobson, David, William, Thomas, Margaret, John, and Elizabeth Black, Isaac, Ruth, Jeremiah and Elizabeth Richardson, and George Baty. They settled in what is now Carrollton township. Many of them became quite prominent in the history of the county, as a perusal of these pages will show.

David Wooley, a native of New York, with his family, traveled by team from Washington county, to Olean, in that state, at the head waters of the Alleghany river, and building two flat boats, floated down that river into the Ohio, and thus to Shawneetown. From there they moved to Hamilton county, and from there here. They settled, at first, in 1822, on Sec. 21, T. 10, R. 13, where they resided until March, 1826, when they removed to Bluffdale where Mr. Wooley lived until 1860, when he died.

William Hart settled on Lorton's

prairie, in 1822, where he lived some 30 years. He moved to Piatt county, Ill., but in his later years came back and died here.

William Crane was among the early settlers of what is now known as Linder township, coming there in the spring of 1823.

Anthony Stewart Seeley, afterward so prominently identified with the official and business life of the county, came to Greene county, in 1823, and located in Patterson township, where he lived until the fall of 1885, when he was called on to put on immortality.

Reuben Martin settled in the same township the same year.

During the summer of 1818, John W. Huitt, and his brother, Hiram, came to this part of the state, locating in what is now Ruyle township, Jersey county. He was a native of Franklin county, Ga.; his wife, Rosanna (Harriford) Huitt, of Tennessee. The brothers entered a half section of land at that place, where they remained until 1823. In the spring of that year, John W. purchased 80 acres of land in Linder township, where he removed, and where he resided until 1878, when he removed to the city of Carrollton. It was in this latter place that his death occurred, April 21, 1880.

David Norton was among the settlers in Carrollton, in the year 1823. Here he took up a farm and made some fine improvements.

Jesse Stout, a native of New Jersey, and a veteran of the last war with Great Britain, moved to Tennessee at the close of that conflict, but afterwards removed to Madison county, Ill. In 1823, he came to this county and settled in

Wrights township, where he died, in 1854.

Samuel Gates settled on section 21, Bluffdale township, in 1823. He was a native of Maine, but came here from Ohio. He died here in 1836. He was a man of family, and raised two sons and four daughters. Two live in Morgan county, one in Scott, and one in the state of Iowa.

About the year 1824, Jesse White located in Kane township, where he died at a later day.

Chuza Bushnell and William McAdams settled in Bluffdale township, in the year 1824, and took an active part in the developement of that part of the county. Mr. Bushnell was a local preacher, and raised a large family.

James Kincaid came to the county in 1823, and located in Rubicon township. He was always quite a prominent figure here.

Linder township had another settler in 1824, in the person of A. J. Johnson. He went to Eureka springs in Aug., 1884, for health, he having a cancer, and died there in that month and year.

John, James, William and Edward Hardecastle, came to Greene county in 1824, and locating at the village of Carrollton opened a cabinet and carpenter shop. They also had farms which they tilled. They were all largely identified with the growth of the county.

Dudley Brannan was a settler of 1824, in Wrights township. He resided in Kentucky previous to his coming here, although he is believed to have been a Virginian by birth. He resided here until his death.

Samuel Martin, a native of Kentucky, settled in what is now Woodville town-

ship, in 1824 or 5, under the bluff. He died while a resident of the township.

Ephraim and Temple Nix, Henry Cook, John Barnett and others made a settlement in the eastern part of Linder township, in 1825. All these parties are numbered with the dead.

Among the settlers of 1825, was George Meldrum, who located, with his family, in Linder township. He lived here until December, 1841, when he was called away by death.

Jesse Rogers, in 1825, came to this county and settled in what is now Bluffdale township, where he died in August, 1838.

Joseph Buck, the same year, made a settlement in the northwestern part of the county, in Patterson township.

Charles Gooding came to Carrollton township in 1825 and made a settlement, where he died in 1834.

William Lee, another old settler, came to Greene county, in 1826, and made a settlement in Carrollton township.

Elisha Stout, a native of Pennsylvania, came to this county from Ohio in 1826, and made a home in Linder township, where he resided many years.

Isaac and Alfred Wood came to the county in 1826, and located in Rockbridge township. Alfred died here at an early day.

David Miller settled at the same time in the same township.

Among the settlers of 1826, was Absalom Clark with his family, among whom was his son Joshua. They settled in what is now Carrollton, on the farm now owned by Jackson Tunnell, where Absalom paid the debt of nature. Joshua also died in the county in 1866.

William and Thomas Finley were also settlers of the year 1826, they coming here and locating in what is now Rockbridge township in the fall of that year.

James Miller was a settler in what is now Linder township in 1826. He was a resident of that part of the county for many years and finally died there, full of years.

Thomas Piper was the first settler in what is now Rubicon township, settling there in 1826, on section 10, where he died.

Benjamin G. Tompkins settled in Kane township as early as 1826, on a farm on section 28, where he resided until his death in 1878.

John N. Whitlock came from beneath the genial skies of Tennessee in 1826, and settled in what is now Rockbridge township, where he made his residence until his death.

— Howard was also among the early settlers of 1826, locating at Carrollton. Jordan, Stephen, Eliakim, Tilton, Jane and Katie were children of this pioneer.

Franklin Witt settled in what is now Kane township in 1826, where he made his home until his death, in 1851. He was both a representative and senator in the general assembly of the state, and is noticed at length in that connection.

Elisha Brown made a settlement in that part of the county now known as Patterson township, in 1826.

Thomas Sharp was among the pioneers of the year 1826, coming to the county at that time, and locating in what is now Athensville township, where he at once commenced making improvements.

Among the settlers of the county in 1827 was Lemuel Stubblefield, who came from Randolph county, Ill., where he had been living for some six or seven years, and settled in White Hall township, arriving there some time in March. He was a North Carolinian. He died in Greenfield, in 1859.

Thomas Groce, an early settler of Patterson township, located there in 1827, on coming to this county.

Andrew Hamilton, with his wife, formerly Elizabeth Kincaid, came to this county in 1837, and settled near the site of the town of Greenfield. They were residents of Bourbon county, Ky., but Mr. Hamilton was a native of the British Isles, born June 12, 1776. Mrs. Hamilton's natal day was July 19, of same year. They died at the home of their daughter, Mrs. John Hardecastle, in Linder township.

Jeremiah Hand made a settlement in what is now called Rockbridge township, in 1827, and made some improvements.

Isaac Landis was also one of the settlers of 1827, locating in Linder township. He now lives near Carrollton.

William Gough, one of the settlers of 1827, moved to Linder township that year, and improved a farm on section 15. He is long since dead.

Leonard Brace, a New Yorker, came west in 1828 and located in Greene county, on land now included in the town of Carrollton, where he soon died.

John Russell, one of the most talented men of this section of the country at that time, came to Greene county in 1828 and settled under the bluff, at what is called Bluffdale, where he died, at a later day.

William Halbirt settled the same year in Bluffdale township, as did, also, his brother, John. The latter was murdered some years since by a tramp.

John Stevens, a native of Virginia and a Baptist minister, made a settlement on Sec. 9, T. 9, R. 11, in 1828. He made this his residence until his death in 1853.

Henry Brooks came to this county in 1828, making a location about three-quarters of a mile west of Carrollton, where he lived for many years and finally paid the debt of nature.

Robert Scroggins, with his family, came to Greene county in 1828, and located in Woodville township, where he lived for some time, when he moved to Carrollton township. He subsequently removed to Kane township, where he resided some four years, when he removed to the American Bottom.

William Thomasson, a Tennessean by birth, made Greene county his home in 1828, settling first in T. 9, R. 12, but later removed to Bluffdale township. In 1847, after a winter spent in Texas, he removed to Sec. 18, T. 9, R. 12, Woodville township, where he died.

James Ashlock made his settlement in Greene county in 1828, on section 22, Linder township. He died a resident of this place, April 12, 1862.

David, Joel and Eri Edwards, three brothers, from Vermont, came to Greene county in 1828, and after a short stay in the neighborhood of Carrollton, in the fall of 1829, settled on sections 28 and 33, Rubicon township. There they lived and died—David, in 1856, Joel, in 1859, and Eri, in 1866.

William Mason, came to Greene county in 1828, and located upon a farm

near Rockbridge, where he lived for 12 years. He then removed to Macoupin county, and later to Jersey county, but about 1856, he came back to this county, settling in Kane township, where he resided until his death, in 1870.

James Curnutt was, also, among the settlers of 1829, settling for a time in Rockbridge township, but later, he moved to Rubicon, where he died in 1851.

R. Stoddard made a settlement in 1829, in what is now Athensville township.

David Hahn came to Greene county, in 1829, and located in the northwestern part of the county, in that sub-division known as Patterson, where he lived many years.

Among those who settled in Rockbridge township in 1829, were Ichabod Valentine, Howard Finley, Joel Grizzle and Herod Grizzle. Most of these parties lived here for many years.

Louis J. Ballard, a native of North Carolina, but for sometime a resident of Tennessee, came to this county in 1829, and settled upon section 7, of Wrights township, where he lived until 1878, when he died.

William H. Goode opened a farm on section 31, in Wrights township, locating there in 1829. In 1856, he moved to Davis county, Ia., where he died in 1874.

Among the pioneers of Greene county was William Winn, who located about four miles west of the town of Carrollton, Nov. 12, 1829. Here he lived until his death, Nov. 27, 1866.

J. Harvey Weisner came to this county from Tennessee, in 1829, and located in Rockbridge township. He was

a North Carolinian, and died in Greenfield, in 1884.

Marvil Morris became a resident of Greene county, in 1829, locating upon a farm on Sec. 26, T. 9, R. 12, now Kane township, where he lived many years.

Jacob Young came to Greene county, and settled in what is now Rubicon township, in 1829, where he lived until his death, in 1863.

John Reynolds, a native of Washington county, Va., came to Greene county, in 1829, and made a temporary settlement in Carrollton township, but afterwards moved to what is now Rockbridge township. In 1838, he removed to what is now Woodville township, where he died March 15, 1858.

Elder Stephen Coonrod, in 1829, settled with his family, on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 33, in what is now Rubicon township. Here he resided until his death, in 1872, of small-pox. His wife survived him until 1879.

John Brown, and Elizabeth, his wife, with their family left Kentucky, in 1829, and came to Greene county, which they made their home for many years.

Willis Hardwick, with his family, settled in Woodville township, in 1829, about two miles south of the village of that name, where Mr. Hardwick and his wife died at an advanced age.

James Wood and family came to Greene county about the year 1830, from

the neighborhood of Lexington, Ky., and made a settlement in what is now Woodville township.

Solomon Dixon settled in Rockbridge township, in 1830, and lived there until 1870, when he immigrated to Kansas, where he died.

Isham Adecock came to Greene county, in 1830, and settled in what is now Bluffdale township.

David Griswold was also a settler of this year, taking up his residence in what is now White Hall township, on section 9, where he died in 1876.

William Askins settled in Rubicon township, the same year.

John Mason and G. H. Hopkins made settlements in Athensville township, where Mr. Hopkins died, in 1866.

Leonard Carriger located in Patterson township, in 1830.

Moses Wylder, an old Revolutionary veteran, with his family came to Greene county in 1830, settling in Rockbridge township. In 1832, he returned to Tennessee, and there died, in 1839.

Peter M. Brown, in 1830 came to the town of Carrollton and worked at his trade of carpenter. He was afterwards engaged in the mercantile trade, but shortly engaged in farming. He is now in the land of the hereafter.

David I. Brown and his family came to Greene county in 1830. They were natives of Tennessee, who had immigrated to Madison county at an early day.

CHAPTER IV.

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIAL MATTERS.

The annoyance and inconvenience of going some 30 miles to Edwardsville to transact any business was strongly felt, and early in the year 1820, the subject of county organization began to be discussed. The feeling on the subject grew stronger and stronger and steps were taken to further that end. The matter was brought to the notice of the general assembly, which convened the winter of 1820-21, at Vandalia, and in January of the latter year the following bill was introduced in the house, passed and approved by the governor, Jan. 20, 1821:

AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE COUNTY OF GREENE.

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the state of Illinois represented in the general assembly, that all that tract of country within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of T. 7 N., R. 10, west of the third principal meridian; thence north between ranges 9 and 10 to the northeast corner of T. 12 N.; thence west along the line between townships 12 and 13 to the middle of the Illinois river; thence down said river to its junction with the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the Mississippi river to a point parallel with the southwest corner of T. 6 N., R. 10 W.; thence north with the range line between 10 and 11 to the township line

between 6 and 7; thence east with said township line to the place of beginning, shall constitute a separate county to be called Greene.

"SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, that for the purpose of establishing the seat of justice for said county, the following persons shall be commissioners, to-wit: Thomas Rattan, John Allen, Thomas Carlin, John Green, and John Huitt, Sr.; and the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall, at some convenient time, between the passage of this act and the 1st day of March next, meet at the house of Isaac Pruitt, in said county, and proceed to fix the permanent seat of justice of said county, and give the same some appropriate name; provided the owner or owners of the land whereon said seat of justice is about is to be fixed give to the county commissioners of the county a good deed of conveyance, in fee simple, for not less than 20 acres of land, for the use of the county. If the owner or owners of said land refuse or neglect to give the same, then to fix the seat of justice on the next suitable place where the said owner or owners will give the quantity of land aforesaid, and in all cases the said commissioners shall take into consideration the situation and geography of the country, and the future population of the county, to have the same as near the centre of the county as practicable.

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

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

"SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, that said county, and the attached part of the same, be and compose a part of the first judicial circuit of this state, and the inhabitants of the same shall be entitled to all the privileges of other counties of this state.

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

Approved Jan. 20, 1821.

SHADRACH BOND, Governor.

By this it will be seen that the Greene

county of that day was made to include all of what is now Jersey, and to this was attached, temporarily, the present counties of Macoupin, Scott and Morgan.

The newly created county was named in honor of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame.

Of course the first thing to be done toward organization was the selection of a site for the future seat of government, and some of the enterprising land-owners of the county, began to plan how they could get the county seat located on their land. About a mile and a half west and one south of the present site of Carrollton lay the town of Mount Pleasant, the first town ever laid out in the county. This was a beautiful site. An article in the *Carrollton Press*, of 1860, written by W. A. Tunnell, in speaking of it says: "It was located on a beautiful mound in the midst of as fine country as ever occupied a place on the map of the globe, in the prairie, just where a cool, shady grove or point of timber had found its way up the east side, nearly to the summit. * * The deep, cool shade afforded a delicious retreat to the wearied huntsman as he reposed on the moss covered logs 'neath the tall waving trees. The gentle slopes shone in the bright sunshine, beneath a clear, blue sky, like some enchanted spot, clothed in all the gaudy colors of the rainbow. It is probable that the sun in all his wanderings has seldom shone on a lovelier spot of earth since the day on which the flaming sword was placed at the gates of Eden. This mound at present is deprived of every vestige of its primitive beauty except its elevation."

The public lands in this district were offered for sale at the land office at Edwardsville, in January, 1821, and the place above mentioned was one of the places for the possession of which there was a friendly contest. The principal parties, however, were John Evans, an Irishman, and Robert Hobson, an Englishman; both men of means. Mr. Hobson, however, bought off his rival for \$50 and purchased the coveted property. He immediately marked out a town site, naming it Mt. Pleasant, erected a dwelling and a store building, and in the latter placed a stock of goods. With commendable enterprise he offered liberal inducements to settlers to make their homes in his town. When the county was organized a strong effort was made to have the seat of county government located here. Another eligible site was a wooded mound a mile or more southeast of the present court house. It was claimed for it that it was nearer the center of the county, etc. Mr. Clement L. Clapp, in a previous history of Greene county, in speaking of this location of the county seat, says: "But the man who held in his hands the key to the situation was Thomas Carlin. In a struggle with such a man as he was, for the location of the county seat, Robert Hobson suffered from every disadvantage. He had money, but in every other regard his cause was very weak. He was an immigrant fresh from England, and that was sufficient to win for him the dislike of all native Americans. The war with England had ended but a few years before, and hatred for Britain and the British still rankled in the hearts of all the sons of Revolutionary fathers. The situation of Mount Pleas-

ant was a beautiful one, but had its site been doubly enchanting, and had it possessed every advantage over the rival location, Thomas Carlin's personal popularity would have carried everything before it. Few natives would have courted a struggle with him, but a foreigner, and particularly an Englishman, could hope for nothing but defeat. But besides this it was urged against Mount Pleasant that, although its site was beautiful, the mound on which it was proposed to build the town was far too small to furnish eligible building lots for the capital of a great county. Moreover, Mount Pleasant was some distance west of a direct road from Alton to Jacksonville, and from the entire centre of the county. Few then, except the circle of personal friends with which Mr. Hobson was surrounded, had any doubt what would be the decision of the commissioners, appointed by the legislature to locate the seat of justice.

"The first movement that was made toward perfecting the organization of the county, was the meeting of the commissioners appointed by the general assembly, to select a place for the county seat. These gentlemen assembled at the residence of Isaac Pruitt, one of the most substantial members of the settlement. He had entered land a few miles west of Carrollton, and built a cabin very near the present position of the David Black residence. Thence, after some preliminaries, they rode to the land of Thomas Carlin.

"The commission was a representative body. Thomas Rattan had been a pioneer all his life, and was an excellent business man and money-maker. He was reared on Rattan's prairie, in Mad-

ison county, whither his parents had came among the earliest settlers. Here he entered land, but soon left it, and for some time owned and managed a ferry at Carlisle, where he was very successful in a financial point of view. Subsequently he sold his land in Madison county, and made a settlement in Greene county, north of Apple creek, as previously mentioned. Here Cyrus Tolman and Charles Gregory, afterward opulent farmers, were in his employ. Mr. Rattan, soon after the organization of the county, moved to Carrollton, and kept the first hotel there. He was short and heavy, but a thorough man of business. John Allen was from Kentucky, and was a cousin of Zachariah Allen, mentioned elsewhere. John Greene was a brother of William Greene, and father of Singleton F. Greene, afterwards sheriff of the county, and the oldest native of Greene county now living. He was tall and spare. John Huitt, Sr., was the father of John W. Huitt, and had followed his son to this county. He was a Georgian, and an upright man of good mind. Mr. Carlin was one of the commissioners, but he was interested and refused to act in the matter. After some consultation, it became evident that the commissioners were unanimous in their opinion that the court house should be built on the land of Mr. Carlin. They were standing near the east side of the present square when they reached that decision. Whereupon, John Allen paced 50 yards to the west, drove a stake, and said, "Here let the court house be built." And so it was decided. The town was immediately laid out, and named in honor of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Md."

At this time there was not a house upon the site of the town, as will be seen in the history of Carrollton.

On the first Monday in April, 1821, an election was held, the polls being at the house of Thomas Rattan, for county officers. This resulted in the choice of Seymour Kellogg, Jehu Brown and John Allen, for county commissioners; Thos. Carlin for sheriff, and Jacob Waggoner, coroner.

The first entry upon the records of the county commissioners' court of Greene county is the following:

STATE OF ILLINOIS:

Be it remembered, that the county of Greene having been established by an act of the general assembly of the state of Illinois, and John Allen, Jehu Brown and Seymour Kellogg having been duly elected county commissioners for said county, and having taken the several oaths required by law, before Samuel Lee, Jr., clerk of the circuit court of said county, whereupon a special term of the county court, for the county of Greene, is begun and held at Carrollton, the seat of justice of said county, on the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one."

At this meeting there were present John Allen, Jehu Brown and Seymour Kellogg, all three of the newly elected commissioners. Samuel Lee, Jr., being appointed clerk of the court, qualified for that position by the usual oaths. He also presented his bond, with Jacob Linder and Jacob Rattan as sureties, for the faithful performance of his duties in connection with that office. The first business that came before the court is recorded as follows:

"On application of John Wilkins, it is ordered that license be granted him to keep a tavern at his place of residence, on the Piasa creek, in said county, upon his entering into bond, with Samuel White, his security, in the sum of \$100, conditioned as the law directs, and paying a tax of five dollars for the use of the county and the clerk's fees." This bond was entered and tax paid the clerk in court.

Thomas Rattan was also granted a license for a tavern, to be kept in the town of Carrollton.

It was also ordered "that the following rates for tavern keepers of this county be, and the same are hereby allowed and established, to-wit: For each meal of victuals, 25 cents; for lodging in a bed, per night, 12 cents; for keeping a horse, with corn or oats, and hay or fodder, per night or 12 hours, 37½ cents; for keeping a horse, without hay or fodder, per night or 12 hours, 18½ cents; for each feed for a horse, 12 cents; for French brandy or wine, per half pint, 50 cents; for gin or rum, per half pint, 25 cents; for apple brandy, cherry bounce, or cordials, per half pint, 18½ cents; for whiskey, per half pint, 12 cent."

By the act of the general assembly that organized the county, Thomas Carlin, Thomas Rattan, John Allen, John Green and John Huitt, Sr., were appointed commissioners to fix the permanent seat of justice of the county, and they came before this court, on the day and date above mentioned, and reported that "having met at the house of Isaac Pruitt, as required in said act, and after examining the most eligible situations of said county, giving due consideration as

set forth in said act, as to the present and future population, situation, geography, etc., of the county, are of the opinion that a point 88 poles south from the northeast corner of Sec. 22, T. 10, north, R. 12, west, of the 3d principal meridian, is the most suitable place for the said seat of justice, and accordingly, and in pursuance of said act, have fixed the permanent seat of justice, for the said county of Greene, at the point or place above described, the same being on the line between sections 22 and 23. Thomas Carlin, the owner of the land whereon the said seat of justice is fixed, having executed a deed to the county commissioners of the county, for the use of said county, as required in said act, for 22 acres of land, which is bounded as follows: Beginning 88 poles south of the northeast corner of section 22, as above described, thence running east 10 poles, thence north 10 poles, thence west 90 poles, thence south 43 poles, thence east 80 poles, to the line between sections 22 and 23; thence north 23 poles, thence east 10 poles, thence north, to the first corner mentioned after the place of beginning; and have given to the said seat of justice the name of Carrollton." This report was signed by all five of the commissioners.

The 20 lots in the new town of Carrollton, belonging to the county, were directed to be placed on sale by this court, the sale to take place on the 12th day of June, 1821, and the terms of sale to be 6 and 12 months credit. Seymour Kellogg was also recommended to the governor as a suitable person to act as a justice of the peace.

The next meeting of the county com-

missioners' court was held on the 4th of June, 1821, when the court proceeded to lay the county off into company districts, in pursuance of the first section of an act entitled "An act amending an act entitled an act organizing the militia of this state." Whereupon it was ordered, that the first company district should consist of the following territory: The territory south of the line between townships 7 and 8; the second company district, to consist of T. 8, R. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14; the third company district, from the southeast corner of T. 9, R. 10, thence north to the Macoupin (or Maquapin, as it is spelled upon the records) creek, thence down the same to its mouth, and south to the line dividing townships 8 and 9; the fourth company district was to be bounded as follows; Beginning where the line between ranges 9 and 10, crosses the Macoupin creek, thence north with said line to the line between the fourth and fifth tier of sections in T. 10, R. 10, thence west to the Illinois river; the fifth district, bounded as follows: Commencing four miles south of the north line of T. 10, R. 10, thence north to Apple creek, thence down said creek to the Illinois river, thence down the river to a point due west of the point of beginning; the sixth district bounded as follows: Commencing at the range line between range 9 and 10, where the same crosses Apple creek, thence north to the north of township 12, thence west to the Illinois river and down the same to the mouth of Apple creek, thence up said creek to the place of beginning; the seventh company district was to include all persons liable to military duty that reside within that

part of the attached part of Greene county, in the tract of country known by the name of Mauvaisterre, east of a line to run five miles east of the range line between ranges 10 and 11; the eighth company district included all that part of the Mauvaisterre settlement within eight miles west of the west line of the above district; the ninth company district included all that part of the same settlement within 12 miles west of the eighth district, and the tenth included all of the same settlement between the latter and the Illinois river. Elections were at the same time ordered to be held in every company district for company officers, on the last Saturday in June, 1821. The court then appointed the judges of election in the several districts, which were as follows: 1st dist.—John D. Gillham, John Waddle and Samuel Kinkade; 2d dist.—Gershon Patterson, William Adair, and Nathaniel Rowden; 3d dist.—John Green, Walker Daniel and Harrison Higgins; 4th dist.—Joel Meachem, Jas. Colwell and Absalom Clark; 5th dist.—John Drum, Young Wood and Philip Fry; 6th dist.—James McNeary, Alvin Coe and William Potts; 7th dist.—Samuel Scott, Benjamin Berkman and Peter Shephard. The balance were not in this county as at present constituted.

At this term of court was also chosen the first jury in the county. Zachariah Allen, Francis Bell and Daniel Duvall were, at the same time, appointed trustees of the lands reserved for the use of schools in T. 11, R. 12 west; John Stout, Walker Daniel and Joseph Piggott, trustees of the same in T. 9, R. 12; Benjamin C. Brown, Philip Grimes and James Whiteside to be trustees in

T. S, R. 12; and Martin Woods, Philip Fry and Joel Meacham, trustees in T, 10, R. 12.

John W. Scott was also appointed treasurer of the county of Greene at this term of court, and he filing his bond, entered upon the discharge of his duties.

On the 6th of June of the same year the court proceeded to lay the county off into townships and thus divide the county: All of the territory south of the line between townships 7 and 8 was to be known as Otter Creek township; all that part of the county, and the attached part of the same lying north of the north line of township 7, and south of Macoupin creek, to be known as Macoupin township; that part of the county, with the attached parts of the same, lying between Macoupin and Apple creeks, to be known as Centre township; all lying north of Apple creek to the north line of what is now Greene county, to be known as Apple Creek township. Diamond Grove and Mauvaisterre townships were north of these, in what is now Scott and Morgan counties.

The first warrants drawn on the county treasury were to John Allen and Thomas Rattan, and were for \$4 each, compensation for two days' work, locating the county seat of Greene county.

At a special meeting of the commissioners' court, held on the 13th of June, 1821, a contract was let to William and Thomas Finley, to build a court house for the sum of \$380. And in the following September, a contract was entered into with Thomas Rattan for the erection of a chimney to the same, for \$55, he to have 6,000 bricks delivered to him by Mr. Eldred, other material to be furnished by

the contractor. This building was finished about the 1st of June, 1822. As a court house without the adjunct of a jail was not quite the thing, at a session of the court held on the 21st of Dec., 1821, the contract to build a jail for the use of the county was let to John Dee and Henry Teagardner, the lowest bidders, for the sum of \$240. The latter building was 12x22 feet in ground area, one story high, and had an upper and lower floor. It was partitioned through the center. It was built of square hewed timbers, floors and partitions included, each of which was 10 inches thick, well and closely laid up. White oak was the kind of wood used. The building was covered with a good shingle roof.

At the regular session of the county commissioners' court held on the 2d of Sept., 1822, Joseph Piggott, Thomas Arnett and Charles Gregory, the newly elected county commissioners, took their seats, and proceeded to the transaction of the business of the county. These gentlemen entered into a settlement with John W. Scott, the county treasurer, at the March term, 1823, whereby it was shown that, "the sheriff had paid into the county treasury, the county tax of '22, amounting to \$436.16½; amount paid over for fines, etc., \$76.50; amount remaining in the treasury at the settlement in March, 1822, \$86.22; in all amounting to \$598.89. From which deduct county orders paid, amounting to \$545.39, and the treasurer's per cent., amounting to \$29.74, leaves in the treasury the sum of \$23.76."

At the June session of the court, John Dunn took his place as one of the august commissioners, in the place of



Henry R. Spencer.

Thomas Arnett. The usual routine business of the court was carried on, and roads located and laid out, and the bills against the county audited and paid.

On the 6th of Sept., 1824, a new commissioners' court came into being, consisting of Jehu Brown, Abraham Bowman and Charles Gregory. At this first meeting came up the all important subjects of roads, the laying out of which is so necessary for the development of a new country. All through the records of this time runs the petitions, etc., for new roads, and the appointments of viewers and locations of the same. These, with the settlement of claims against the county, make up the greater part of the business of the court.

On the 7th of June, 1825, in pursuance of an act of the general assembly, the court proceeded to lay the county off into school districts, which were to be known by their respective numbers.

These districts were 10 in number, they occupying a large extent of territory, as the settlers were but few and scattered over what now constitutes two counties or more. They also laid off the county into 13 road districts, and appointed the following supervisors: Alfred W. Caverly, for district No. 1; A. P. Scott, district No. 2; Calvin Tunnel, No. 3; Uriah Miller, No. 4; Richard Robley, No. 5; Joseph Reynolds, No. 6; David Norton, No. 7; Thomas Rattan, No. 8; David Barrow, No. 9; Cyrus Griswold, No. 10; Charles Kitchens, No. 11; Dennis Carrico, No. 12; and John Barnett, No. 13. Previous to this the roads were as districts, with a supervisor having control of one only.

September 4, 1826, the incoming

county commissioners' court was composed of Joseph Piggott, Jeremiah Smith and Jehu Brown. At this term of the court the sheriff of the county was allowed fees "for attending the special term of the circuit court, for the trial of Simons and for whipping said Simons."

At a meeting of this court, held upon the 7th of March, 1828, the clerk was instructed to give notice, "by putting up advertisements, that a special term of this court will be held on the first Monday in April next, for the purpose of receiving proposals for the building of a brick court house for this county." Nothing came of it at this time. They also, in levying a tax, this same term, laid a tax of one-half per centum on town lots in Carrollton, on slaves, and indentured and registered negro or mulatto servants, and other property.

The county commissioners entering upon the duties of office Sept. 1, 1828, were John Barnett, Alexander King and Charles Gregory.

Again, on the 2d of March, 1830, did the subject of a more substantial court house, in the center of the square, come up. The commissioners decided to hold a special meeting for the better consideration of the subject, and for the purpose of receiving proposals for the building of the same. Moses Stevens at the same time was instructed to draft a plan of a building for the purpose.

At the special session in question, a contract for the erection of a brick court house was entered into with Thomas Rattan, who agreed to finish the same and deliver it to the county, except the painting of it, for the sum of \$7,000, to be paid to him in yearly sums of \$1,000

or more. The contract also contained a proviso, that if a special tax was levied of one-half per cent that year, that when \$5,500 was collected, Mr. Rattan agreed to accept that in full satisfaction for his bill. Work was at once commenced on the building.

Cavil Archer, Cyrus Tolman and Thomas Cummings constituted the court which came into power on the 6th of Sept., 1830. At a special term of this court held in March, 1832, a contract to build a county jail was let to William Meldrum for \$3,560, said jail to be located in the town of Carrollton.

John Lorton, Cyrus Tolman and Jesse V. Mounts were the next county commissioners, taking their places as such in Sept. 1832. At the September term of their court, in 1833, they received and spread upon the records, the incorporation of the town of Carrollton. The finances of the county not being in a satisfactory condition, the court borrowed, on Sept. 21, 1833, the sum of \$200, of George Finney, giving the note of John Lorton, Cyrus Tolman, as county commissioners, and William Meldrum. This was done, only as a temporary expedient, as the note only ran for five months, but 12 per cent. interest had to be paid.

At the special term of this court, held on Monday, Jan. 27, 1834, the office of clerk was proclaimed as vacant, according to the law, for the reason that Mortimer Kennett, had failed to renew his official bond at the regular September term, and Moses O. Bledsoe was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Kennett strongly objected, and gave notice of appeal to the circuit court.

On the 1st day of Sept., 1834, a new

county commissioners' court was organized with Alexander King, Thomas McDow and Cyrus Tolman as the component parts thereof. They, after due qualification for the office, took their places, and entered upon the business of the county. Permission was given by this court, in Oct., 1835, for the erection of a market house on the west side of the court house square at Carrollton.

Thomas McDow, Alexander King and Cyrus Tolman, having been re-elected to the office of county commissioners, took their places on the 5th of Sept., 1836, and proceeded to reorganize the court. This court, at a special term, holden in Dec., 1837, appointed three commissioners to manage the funds received by Greene county, under the internal improvement law. The county, for this purpose, was divided into three districts; all that south of the Macoupin creek was placed under the management of John W. Slaten; between Macoupin and Apple creek, that of Moses O. Bledsoe; and north of the latter stream, Charles Gregory. These commissioners were instructed to loan the funds placed under their care, but in no case to place more than \$200 with any one person.

At the county commissioners' court, held in the court house, at Carrollton, on the 3rd of Sept., 1838, Alexander King, John Thompson and Chilton Smith appeared and severally took the oath of office, and their respective seats, having been elected to thereto Aug. 6, 1838. A change having taken place in the law governing county commissioners' courts, by which that officer was to hold office for three years, one to be elected each year, therefore to definitely determine who was to go out

of office first, lots were cast, according to statute in such cases made and provided and Alexander King drew the three years term; Chilton Smith the two years, and John Thompson the term for one year. In November, following, Franklin Witt, who had been appointed agent and attorney for the county, to receive of the state fund commissioners, the share of Greene county in the internal improvement fund, made a report that he had received the sum of \$30,205. The court rescinding the appointments made at a previous session, for agents to loan the fund, the court made new appointments: Charles Kitchens, for the district north of Apple creek; William Carlin, the district between that stream and Macoupin creek, and Thomas Vance, in what is now Jersey county. These were instructed to loan only \$100 to each person, for one year only, on approved security, at 10 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, in advance, and to keep the principal and interest continually loaned.

It was under the administration of this court that the question of the separation of Jersey county from that of Greene was submitted to the people, and being endorsed by them, consummated. The vote on the question of the division was as follows: For the erection of Jersey county, 1,239; against the same, 714, a clear majority of 525 votes in favor of the measure. Martin Bowman was the new member of the court, in place of Chilton Smith, who took his place in the fall term, of 1839, Mr. Smith living in Jersey county, his term of service ceased when that county was erected.

A the September session, 1840, of

this court, Masheck Browning took his place as commissioner, vice Martin Bowman. The usual amount of routine business, such as ordering the viewing of roads, building bridges, auditing claims, etc., was transacted, but little of any general interest occurs upon the records of that term.

In Sept., 1841, two new commissioners took their places, William Blair and Thomas S. Blair, who, with Mesheck Browning, constituted the court at its organization. The internal improvement fund, or the interest thereof, was sometimes used toward building bridges, or in improvements on important county roads. In the spring of 1842, Masheck Browning dying, at the March term of that year, Anthony S. Seely, who had been elected to fill the vacancy, appeared and took his place as a member of the court. It is under this court that the first mention of the county poor-house occurs, and it is then recorded that George Pegram was appointed as superintendent of such. The bridge across the Macoupin creek, on the road from Carrollton to Alton, was built this year by Thomas Rattan, and he was paid therefor, out of the internal improvement fund, the sum of \$5,978.91.

Isham Linder, in Sept., 1842, took his place as county commissioner, in place of William Blair, whose term had expired. At this term of the commissioners' court, the purchase of a farm for a poor farm for the county, of Benjamin M. Pegram, was consummated. The purchase money paid was \$800. In December it was determined to let out the poor-house and the keeping of the paupers of the county therein, to the lowest bidder, and bids were advertised for.

William Goode was awarded the contract for \$300, on the basis of four paupers, at that time at the poor-house, with proportionate increase or decrease with any changes in the number. Thos. S. Booth was appointed to oversee the matter, and see that Mr. Goode performed his duty to the paupers in a proper manner.

The county commissioners' court, which organized for the first time in Sept., 1843, was composed of the same gentlemen as the year previous, A. S. Seely, whose term had expired, being re-elected, and took his place. They transacted the usual business.

The court that met for the first time Sept. 2, 1844, consisted of Isham Linder, Anthony S. Seely and Thomas S. Booth, the latter having been re-elected. For the next few years but little of interest took place, the whole business of the court being taken up with the necessary but tiresome routine business of the county. The following gentlemen composed the county commissioners' court, for the years indicated, commencing with Sept., 1845:

Thomas S. Booth, Anthony S. Seely and James Cannady.

1846—Thomas S. Booth, James Cannady and Charles Bradshaw.

1847—The same, Thomas S. Booth, having been re-elected.

1848—Charles Bradshaw, Thomas S. Booth and Joshua W. Armstrong. This was the last commissioners' court under this law, as under the state constitution of 1848, a new mode of administering the affairs of the county was adopted. This was known as

held, according to law, on the first Monday in Dec., 1849, and was composed of Mathias S. Link, judge and Adam I. Whiteside and Anthony S. Seely, associate justices. These gentlemen, with the clerk of the court, Francis P. Vedder, constituted the governing power of the county. This court, at the September term, 1850, divided this county into new precincts and election districts, to which were given the names of Carrollton, Northwestern, White Hall, Walkerville, Mineral Springs, Mount Airy, Greenfield, Eastern, Fayette, Kane, Bluffdale and Woodville. Under head of March term, 1852, is the following entry:

"At the request of M. S. Link, county judge, one of members of this court, the following protest is spread upon the records of said court, which is as follows—to-wit:

"In order that the people of Greene county may understand the reason why I cannot, at this term of court settle, aid or assist our county court in a settlement with our sheriff, and receive all the county orders and jury certificates, offered by said sheriff, to our county court, on his liability for the revenue of said county for the year 1851, is that our sheriff fails to make his monthly payments in which he collects of the tax payers, into the county treasury, according to my understanding of the 44th section of the revenue laws of 1848. And for the purpose, and in order that the county treasurer may be enabled to pay over cash on county orders, as the law directs, which I charge is not done, owing to a neglect of duty on the part of our sheriff, our county treasurer, and our county court.

THE COUNTY COURT.

The first meeting of this court was

I hold that it is the law, that all the gold, silver and current money, that is paid over to our sheriff as taxes, should be paid over to our county treasurer, which I charge is not done, and against which I solemnly protest, for the reason that I believe a grave evil hath been going on in this way, injuring Greene county and her fiscal affairs and profiting the sheriff over and above his lawful per cent."

At a special term of the court, held on the 16th day of Feb., 1853, called for that purpose, the following order was made:

"Ordered, That an election be held on the 19th of March, 1853, in said Greene county, by the qualified voters, to determine whether said county shall subscribe \$50,000 to the capital stock of the Jacksonville & Carrollton Railroad Co."

These bonds, if used, were to be for stock, for the county, were to run until 1875, drawing 6 per cent interest. The election was held at the time appointed, and as there was 1,662 votes cast in favor of such subscription by the county, and 330 against it, the court ordered Judge Link to subscribe for \$50,000 worth of stock in the name of Greene county, and also authorized him to issue the necessary bonds.

The court as above constituted held until Dec., 1853, when it was succeeded by a county court, of which Charles D. Hodges was county judge, and L. E. Worcester and Thomas J. Short were associate justices.

It appearing that Judge Link, who had been instructed to subscribe for the \$50,000 worth of stock in the Jacksonville & Springfield railroad, and issue

county bonds to pay for the same, had gone out of office without doing so, the court instructed Judge Hodges to do it, and to cast the vote of the county for directors at an election to be held at Carrollton on the 27th of Dec., 1853. In Sept., 1857, in response to a petition signed by John Amos and 120 others, an order was made submitting to the qualified voters of the county the question of Greene county subscribing for \$50,000 worth of the capital stock in the extension of the Rock Island & Alton railroad, the county to again issue bonds for such stock, payable March 1, 1875, and to bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. The election was to be held at the same time as the general election in November. At this same term of court the Jacksonville, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company, the successors to the Jacksonville & Carrollton Railroad Company, presented a request for the \$50,000 bonds voted to that road, and the same were issued under the seal of the court and delivered to the company.

At the regular election in 1857, the county judge and both associate justices were re-elected to the same positions.

Judge Hodges resigning his position, a special election was held, Feb. 22, 1859, to fill the vacancy, and Thomas H. Boyd was chosen to fill the position of county judge. Early in the year 1859, it becoming evident that the old jail was entirely unfit for the purpose used, the county determined to build an edifice of that character. Therefore, bids were advertised for, and at the April term of the county court held that year, bids were received and opened as

follows: Edgerton & Sages, \$9,000; Headrick & Martin, \$9,339; Alfred Hinton, \$9,875; and Speaks & Hudson, \$10,200. The first mentioned firm having made the lowest figures, were awarded the contract. Francis P. Vedder, T. H. Boyd and E. H. Prine were appointed to purchase a town lot in the town of Carrollton on which to erect the new jail, dwelling, barn, smoke-house, etc., and to superintend the erection of the building.

In December, 1859, Levi T. White-side succeeded L. E. Worcester as associate justice of this court, and took his seat accordingly.

At the general election of 1861 Thomas H. Boyd was re-elected county judge and Robert Green and John Ruyle chosen associate justices, and on the 2d day of December they took their places, and at once opened court. For several years back nothing but gold and silver had been received for taxes in the county, with the possible exception of notes of the State Bank of Missouri, but in June, 1862, the court authorized the treasurer to receive treasury notes of the United States for the taxes and other debts due the county. A war tax of fifteen cents on each \$100 of taxable property in the county was levied for the support of the families of volunteers in the service of the United States.

At the January term, 1865, the question of the recent call for troops for the service of the United States, made December 19, preceding, and the order for a draft to fill quotas, came up for discussion and the court ordered the issuing of bonds enough to purchase substitutes, or pay recruits a bounty to induce

enlistments, not to exceed \$100,000 in amount, and placed in the hands of Judge Boyd the matter of distributing them, in sums not to exceed \$450 per recruit. H. L. Clay was appointed agent to procure recruits. The bonds were issued and the necessary men procured, and the danger of the draft removed.

Thomas H. Boyd was re-elected to the office of county judge at the general election of 1865, and together with Lemuel J. Patterson and Frederick M. Fishback, his new associates, opened court on the 4th day of December, 1865. Judge Boyd remained on the bench until the fall of 1866, when he resigned and was succeeded by Judge Alfred Hinton.

The county court ordered in June, 1868, another special election on the question of the advisability of the county subscribing \$50,000 worth of bonds toward the capital stock of the R. I., A. & St. L. R. R. Co., The bonds to bear eight per cent. interest, and to run for 10 years. For the full vote on these bond questions the reader is referred to the official vote of the county.

The court that met for the first time time on the 6th of December, 1869, was composed of John Ruyle, county judge, F. M. Fishback, and J. H. Rives, associate justices.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The first session of the commissioner's court commenced upon the 1st of Dec., 1873, when Joseph F. Ballinger, William H. Barrow, and Curtius W. Brace, after due qualification, took their place. On organization, they cast lots as to the length of time each was to serve, when Mr. Ballinger drew the

three year, and Mr. Barrow, the two year term. Mr. Ballinger was elected chairman of the board. This court was composed of the following gentlemen for the years succeeding this:

1875—Joseph F. Ballinger, W. H. Barrow and J. H. Greene. Mr. Ballinger still in the chair.

1876—George H. Amos, John H. Greene and William B. Robinson. The latter gentleman was chosen chairman.

1877—George H. Amos, John H. Greene and William M. Morrow. J. H. Greene was honored with the chairmanship.

1878—George H. Amos, W. M. Morrow and Singleton F. Greene. W. M. Morrow was chosen to fill the chair.

1879—W. M. Morrow, S. F. Greene and W. M. Maberry. Mr. Morrow, re-elected chairman.

1880—S. F. Greene, W. M. Maberry and George H. Amos. S. F. Greene was chosen to fill the position of chairman for the year.

1881—W. M. Maberry, G. H. Amos and L. F. Williams. Mr. Maberry was the chairman.

1882—George H. Amos, L. F. Williams and John Snyder. The first named was chosen to fill the chair.

1883—John Snyder, L. F. Williams and William P. Gilmore. Mr. Williams was elected chairman.

1884—John Snyder, W. P. Gilmore and James H. Smith. John Snyder was chosen as chairman for the year.

1885—On the 1st of Dec., 1884, the board met for the first time. It consisted of W. P. Gilmore, James H. Smith and Elon H. Eldred. Mr. Gilmore was chosen chairman. This was the last board of commissioners.

BOARD OF COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The first meeting of this body took place upon the 13th day of July, 1885, when the following members took their seats: J. G. Pennell, F. M. Fishback, E. A. Eldred, M. C. Thompson, W. B. Robinson, J. D. McLain, J. H. Rives, Robert Vantuyle, J. B. Robards, J. M. Otey, Henry Tunison, E. B. Pegram, J. L. Johnson. W. B. Robinson was elected chairman.

MATRIMONIAL.

Marriage licenses have always been required in the state of Illinois, and the facts given here are taken from the records in the office of the county clerk.

The first marriage in the county, of which there is any record, is that of David Hodges and Louisa Wentworth. On the first day of May, 1821. Mr. Hodges made an application for a marriage license, which was cheerfully granted, and upon the 6th of the same month, John Allen, a justice of the peace, united the happy pair.

The second license was issued to John Johnson and Rachel Buchanan, on the 26th of June, 1821, but when and by whom the ceremony was performed, the records bear no testimony.

Robert Piper and Rebecca Lynn received a license on the 2d of July, 1821.

Morris Welch and Mary Shelly, July 14, 1821.

William Moore and Huldah Hunnicutt, July 24, 1821, and were united in marriage the same day by Rev. Aaron Smith.

Whitmell Ryley Crane and Elizabeth Crane, July 30, 1821.

Joseph Pierce and Sally Ennis, July 31, 1821.

William Stockton and Margaret McFadgin, Aug. 4, 1821.

During the remainder of the year, licenses were granted to the following people:

Robert Sinclair and Anna Vaughn, Aug. 18, married Aug. 23, by John Allen, a justice of the peace.

John Medford and Rachel Little, Sept. 3.

William Allen and Polly Pinkerton, Sept. 4; they were married the 6th of the same month, by John Allen, J. P.

Hugh Carlin and Sally King, Oct. 13.

David Miller and Mourning Finley, Oct. 13; married Oct. 14, by Rev. Aaron Smith.

John Piper and Juliana Fahnestock, Oct. 23.

Levi Larrison and Rebecca Ennis, Oct. 24.

Robert McDow and Esther Lofton, Oct. 30.

John Williams and Chaney Johnson, Dec. 25.

During the year 1822, licenses were issued as follows:

Borden Wilcox and Almira Kellogg, Jan. 10.

Peter Barrow and Nancy Pullam, Jan. 10.

Jacob Young and Jenny Kincaid, Jan. 22.

John Costley and Peggy Allen, Feb. 19; married by Jehu Brown, county commissioner.

John Vaughn and Hester Crane, Feb. 19.

Samuel Pinkney and Polly Reed, March 28.

Oliver Lund and Eulalie Ruble, April 24.

Isaac Sinclair and Melinda Pruitt,

May 15; married by John Allen, county commissioner, May 16.

Joseph Vanmeter and Peggy Taylor, May 28, married June 2, by Samuel Lee, Jr., a justice of the peace.

George Finney and Margaret Criswell, May 29.

Robert James and Elcanor Pea, June 17.

Alfred Hinton and Letitia Pruitt, June 19.

Jedediah Webster and Lucy Smith, July 9.

James Dulen and Betsey Handley, July 20.

Stephen Pierce and Edie Lee, Aug. 8.

Andrew Bowen and Peninah Harding, Aug. 16.

Jacob Tabor and Matilda Ammonds, Sept. 3.

James Williams and Mary Gragen, Oct. 5.

James Scott and Mary Cowhick, Oct. 14.

Felix French and Polly Thomas, Nov. 5.

Nathaniel Pinckard and Sally Lindsey Nov. 6.

Thomas Asher and Sally Swanson, Dec. 5.

Isaac Morrow and Betsey Cox, Dec. 7.

Joseph Wasson and Phœbe Barrow, Dec. 18.

Hiram Duff and Lucinda Thacker, Dec. 25.

Archibald Cooper and Polly Montgomery, Dec. 26.

James M. Lyon and Polly Miller, Dec. 30.

The following table shows the number of marriages contracted in Greene county from 1821, to 1884, both years inclusive. This is believed to be a

complete record, with the exception of the years 1828 and 1829, which are defective upon the records:

1821	17	1853	152
1822	28	1854	155
1823	38	1855	167
1824	27	1856	157
1825	34	1857	151
1826	45	1858	160
1827	56	1859	158
1828 imperfect	30	1860	167
1829 imperfect	14	1861	188
1830	74	1862	170
1831	73	1863	206
1832	82	1864	185
1833	84	1865	204
1834	109	1866	280
1835	112	1867	262
1836	146	1868	201
1837	157	1869	189
1838	124	1870	184
1839	167	1871	266
1840	122	1872	203
1841	124	1873	193
1842	114	1874	242
1843	121	1875	214
1844	121	1876	208
1845	111	1877	196
1846	123	1878	218
1847	121	1879	222
1848	144	1880	252
1849	128	1881	223
1850	139	1882	221
1851	136	1883	234
1852	139	1884	231

Total 8,515

POPULATION.

The first census taken after the organization of the county was that of 1830, and in this the population of the entire county, now constituting Greene and Jersey, was set down as 7,674. In 1840 a second census was taken, and notwithstanding that the county of Jersey had been cut off from Greene, in the interim the population was shown to have increased to 11,951. In 1850 it had 12,429;

in 1860, 16,093, and in 1870, 20,277. In 1880, by the United States census the population is fixed at 23,010, of whom 21,462 are of American birth, and 1,548 of foreign.

The population of 1880 was distributed among the precincts and towns of the county, as follows:

Athensville precinct	1,842
Berdan precinct	471
Bluffdale precinct	903
Carrollton precinct, including city	4,225
Carrollton city	1,334
Fayette precinct	316
Greenfield precinct, including town	1,977
Greenfield town	985
Kane precinct, including village	1,336
Kane village	408
Roodhouse precinct, including city	3,214
Sheffield precinct	236
Walkerville precinct	880
White Hall precinct	4,145
Wilmington precinct	1,504
Woodville precinct	1,430
Wrightsville precinct	144

REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

Samuel Lee, Jr., was the first recorder of the county of Greene, having been appointed to that office in the summer of 1821.

The first instrument recorded is a mortgage which was filed for record on the 2d of May, 1821. This was dated Feb. 24, 1821, and by it Richard Wilhelm conveyed to Elizabeth Seymore the east half of the southeast quarter of Sec. 24, T. 7 north, R. 7 west, which contained 80 acres, and was given to secure the payment of \$100. This property lies in what is now Jersey county.

The first deed, to land within the present limits of Greene county, was given in 1822, and by it Robert Hobson

conveyed to Elijah Woodman the tract of land known as Mount Pleasant, whereon the original proprietor had hopes of placing the county seat.

PLATS.

The plats of the original towns in the county were filed for record on the dates given below. To nearly all of them additions have been made, but space forbids the mention of them, and as they are a matter of record, it is needless.

Carrollton was surveyed March 13, 1821, for Thomas Carlin, but the plat was not filed for record until July 30, 1825.

White Hall, filed for record March 9, 1832, by David Barrow.

Camden, filed for record May 11, 1832, by George Finney.

Zenith, filed Feb. 17, 1834, by Joseph Piggott.

Athensville, filed Oct. 2, 1834, by Green Weaver.

Greenfield, filed Dec. 5, 1834, by George W. Allen.

Shippings Port, filed May 11, 1835, by John and William Beeman.

Fayette, filed Sept. 19, 1835, by Man-oah Bostwick, James Metcalf and William Blair.

Columbiana, recorded Sept. 24, 1835, by Salmon Bushnell.

Rivesville, filed for record Nov. 11, 1835, James Rives, proprietor.

Delaware, filed Nov. 27, 1835, by Charles Gregory and Henry Floyd.

Woodville, filed March 36, 1836, by Amon Wood, Seawright Wood, Cyrus A. Davis, Squire Wood and Harrison S. Poindexter.

Albany, filed April 4, 1836, by Res-

carriek Ayers, Sherman Goss, Enos Ayers and Lafayette McCrillis.

Newport, filed April 30, 1836, by John and William Beeman, Jesse H. Rogers, Robert S. Negus and John W. Scott.

Wilmington, filed May 21, 1836, by Messrs. Young, Henderson, Lane, Higby, Thomas Hanks and Groce.

Walkerville, filed for record July 18, 1836, by John Walker.

Bluffdale, filed Aug. 26, 1836, by John A. and Jordan Calvin.

Concord, filed Sept. 13, 1836, by Daniel Maynard.

Norwalk, filed for record Oct. 25, 1836, by Robert Close and Gabriel Manly.

Middleton, filed March 6, 1837, by John Barnett.

Centerville, filed April 18, 1837, by Charles Maxfield.

Bloomfield, filed Oct. 28, 1837, by Amasa Vamatre.

Holliday's Station, recorded Nov. 12, 1864, by Tobias Holliday. Vacated Nov. 2, 1865.

Berdan, filed Sept. 20 1865, by William R. Kellogg, Lewis S. Olmstead and Linus E. Worcester.

Hollidaysburgh, filed Nov. 2, 1865, by Tobias Holliday. This was afterward changed to Kane.

New Providence, filed Feb. 20, 1866, by F. M. Bell, Jesse L. Allen and John Bell.

Kane, filed Sept. 4, 1866, by Thomas H. Boyd.

Mount Pleasant, filed for record Nov. 8, 1840.

Roodhouse, filed for record Feb. 15, 1869, by John Roodhouse.

Thompson City, filed March 18, 1870, by Robert Thompson.

Homer, filed Dec. 14, 1837, by Na-

thaniel M. Perry, Abram B. Harris and W. W. Myrick.

Barrow, filed March 1, 1871, by A. Barrow.

Sheffield, filed July 18, 1871.

Hank's Station, filed for record July 21, 1871, by Thomas Hanks.

Rockbridge, laid out in the spring of 1871, by Sheffield and Hudson, the plat being filed in May of that year.

CHAPTER V.

THE COURTS OF GREENE COUNTY.

Man in his proneness to go astray requires the strong arm of law for his government. If he had no law, and no penalties attached to the violation of such law, he would, in the license of such a state of society, degenerate into a state of barbarism, yes, worse than barbarism. From the first ereation of man, humanity has been placed under the restraining hand of law, and penalties, more or less severe, have been affixed to the violation of the statute, be the same oral or written. "In the day whereof thou eateth, thou shalt surely die," was as much a law and a penalty for its violation, as is the whole statute book of the state of Illiaois. The existence of laws necessarily implies the creation and existenece of courts for the interpretation of all questions involved in obscurity, and for the impartial trial of the violators of the safeguards of civilization.

The first constitution of the state declared that the judicial power should be vested in a supreme court, and such inferior courts as the general assembly should ordain and establish. The supreme court then consisted of one chief

justice and three associates, who, in addition to their duties as an appellate court, were required to hold the circuit courts in the several counties. The state was accordingly divided into four judicial circuits, within which the chief justice and associate justices were assigned to hold circuit courts. This they did until Dec., 1824, when five circuit judges were appointed by the general assembly, and the state divided into five judicial circuits, but the circuit judges were only permitted to remain in office two years, as all the act creating them was repealed Jan. 12, 1827, and the circuit courts once more placed in the hands of the judges of the supreme court. In 1829, one circuit judge was appointed by the general assembly to hold court north of the Illinois river, the 5th judicial district being created for the purpose, the justices of the supreme court continuing to perform their duties in the other four circuits. These courts were held in this manner until January, 1835, when five additional circuits were established, and six circuit judges appointed to perform the duties therein.

The judiciary of the state remained in this shape, additional circuits being organized, and additional judges appointed from time to time, as the growing business seemed to warrant, until 1841, when, by act of legislature, the circuit judges were legislated out of existence, and their duties again placed upon the supreme judges, now increased in number to nine, the state being divided into that number of judicial circuits. It thus remained until 1848, when circuit judges became a permanent part of the judiciary of the state.

The first term of the circuit court held in Greene county commenced on the 26th day of April, 1821, and was presided over by Hon. John Reynolds, at that time associate justice of the supreme court. Samuel Lee, Jr., was, by the judge, appointed clerk of the court, and had filed his bond with Thomas Rattan, Thomas Carlin and Willis Webb, as sureties, and took his place. After opening the court Thomas Carlin, sheriff of the county, presented to the court a venire of grand jurors, and the following gentlemen having been elected were empaneled as the first grand jury and duly "sworn to enquire for, and in behalf of, the county of Greene:" John Finley, foreman; Martin Wood, Thomas Gilliland, Nathaniel Wass, Cyrus Tolman, Isaac Pruitt, James McFadgin, John Morfoot, Walter McFarland, Hugh Jackson, Jacob Fry, Charles Gregory, Willis Webb, Christian Link, John Costley, William Webb, William Costley and Philip Fry. There being no jury room, these gentlemen retired to the prairie to consider over the matter laid before them, and soon returned with the following indict-

ments, each endorsed "true bill:" People of the state of Illinois, vs. William Greene, assault and battery; the same vs. Thomas Lunley, assault and battery; the same vs. William Morris, same offence. There being no further business before the grand jury they were discharged and capias ordered to issue against each of the above defendants, returnable at the next term of court. There being no cases upon the docket, court adjourned to court in course.

The second term of the circuit court commenced Oct. 4, 1821, Hon John Reynolds presiding as judge. A grand jury was empaneled, consisting of the following gentlemen: John G. Lofton, foreman; Nathaniel Wass, Cyrus Tolman, Thomas Finley, Robert Whitaker, John Moore, Hughston Reynolds, Samuel Costan, James Davidson, John Wiatt, Thomas Gilliland, Zachariah Allen, William Pruitt, Joseph Reynolds, Henry Teagarden, Hugh Jackson, Thomas G. Lofton, Clark Beebe and John Huitt. These gentlemen retired for deliberation, and court proceeded to try the cases on the docket. The first one called was that of the state against William Green, who was indicted at the last term of court, as having committed an assault and battery. The defendant appeared in court and plead not guilty of the misdemeanor, as charged, so a jury was empaneled to try the case. This, the first petit jury in Greene county, was composed of the following gentlemen: Young Wood, John Finley, John Drum, James Whiteside, William Davidson, James Colwell, Joel Meacham, William Hoskins, Calvin Tunnel, Gershom Pat-

terson, Walker Daniel and Alvin Coe. After hearing the evidence in the case, and been charged by the court, they gave in a verdict of guilty, and the court assessed a fine of five dollars and costs against the defendant.

The next two cases were of a similar nature. The first civil suit on the docket was that of Samuel L. Irwin vs. Rowland Shephard, but the defense not being entirely prepared, asked for and was granted a continuance. The next case was that of Jason Whiting vs. Ebenezer Horton, and was a suit for debt on attachment. The defendant not appearing, judgement in default was rendered for the plaintiff in the sum of \$300.57, and costs. Judgement was issued, and the constable who had charge of the goods was ordered to turn them over to the sheriff, who was ordered to sell the same at public sale. There were quite a number of other cases tried at this term. The grand jury made a presentment against William B. Whiteside and Robert Sinclair, for burglary. This was one of the most celebrated cases of those early days, and grew out of the following circumstances. Many of the pioneers of this country brought with them considerable sums of money, to purchase land with. This was mostly in gold and silver coin, and although inconvenient, it was necessary, in the total absence of banks, to keep it in their cabins. Such was the general character for honesty and integrity possessed by these early pioneers, that but little care was taken to conceal it, nor was it safely secured with barred doors or locked receptacles. In 1821, however, this mutual confidence in each other received a severe shock, by a heavy robbery that

took place in the southern part of the county. It seems that there lived at Lofton's prairie, an Englishman and his wife by the name of Dixon, people well advanced in years, who were known to have considerable money in their possession. One night several men came to the cabin of this couple, which was some distance from any neighbor, and by threats and demonstrations of personal violence, extorted from the old gentleman, some \$1,200, and then made off. As soon as they were gone, the old man communicated with his neighbors, an alarm was raised and a number of men, headed by Judge Lofton, started in pursuit. Mr. Dixon recognized two of the men, Robert Sinclair and William B. Whiteside. The latter was a resident of Madison county, had been sheriff, and a prominent citizen of that locality; Major Sinclair was also a quite a prominent citizen of Madison county. They were overtaken near Alton and brought to trial at Carrollton. On being placed in the dock, Mr. Whiteside, pleaded "not guilty," and asked for a continuance of the case, but was overruled by the court. Sinclair pleaded the same, and asked the same indulgence, but was also overruled. The state's attorney, however, asking the continuance of the case it was granted. At the term of the court which commenced April 25, 1822, William B. Whiteside was placed on trial, before the following jury and tried for his offense: Lewis Abrams, Joseph Klein, Charles Kitchens, Ruloff Stephens, Abraham Bowman, Daniel Duvall, John Finley, Francis Bell, Charles Gregory, William Eldred, Timothy Ladd and James Beeman. Thomas H. Benton, then a rising

young lawyer, appeared for the prosecution. On this jury was a strong friend of the prisoner, Charles Kitchens, who is said to have hung the jury. This, of course, caused delay which was taken advantage of by the attorneys for the defense, and soon the death or departure of important witnesses, and finally the decease of Mr. Dixon, left the state without any testimony, and the case was dropped. Robert Sinclair was also tried and convicted of burglary, the value of the property being placed at \$1,209.33, but while either out on bail, or the hands of the sheriff, accounts differing in this particular, he contrived to slip away, and mounting a fine, fast race horse, which was placed in readiness for him near the David Black farm, he sped away to the southward, hotly pursued by the sheriff, but the speed and bottom of his noble steed gave him the inside track, and he finally escaped. He went to Arkansas, where he afterwards arose to distinction. The court that tried these men was presided over by Hon. Joseph Phillips, at that time chief justice of the supreme court of the state.

At the September term of the circuit court, in 1823, Judge Thomas Reynolds presided. This gentleman was a very talented lawyer of his day, the peer of Benton, Marshall and others. He removed to Missouri and attained considerable reputation, and was finally elected governor of that state.

Judge John Reynolds again presided over the September term, 1823, and faithfully discharged his duties. He was one of the foremost men of his time. In 1822 he was made chief jus-

tice of the supreme court. In 1830 he was elected governor of Illinois on the democratic ticket, and afterward served three years in congress. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth, born in 1788, and came to Illinois with his parents when but 12 years of age. He died at Belleville, St. Clair county, in 1865.

John York Sawyer, one of the circuit judges appointed by the general assembly, was commissioned January 19, 1825, and assigned for duty in the 1st judicial circuit, in which Greene county then was. The first term of court in this county over which he presided commenced on the 16th of May, 1822. He held the office of judge until January, 1827, when circuit judges were legislated out of office.

At the April term, 1827, Samuel D. Lockwood, one of the associate justices of the supreme court, presided as circuit judge. Judge Lockwood was quite a popular lawyer, and was attorney-general of the state during the years of 1821, and 1822, and on the 19th of January, 1825, was appointed to the supreme court, and remained upon that bench until Dec. 4, 1848.

In 1835, Stephen T. Logan was appointed circuit judge of the 1st judicial circuit, under the law of Jan. 7, of that year, and entered upon the discharge of his duties, with the spring term of court in this county. Judge Logan, was a finished scholar, a deep student, but of a retiring disposition, and served but a short time, resigning in the spring of 1837. He was succeeded on the bench by William Brown, who was commissioned March 20, 1837, but resigned the office July 20, of the same year.

The next to hold the office of circuit judge in this, the 1st judicial circuit, was Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., who was appointed in July, 1837, and remained on the bench until early in 1839, when he resigned the office. Judge Thomas was afterward quite a prominent member of the supreme court of this state, being appointed in 1843, to succeed Stephen A. Douglas.

Hon. William Thomas was the next judge of the circuit court, being commissioned as such on the 25th of Feb., 1839, and remained upon the bench until the reorganization of the judiciary in 1841, again legislated these judges out of office. Judge Thomas was an able lawyer, and quite a prominent man.

On the abolishment of the office of circuit judges, in 1841, the duty of holding the circuit court again devolved upon the judges of the supreme court, and Judge Stephen D. Lockwood, again came upon the circuit, and held court until the first election for circuit judges, under the constitution of 1848.

The first judge, elected under this law in the 1st judicial circuit, was Hon. David Meade Woodson, who was elected in Sept., 1848, and commissioned on the 4th of Dec., of the same year. He performed the duties of this responsible office so unpartially, and to the satisfaction of the people, that he was twice re-elected to the position, holding the same for 18 successive years, and declined the tendered nomination for a fourth term in 1867.

Hon. David Meade Woodson, late judge of the 1st judicial circuit in the state of Illinois, was born in Jessamine county, Ky., May 18, 1806. He was

a son of Samuel H. Woodson, an eminent lawyer of that state. David received his education at the classical schools near Lexington, and at Transylvania University, and at the age of 17 began the study of law under one of the professors of that institution. He finished the term in his father's office, but in 1827 his father died, and the care of a large and complicated estate, and that of a mother and 7 minor children, devolved upon him and his brother, so he was compelled to give up his profession for the time being. In 1832 he was elected to the legislature over a large democratic majority, and there cast one of the votes which sent Henry Clay to the U. S. senate. He was the youngest member in the legislature. Oct. 6, 1832, he was married to Lucy McDowell, daughter of Maj. John McDowell, of Fayette county, Ky. In the fall of 1833 he came to Illinois and selected Carrollton as his future home. Here he practiced law in partnership with Charles D. Hodges, for 14 years, and in 1848 was elected to a judgeship. In 1835 he returned to Kentucky and spent another session in Transylvania University, where he graduated with honor. In Aug., 1836, his wife died in Kentucky. She left one child—now the Hon. John M. Woodson, of St. Louis. On Nov. 1, 1838, he was again married to Julia Kennett, daughter of Dixon H. Kennett. They had one daughter—now the wife of H. C. Withers, late partner of her father. In the legislature of 1838-39, he was elected to the office of state's attorney, to fill a vacancy. He continued in this office until 1840, when he was elected by the people of Greene county to the

legislature, over a democratic majority of from 400 to 500—a flattering success. In 1843 he was nominated to a seat in congress, but was unsuccessful on account of the popularity of his opponent, Stephen A. Douglas. In 1847 he was elected to the convention called to amend the constitution, and did all in his power to oppose the result of the convention, which was the degrading of the primary law of our state. He then devoted himself to his profession until 1848, when he was elected circuit judge, and filled the position with ability and impartiality until 1867, when he again engaged in practicing law. He was again elected to the legislature on the democratic ticket, in 1868, thus showing the popularity and estimation in which he was held, both personally and politically. Judge Woodson died in 1877.

Hon. Charles D. Hodges was elected to the bench of the circuit court, in the spring of 1867, and was duly commissioned upon the 27th of June, 1867, and served six years. Judge Hodges represented this district in the 55th congress, and is noticed under that head.

The general assembly by act of March 28, 1873, divided the state into 26 judicial districts, in each of which one judge of the circuit court was elected on the 2d day of June, 1873, for the term of six years. Greene county was placed in the 18th judicial circuit, and Hon. Cyrus Epler elected to the office of circuit judge.

The general assembly, in 1877, however, reduced the number of circuits, placing two together, and giving each circuit three judges. By this Greene county became a part of the 7th circuit, having for judges Hon. Cyrus Epler and Hon. Lyman Lacy, and on the election for the third judge, Hon. Albert G. Burr, of Carrollton, was elected. All three of these gentlemen were elected in 1879. Albert G. Burr was the representative of the district in the 40th and 41st congresses of the United States, and a sketch of this eminent gentleman is given elsewhere.

At the election of June, 1885, Hon. Lyman Lacy, Hon. Cyrus Epler and Hon. George W. Herdman, were elected to the bench, and occupy the positions at the present writing.

CHAPTER VI.

EDUCATIONAL.

In respect to educational facilities the county of Greene is fully up to the average of the other counties of the state. The present method of government of public or common schools

differs much from that of early days, and is a great improvement, for, as it always is with all innovations, the law in this respect has run the gauntlet, and finally arrived at what must be con-

sidered as nearly filling about all the requirements.

The educational system of Illinois has reached a degree of perfection and efficiency attained by but few states in the Union, and surpassed by a less number, and those the newer ones, where no early prejudices existed to overcome.

COMMISSIONERS OF SCHOOL LANDS.

In the pioneer days, when the county of Greene was organized, there was no such thing as public schools, the rough cradles of learning of those times being supported by subscription, or were private schools. The office of county superintendent of schools was not yet created. The only officer connected with the schools, in any way, under the constitution of 1818, was the commissioner of the school lands, who had charge of the funds arising from the rent or sale of the 16th sections donated in each congressional township for educational purposes. This officer was appointed by the county commissioners' court, who were empowered to fix the compensation of the same.

For some years after the organization of the county, these lands were placed in the hands of trustees in each township, but about the year 1835, the commissioners' court appointed Samuel Smith as the commissioner of the school lands of the county. He served in this capacity until the year 1838, when he was succeeded by Moses O. Bledsoe, so long connected with the official life of the county, in the most responsible positions. A sketch of him is given elsewhere and need not be repeated.

In 1840, Luther Tunnel was elected to

this office and served for about a year and was succeeded by James O. Graves in the month of Sept., 1841, and served until the spring of 1842, when Calvin Tunnel was installed in the office and served three years, until his successor was appointed.

D. Pinkerton was the next to fill the position and held it for two years.

Joseph Pierson served as county commissioner of school land for the next 10 years, from 1847, being re-appointed his own successor every alternate year. He was an excellent man and a faithful officer.

Dr. J. B. Samuel, a sketch of whom appears in the Medical chapter of this work, was the next incumbent of the office, being elected in 1857, and filled it for two years.

Stephen F. Corrington was elected to the office of commissioner of the school lands in 1859, and re-elected in 1861, 1863, 1865 and 1867, occupying the office for ten years. Mr. Corrington is, at present, a prominent member of the bar of Greene county, and is noticed at length in that connection.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Rev. C. A. Worley was the first elected to this office, in 1869. He was a well educated, able officer, and served the county in this capacity for four years.

Mrs. Catherine Hopkins succeeded Mr. Worley in this office, defeating S. F. Corrington at the general election of 1873. She served one term of four years, most creditably.

D. F. King, the present state's attorney, was elected to the office of superintendent of schools in Nov., 1877, and ably filled the position for the succeed-

ing four years. Mr. King is also noticed at length in the chapter devoted to the Bar of Greene county, in this volume, to which the reader is referred.

W. J. Roberts, the present affable superintendent of schools, was elected to fill that office in Nov., 1882. He is noticed in connection with the Press of the county.

DEVELOPMENT.

Greene county, like all new counties, in its infancy was not blessed with public or district schools, and the rising generation was limited to draw what knowledge they did attain from spasmodic attempts at subscription schools, that were established wherever the population was large enough to warrant the attempt, and which sprang up and died out with surprising regularity. The rude log cabin school, the only "benign mother" of some of the most eminent men of the country, and the foundation of the education of most of the members of the older resident families was laid in these humble cradles of learning. The 16th section of land in each congressional district was granted to each county for educational purposes, but there was little or no sale for it, at more than the government price, of \$1.25 per acre, and the income from that source was small. About the year 1835, public attention was drawn to the matter of educational advantages, and the district schools began to dot the prairie, or nestle in the woods throughout the county. Here and there they were scattered, log cabins of humble appearance, often miles apart, while mischievous urchins, of both sex, trudged through dust or mud, for long

distances, to receive the rudiments of an education. With the progress of years, the development of the school system went on, until, to-day, it is not inferior to any county in the state of a like age and population. The following statistics are taken from the report of the county superintendent of schools for the year ending June, 1885. At that time there were:

Number of males in the county between the ages of 6 and 21.....	4,070
Number of females.....	3,845
Number of districts in the county.....	93
Number of graded schools.....	6
Number of ungraded schools.....	87
Number of male teachers employed....	67
Number of female teachers employed..	91
Number of males enrolled in graded schools	1,030
Number of females.....	1,137
Number of males enrolled in ungraded schools	2,054
Number of females.....	1,773
Whole number enrolled.....	5,994
Whole number of public high schools...	3
Number of brick school houses.....	11
Number of stone school houses.....	1
Number of frame school houses.....	81
Number of school houses built during the year.....	3
Number of districts having libraries....	9
Number of volumes in same.....	261
Average monthly wages paid male teachers	\$ 51.04
Average for female teachers.....	35.11
Amount of district tax levy for schools.....	56,253.21
Estimated value of school property	131,590.00
Estimated value of school libraries.	595.00
Estimated value of school apparatus	1,667.00
Holders of state certificates employed in county.....	2
Number of first grade teachers' certificates issued.....	25
Number of second grade.....	101
Number teachers' certificates to males	56
Number to females.....	70

Number of male applicants rejected....	15	Number of days spent in institute	
Number of females.....	16	work.....	10
First grade certificates renewed during		Number of teachers' meetings held in	
the year.....	4	the county.....	10
Second grade certificates.....	12	Amount of bonded school debt.....	\$ 5,250.00

CHAPTER VII.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

Greene county has two societies that are county institutions, and of which they are justly proud. These are the Agricultural Association and the Old Settlers' Society. No history would be complete without an account of each of them and they are herewith given.

GREENE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On the 15th of April, 1854, was instituted a society, known as the Greene County Agricultural and Mechanical Association. The first officers were as follows: Luman Curtius, president; Joshua C. Winters, vice president; A. W. Bridges, treasurer; Francis P. Vedder, secretary; and Samuel Thomas, Jacob Bowman, Linus E. Worcester, B. Baldwin, L. J. Patterson, A. J. Whiteside, A. Sweeten, Michael Kinser, William Halbert, J. W. Calvin, T. W. Vigus, W. L. Greene, Samuel Longstreet, David Thompson, J. H. VanArsdale, G. L. Burruss, W. H. Ellis, I. R. Istrom, John Rives, Martin Thorpe, T. J. Short, Benjamin King, Perry McConathy, J. D. Martin. Elon Eldred and William Black, executive committee.

The first annual fair was held on the farm of J. E. Brace, a short distance

northwest of the city of Carrollton, on the 12th of Oct., 1854. Judging from the newspapers of the day, this was a brilliant success in every way, and the display of stock, especially horses, was superior to most anything in any other county or state fair. Among the leading competitors for premiums, were most of the leading citizens of the period, among whom were Anthony Potts, James J. Eldred, Eri Edwards, Silas Eldred, James W. Gregory. Jeremiah Turpin, Elon Eldred, Elijah Dee, R. N. Neece, William Crane, J. H. Waller, Michael Kinser, J. P. Henderson, Daniel Morfoot, Benjamin Roodhouse, Anthony S. Seeley, Peter Roodhouse, William Black, G. L. Burruss, L. H. Thomas, J. E. Brace, Samuel Longstreet, and others. Neither were the ladies behind-hand in their departments, premiums being awarded to Mrs. J. J. Thomas, Mrs. William Potts, Mrs. Benjamin Baldwin, Mrs. J. I. Thomas, Mrs. E. Morfoot, Mrs. John T. Williams. Mrs. Dr. Hardtner, Mrs. Luman Curtius, Misses Pierson, Mrs. J. B. Eldred, Mrs. David Dodgson, and others. At that time the society numbered some 230 members, which kept rapidly in-

creasing. Since the organization of the association the following gentlemen have filled the position of president: D. M. Woodson, George L. Burruss, Joseph Ballinger, Jacob Bowman, B. F. Baldwin, E. M. Husted, L. S. Eldrde, Benjamin Roodhouse, George W. Davis. Benjamin Roodhouse is the present president, and N. J. Andrews, secretary.

The second annual exposition was held on grounds belonging to the society, or to 160 stockholders, south of Carrollton, near the present site of the public school building. They had fenced this in and built stalls, and other conveniences, and it was used by the society, until the fairs grew to such a magnitude that the place was inconveniently small, so, in 1860, the present large and beautiful grounds were purchased by the association. The improvements from the old park were moved here, and many new ones added. One beautiful and convenient feature of these grounds, is the great abundance of trees, affording a delightful shade from the midsummer sun, and adding to the beauty and picturesqueness of the place.

The first financial statement of which there is any record, is that of the year 1856. It is as follows: Receipts from annual fair, \$950.15; paid for premiums, \$500; expenses, \$45.95; balance on hand, after paying all indebtedness, \$404.20.

At the earlier exhibitions, the premiums were almost always of silverware, and frequently, on running over the old treasurer's reports, there is often found a list of silverware left on hand. During successive years the receipts of the

fairs were as follows: 1857, \$1,338.15; 1858, \$1,615.37; 1859, \$1,882.85; 1860, \$2,025.82, and so on, the expenses, of course, increasing in the same proportion.

In 1866, the present neat, tasty and convenient amphitheater was built. In 1872, the name of the association was changed to that of Greene County Agricultural Board. During the dark days of the war, when people's minds were filled with other things besides fairs, these exhibitions did not pay, and when brighter days dawned, which was not until 1874, the board found itself hampered with a debt something like \$6,000. In order that this might be paid off, and that the future prosperity of the association insured, in the fall of the year, a resolution was passed to form a new corporation, and D. M. Woodson, J. W. Gregory, G. L. Burruss, J. H. Rives, S. F. Greene, L. F. Wheeler and John Kaser were appointed incorporators. License was issued Feb. 27, 1875, which authorized G. W. Davis, J. F. Ballinger, L. S. Eldred, G. L. Burruss, N. J. Andrews, J. H. Rives and George W. Witt, as commissioners, to open the books of subscription, to the capital stock of the Greene County Agricultural and Mechanical Association. Eighty-three persons subscribed for stock, at \$50 per share. With this, the \$6,000 of indebtedness was paid off, and the charter of the association was granted, by the secretary of the state, bearing date March 26, 1875. The capital stock was afterward increased to \$8,000. The new society took possession of the property of its predecessor, and a more prosperous era dawned. The more recent fairs have been highly

successful, until to-day, the county fairs of Greene county have been raised to such a degree that they are now ranked among the first in the state.

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

The society grew out of a meeting held in Oct., 1871, in response to the following invitation which appeared in the *Carrollton Gazette*, in the issue of Sept. 30, of that year:

"As the matter has been so often spoken of in the papers, and by a large number of the old settlers of Greene county, and it would seem appropriate that such a meeting should be held on my farm, a cordial invitation is hereby extended to all citizens who were residents of the county before the deep snow, to assemble in the grove one-quarter of a mile south of my residence, it being on the south end of the first 80 acres of land settled in this county, on Saturday, Oct. 21, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m. The object of the meeting will be to organize an Old Settlers' Association for Greene county, and to listen to addresses appropriate for the occasion. Should the weather prove unfavorable for an outdoor meeting at the time, I am requested to say that the meeting will be held at the court house, in Carrollton, instead of the grove on my premises. As this matter has now been so generally agreed upon by our old citizens, it is expected that a large and interesting meeting will be held, and that all will give special heed to this first meeting of the old settlers. Respectfully,

SAMUEL THOMAS."

The 21st of Oct. was a bright, pleasant day, and about 150 old settlers, together with a large concourse of younger

persons, assembled in the beautiful Thomas grove, southwest of Carrollton. This wood is located on the south end of the first 80 acres of land entered by Mr. Thomas, in 1818, and selected as a squatter's claim some time previous. At about 11 o'clock the Carrollton cornet band played an old time selection, and the company was called to order by David Pierson. Col. Jacob Bowman was chosen chairman, and on taking the chair, invited Rev. C. J. Gardiner, to offer prayer. This venerable and reverend gentleman knelt upon the grass and leaves in front of the speaker's stand, and, while the many aged heads were bowed, a solemnity was manifested befitting the occasion, and words appropriately impressive were uttered, invoking the blessing of God upon those whose lives had been so long spared in his mercy, and beseeching a continuance of divine favor. The chair then suggested that the appointment of a committee on permanent organization would be in order. Whereupon, Hon. David Pierson, Thomas Black, C. J. Gardiner, Jordan Howard, and T. J. Short were chosen. On motion, Hon. D. M. Woodson, Judge A. Hinton, Peter Hobson, Isham Linder, and Martin Bowman were selected as a committee on resolutions. At this point, the chairman, than whom there is none more skilled in the management of a dinner party, remarked that the committees would need some little time in which to prepare their reports—that the good wives and daughters were present with bountifully laden baskets—that the hour had arrived and the tables would be spread upon the green, and, while the band struck up another good old tune,

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

Your committee would respectfully recommend:

1. That a society be formed to be denominated the Old Settlers' Society of Greene county.

2. That the officers consist of a president, 10 vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer.

3. That the following persons be chosen as such officers: Capt. Jacob Robley, of Bluffdale, president; Samuel Thomas, Judge Alfred Hinton, General Jacob Fry, Major J. C. C. Parks, Anthony Potts, Peter Hobson, Martin Bowman, Rev. C. J. Gardner, Judge Thomas J. Short and David Pierson, vice-presidents, H. S. Clay; secretary, Col. Jacob Bowman, treasurer.

Remarks and addresses, chiefly reminiscences and anecdotes of early times, were then made by Samuel Thomas, the pioneer of the pioneers of Greene county, Alfred Hinton, J. C. C. Parks, Jacob Fry, David M. Woodson, and several others. These occupied the time until quite late, and the interest was fully kept up. In the course of these various remarks, it became known that Marvel Morris and Isham Linder had been residents of what now constitutes the state of Illinois longer than

anyone present, the former for 62, the latter for 61 years. Richard Robley was the oldest person present, having been born in 1790.

On Nov. 11th, at meeting held in Carrollton, held according to a resolution passed at the first meeting, D. W. Woodson, Isham Linder, Dr. J. B. Samuel, Alfred Hinton, and T. W. Vigus were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and set of by-laws for the government of the organization. The meeting then adjourned.

At an adjourned meeting held at Carrollton on the 8th Jan., 1872, the above committee presented the following constitution, which was adopted:

Constitution.

ARTICLE I.—This society shall be called the "Greene County Old Settlers' Association," and shall consist, 1st. Of all persons, who, at any time prior to the year 1830, were residents of Illinois, and such persons upon signing the constitution, shall be designated as senior members. 2d. All persons residents of Illinois, who shall have resided in the county of Greene since 1845. Such persons upon signing the constitution, shall be designated as junior members. The rights privileges and immunities of the senior and junior classes shall be held in common, without distinction or preference. 3d. Honorary members, who may be received by vote at any regular meeting of the association.

ART. II.—The officers of the association shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, assistant secretary, and treasurer, to be chosen annually, and whose duties are indicated in their titles. Also one vice-president in each precinct in

the county, whose duty it shall be to aid the other officers of the association in obtaining historical incidents, biographical sketches, and statistical information of our pioneer history, and also to ascertain and report to the secretary from time to time, all the deaths or removals from the county of members of the association, that may occur in their several precincts during the year.

ART. III.—This association shall hold its annual meeting at some convenient place in the county, to be selected by the president of the association, on the last Wednesday of August in each year. The president and secretary shall have power to call special meetings of the association.

ART. IV. Every member of the association on signing the constitution, shall furnish the secretary, either orally or in writing, a statement, giving the time and place of his birth, the year in which he became a resident of Illinois, and of Greene county, and shall pay to the treasurer the sum of 50 cents, and annually thereafter the sum of 50 cents, which shall constitute membership for himself and wife. The money thus paid shall be used to defray the contingent expenses of the association, and for no other purpose.

ART. V.—The treasurer shall report at each annual meeting, a statement of all receipts and expenditures, and no moneys shall be paid out by him, except by vote of the association, or by the unanimous consent of the president, vice-president and secretary, who are hereby constituted the executive committee of the association.

ART. VI.—The association by a vote

of a majority present at a regular meeting, may expel any member for habitual intoxication or grossly immoral conduct.

ART. VII.—It shall be the duty of each member of the association, as far as may be, to furnish in a form suitable for preservation, such facts and incidents of his early life, and in relation to the first settlement of the county, as he may deem of sufficient interest to be preserved; and the secretary shall preserve them in such form as he may deem proper.

ART. VIII.—The secretary shall keep a book, to be called "The Old Settler's Record," in which he shall enter this constitution, and keep the proceedings of each meeting of the association; he shall also keep a register of the names of the different members, the place of their birth, the year they became residents of Illinois, so far as he can ascertain the same, and at each annual meeting he shall read the names of those who have died, or who have removed from the county during the year.

ART. IX.—This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting of the association. A vote of two-thirds of the members present at such meeting shall be required in favor of such amendment.

An election was then held, which resulted in the choice of the following officers: Samuel Thomas, pres.; Alfred Hinton, vice-pres.; H. L. Clay, sec.; Dr. Clinton Armstrong, ass't sec; Jordan Howard, treas.; and John W. Huitt, of Carrollton; James W. Gregory, of White Hall; Isham Linder, of Greenfield; N. M. Perry, Kane; John Roodhouse, Roodhouse; Martin Thorpe, Fay-

ette; Richard Robley, Bluffdale; G. L. Burruss, Eastern; Jesse C. Parks, Mount Airy; L. J. Patterson, Northwestern; Perry McConathy, Mineral Springs; Perry Clendennen, Woodville; Michael Kinser, Walkerville; and Michael Waltrip, New Providence, precinct vice-presidents.

The second regular meeting of the association was held at the fair grounds, at Carrollton, and the pioneers listened to addresses by Dennis Davis, of Missouri, Judge D. M. Woodson, Cyrus Tolman and others. In 1873, a third meeting was held, and was very interesting. Remarks were made by Col. Joshua C. Winters, Everett Griswold, Rev. H. A. Guild and others.

In 1874, one of the most interesting meetings of the society was held, on the authority of the county newspapers, and was one of the largest ever held, of the kind. Dr. S. H. Culver, Dr. B. C. Wood, D. M. Woodson, and Newton Cloud, of Morgan county, enlivened the proceedings with addresses. Appropriate resolutions were passed, on receipt of the announcement of the death of Samuel Thomas, Heman Goodrich, Titus Vigus, J. C. C. Parks, and Everett Griswold.

In 1875, the annual meeting was held at the fair ground, when about 3,500 persons were present. The speakers were Rev. B. B. Hamilton, of White Hall; Hon. W. C. Flagg, of Madison county; and Hon. Joseph Morton, of Morgan county. The death of Dr. J. B. Samuel was duly reported. A special committee made a report of those present who were over 70 years of age; there were 3 over 90; 7 over 80, and 46 between 70 and 80.

Every year these pleasant reunions have been kept up, the last occurring on the 26th of Aug., 1885, when a large number were present.

The call to order was made by the president, Edwin Woolley, at noon.

Mr. McPherron, of Carrollton, led in singing.

Rev. Davidson made a short prayer, and the president, after a few remarks, appointed the following committees:

On resolutions and obituaries, Rev. D. H. Stubblefield, Ed. Miner, E. J. Pearce and T. J. Price.

On nominations, N. J. Andrews, Alex. King, W. H. Cannedy, Edgar Griswold and S. F. Greene.

On finance, to assist the vice-presidents, F. M. Fishback and Edgar Griswold.

The president then announced that no further business would be transacted until after dinner.

The speakers were James Slaten, B. B. Hamilton, Nelson English, J. C. Winters, R. H. Davis and Nathan Miner.

The addresses were all short, but were in the main quite interesting.

The following are the present officers, chosen at this meeting:

President—Edwin Woolley, Greenfield.

Secretary—Ed. Miner, Carrollton.

Treasurer—John Howard, Carrollton.

And the following vice-presidents:

Athensville—F. M. Grider.

Rubicon—M. S. Melvin.

Rockbridge—L. F. Williams.

Kane—S. G. Gardiner.

Linder—G. L. Burruss.

Wrights—A. J. Wright.

Roodhouse—E. M. Husted.
White Hall—J. C. Winters.
Carrollton—C. Armstrong.
Woodville—W. Maberry.
Bluffdale—F. M. Fishback.

Walkerville—B. Gillingham.
Patterson—A. S. Seely.
Executive committee—N. J. Andrews,
T. J. Carlin, John Hardeastle, Ornan
Pierson, A. M. Cunningham.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

From the commencement of the government there have been two antagonistic principles contending for mastery—slavery and freedom. Sometimes smouldering and even invisible; but the seeds were there and ever and anon would burst into flames, carrying destruction, death and desolation with it. A repetition of that great conflict which, for ages, agitated our globe—the conflict between aristocratic usurpation and popular rights. History is crowded with descriptions and scenes of this irrepressible conflict. Two thousand years ago, when the aristocracy of Rome was headed by Caius Pompey, Julius Cæsar, espousing the cause of the people, unfurled the banner of equal rights, and striding through oceans of blood which tossed their surges over every portion of the habitable globe, overthrew the aristocratic commonwealth and reared over the ruins the imperial commonwealth. Again on the field of Pharsalia, the aristocratic banner was trailed in the dust, and democracy, although exceedingly imperfect, became victor. It was aristocracy trying to keep its heel on the head of democracy

which deluged the Roman empire in blood.

But the nobles regained foothold, and regardless of these lessons, renewed their oppression. Again they commenced sowing the seed which must surely bring forth terrible fruit. Over 200 years ago the aristocracy of France, housed in magnificent palaces, mounted on war horses, with pampered men-at-arms ready to ride rough-shod on every embassy of violence, trampled upon the suffering serfs, until humanity could no longer endure it. The masses of the people were deprived of every privilege, save of toiling for their masters.

The aristocracy so deprived the people, whose wives and daughters, through their brutality were forced to go to the field bare-headed and bare-footed, and be yoked to the plow with the donkey, that they never dreamed that the wretched boors would dare even to look in defiance toward the massive and stately castles whose noblemen proudly strode along the battlements in measureless contempt for the helpless peasantry below. But the pent up vials of vengeance of ages at last burst forth.

These boors, these jaeques, rose and like maddened hyenas, rushed upon their foes. Imbruted men, who for ages had been subjected to the most outrageous wrongs, rose by millions against their oppressors, and wreaked upon them every atrocity which fiend-like ingenuity could devise. All the brutal and demon passions of human nature held high carnival, and it can truly be said France ran red with blood. But at length disciplined valor prevailed. After one-half of the peasantry of France had perished, the knighted noblemen, the aristocrats had resumed their sway, and the hellish bondage, worse than slavery, was again placed on the people. This war or rebellion of the Jacquerie is one of the most interesting and warning events of the past, yet it was all unheeded.

The oppression went on, growing more and more outrageous; the people were kept ignorant that they might not know of their wrongs; poor that they might not resent them. That the lords might live in castles, and be clothed in purple, and fare sumptuously, the people were doomed to rags, hovels and black bread. The peasant must not place the bit of dough on the ashes by the fire-side—he was compelled to have it baked at the bakery of his lord, and there pay heavy toll. He dare not scrape together the few crumbs of salt from the rock of the ocean's shore, he must buy every particle from his lord at an exorbitant price. "Servants obey your masters," was interpreted to apply to all save of noble birth; religion was converted into a method of subjecting the masses. As associates for lords the idea would have been considered as

contrary to reason. Louis XV, surrounded by one of the most dissolute courts in Europe, once said: "I can give money to Voltaire, Montesquieu or Fontanelle, but I can't dine or sup with these people." If the peasant, with his wife and child, toiling in the field, in cultivation of a few acres of land managed to raise 650 francs worth of crops during the year, 600 of it went to king, duke, seigneur, baron and church, while the 50 francs was left to clothe and feed the emaciated family. Thomas Jefferson, in the year of 1775, wrote from Paris to a friend in Philadelphia:

"Of 20,000,000 of people supposed to be in France, I am of the opinion that there are 19,000,000 more wretched, more accursed in every circumstance of human existence, than the most conspicuously wretched individual in the whole United States."

It was this state of affairs that brought on the wars of the French revolution, inaugurating the most terrific of all time's battles. Such combats earth never saw before, probably never will see again. Two worlds, as it were, came clashing together. Twenty millions of people, trampled in the mire, rose ghastly and frenzied, and the flames of feudal castles, and the shrieks of haughty oppressors, appalled the world. All the combined aristocracy of Europe were on the other side to crush the demand of the people for the equality of man. Russia, Austria, Prussia, England, Sweden and Spain—all the kings rallied their armies to the assistance of the aristocracy of France, to help them to subdue an uprisen people, who, believing in the right, marched

heroically onward to Valmy and Jemappes, and to the victories of Marengo, Wagram and Austerlitz. But in the final victories of the despots, aristocratic privilege again triumphed in Europe. In the mean time, a similar, though less bloody and terrific, battle had taken place in England; the same ever-rising conflict between the united courtiers and cavaliers under Charles I., and the Puritans under Cromwell.

With prayer, fasting and hymn, the common people who had for ages been under the yoke of servitude, took to arms in defense of their rights, and many cavaliers bit the dust through their sturdy blows. But Charles II., returned to his throne, and again aristocracy triumphed. The oppressed were our Puritan fathers; again they were trodden under foot. Then it was that the heroic resolution was adopted to cross the ocean 3,000 miles, and there in exile establish and found a republic where all men in the eye of the law should be equal. The result is too well known to need rehearsal. How they fought their way through all the dangers of the savage new world, and succeeded in the object. How the aristocracy of England made the desperate effort to again bring the yoke to bear; to tax us without allowing us to be represented in parliament—to place the appointment of all important offices in the hands of the king, who would send over the sons of England's noblemen to be our governors and our judges, and who would fill all the posts of wealth, dignity and power with the children of the lords.

Hence the war of the Revolution. We, the people, conquered, and established our government, independent of

all the world, placing as corner-stone of the edifice, that "all men are born free and equal, and are alike entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Then coming down to the great conflict of America, the Rebellion, it was a continuance of that irrepressible conflict which has shaken the world to its uttermost depths for ages. It was based upon slavery, that which has caused the shedding of oceans of blood, and making millions of widows and orphans.

The Constitution under which we are bound together, is, in its spirit and legitimate utterance, doubtless one of the most noble documents ever produced by the mind of man, and even now, when the advancement of a century has dawned upon its use, not a paragraph requires changing to make it true to humanity. But yet, ingloriously and guiltily, we consented to use one phrase susceptible of a double meaning, "held to labor." So small, and apparently so insignificant, were the seeds sown, from which such a harvest of misery has been reaped. In the North, these honest words meant a hired man or an apprentice. In the South, they were taken to mean slavery, the degradation and feudal bondage of a race. A privileged class assumed that the constitution recognized it, and the right of property in human beings. This class endeavored to strengthen and extend their aristocratic institution, which was dooming ever increasing millions to life-long servitude and degradation. All wealth was rapidly accumulating in the hands of these few who owned their fellow man as property. The poor whites, unable to buy slaves, and con-

sidering labor which was performed by them degrading, were rapidly sinking into a state of frightful misery. The sparse population which slavery allowed, excluded churches, schools and villages. Immense plantations of thousands of acres, tilled by as many slaves, driven to work by overseers, consigned the whole land to but few. The southern country generally presented an appearance of desolation which Christianity no where else could parallel. The slaveholders claimed the right to extend the institution over new territory, and the conflict of free labor and slave labor began, as it was impossible for those men, with the sentiment of equality could live on peaceful terms with those who claim aristocratic privileges. From the year 1790, the strife grew hotter and hotter every year. The questions arising kept congress, both the senate and house, in one incessant scene of warfare. There could be no peace in the land until this aristocratic element was effectually banished.

The Hon. Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, speaking of the antagonism of the two systems, aristocracy and equality, said, in the senate of the United States, Dec. 5, 1860:

"Sir, disguise the fact as you will, there is enmity between the northern and southern people, which is deep and enduring, and you can never eradicate it—never! Look at the spectacle exhibited on this floor? How is it? There are the northern senators on that side; here are the southern senators on this side. You sit upon your side silent and gloomy; we sit upon our side with knit brows and portentous scowls. Here are two hostile bodies on this floor, and it is but

a type of the feeling which exists between the two sections. We are enemies as much as if we were hostile states. We have not lived in peace. We are not now living in peace. It is not expected that we shall ever live in peace."

Hon. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, in continuation of the same debate said: "This is a war of sentiment and opinion, by one form of society, against another form of society."

This feeling continued to grow stronger. One incessant cry became, "Abjure your democratic constitution, which favors equal rights to all men, and give us in its place an aristocratic constitution, which will secure the rights of a privileged class." They insisted that the domestic slave trade should be nurtured and the foreign slave trade opened, saying in the coarse and vulgar language of one of the most earnest advocates of slavery! "The north can import jackasses from Malta, let the south, then, import niggers from Africa."

The reply of the overwhelming majority of the people of the United States was decisive. Lincoln was elected and inaugurated, despite the conspiracy to prevent it.

Volumes could be, and have been written upon these actions, but they are well known. We will merely mention the most prominent features, transpiring until the havoc of war actually set in.

On the 7th of Nov., 1860, it was known that Abraham Lincoln was elected president of the United States, and was to enter upon his duties on the 4th day of the following March. In the meantime the executive government

was virtually in the hands of the slave power. James Buchanan, the president, had been elected to the office, openly pledged to pursue the general policy the slave-holders enjoyed. The cabinet where all slave-holders and slave-masters. The United States navy was scattered all over the face of the several oceans, leaving only two war-vessels for the defense of the country; the treasury was left barren; the army was so scattered in remote fortresses in the far west, as to leave all the forts where they would be needed, defenseless; the U. S. arsenals were empty, the secretary of war sending their guns to the slave states, where bands of rebels were organized and drilling, prepared to receive them. One hundred and fifteen thousand arms, of the most approved pattern, were transferred from Springfield, Mass., and from Watervleit, N. Y., together with a vast amount of cannon, mortar, balls, powder and shells were also forwarded to the rebels.

On the 18th of Feb., 1861, the inauguration of Jefferson Davis, as president of the Southern Confederacy, took place at Montgomery, Ala. Four days later the collector of customs, appointed by the Confederate government in Charleston, S. C., issued the manifesto that all vessels, from any state out of the Confederacy, would be treated as foreign vessels, and subject to the port dues, and other charges established by the laws of the Confederate States. Thus by a stroke of the pen, the immense commerce of the northern states was declared to be foreign commerce, beneath the guns of the forts which the United States had reared, at an expense of millions of dollars.

Already a number of states had passed the ordinance of secession.

On the 4th of March, 1861, Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated president, and assumed official duties.

At half-past four o'clock on the morning of the 12th of April, 1861, the rebels opened fire upon Fort Sumter, and, after enduring terrific bombardment from all sides, the heroic defenders abandoned it, and were conveyed to New York. Fort Sumter was the Bunker Hill of the civil war. In both cases, a proud aristocracy were determined to subject this country to its sway. In both cases the defeat was a glorious victory.

On the next Monday, April 15, President Lincoln issued a call for 3 months' service of 75,000 volunteers. The effect was electrical. Within 15 days it is estimated that 350,000 men offered themselves in defense of our national flag.

Thus the civil war had burst upon the United States, with almost the suddenness of the meteor's glare. It was, however, but like the eruption of the volcano, whose pent-up fires had for ages been gathering strength for the final explosion. The conspirators had for years been busy preparing for the conflict. In the rebel convention, which met in South Carolina to consummate the conspiracy, Mr. Inglis said: "Most of us have had this subject under consideration for the last 30 years." Mr. Keitt said: "I have been engaged in this movement ever since I entered political life." Mr. Rhett said: "It is nothing produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or the non-execution of the fugitive slave law. It is a matter which has been gathering for 30 years."

But more need not be said; the result is too well known. Call followed call in quick succession, the number reached the grand total of 3,339,748. The calls were as follows:

April 15, 1861, for three months.....	75,000
May 4, 1861, for five years.....	64,748
July, 1861, for three years.....	500,000
July 18, 1862, for three years.....	300,000
August 4, 1862, for nine months.....	300,000
June, 1863, for three years.....	300,000
October 17, 1863, for three years.....	300,000
February 18, 1864, for three years.....	500,000
July 10, 1864, for three years.....	200,000
July 16, 1864, for one, two and three years.....	500,000
December 21, 1864, for three years....	300,000

Total.....3,339,748

Greene county was not in the rear of her sister counties of the state in pouring out men and money to sustain the cause of the Union, furnishing 1,371 men to the United States army. Of these, 195 were killed, or died of wounds or disease, during their term of service.

In 1862, a war tax was levied in Greene county, for the purpose of providing a fund for the support of the families of the volunteers, who might be in need of the necessaries of life, and at the January term of the county court, the sum of \$1,555 was placed in the hands of commissioners for distribution in the quarters where most needed.

At a meeting of the county court, held in March, 1862, the following preamble and order was made and spread upon the records of that court:

"Whereas, many of the brave and worthy citizens of this county, who have volunteered and are now patriotically fighting the battles of our common country, have left families in

our midst, many of whom are dependent upon the charities of their neighbors for the common necessities of life;

It is ordered, That for the support of such families, the sum of \$150 be appropriated out of the county funds, not otherwise appropriated. Hiram Keach, Dr. J. Hardtner and W. A. Davis are constituted a committee for the proper distribution of the same; and are ordered to report their proceedings herein, at the next June meeting of this court."

Appended is given a roster of the gallant sons of Greene county who participated in the war, compiled from the official report of the adjutant-general of the state, and corrected by parties living in the county. A history of some of the regiments having been given in connection with the history of Jersey county, in this volume, is omitted in this connection, as needless.

SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Private:

John White.

NINTH (CONSOLIDATED) INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Private:

Thomas O'Reilly.

TWELFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Private:

Henry Jackson.

FOURTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Adjutant:

Robert P. McKnight.

COMPANY B.

Private:

A. T. Whittemore.

COMPANY D.

Captains:

Thomas J. Bryant, James E. Williams,
Carlos C. Cox.

Lieutenants:

Robert P. McKnight, James E. Williams,
C. C. Cox, Thomas A. Weisner.

Sergeants:

William R. Love, Richard D. Bibb.

Corporals:

Thomas A. Weisner, Reuben E. Weisner,
 John H. Hogan, Robert Jarvis,
 Joseph C. Carroll, Thomas A. Millhouse,
 William H. Wilson.

Privates:

James W. Altune, Jacob Bowman,
 W. S. Clark, C. B. Cash,
 John Cunningham, Samuel Culbertson,
 John Dunn, George H. Davidson,
 Jasper Dennis, W. H. Davidson,
 Ahmarine Farmer, James Kelly,
 W. A. Lakin, Michael Lynch,
 J. N. Montgomery, B. F. Mycinger,
 F. M. Myfinger, George McDonald,
 I. N. Melton, Samuel Monder,
 James Neece, Thomas Patterson,
 Ellis Neece, E. S. Reynolds,
 Michael Rowen, T. J. Short,
 Cornelius Scott, G. B. Wilder,
 Bluford Wylder, Robert Wylder,
 Robert Walker, Henry Backus,
 David Baker, J. M. Baring,
 Charles Brown, John L. Bell,
 D. M. Cox, John Conley,
 Eugene L. Carroll, Patrick Cannon,
 J. H. Cannedy, John Durham,
 James J. Evans, John Griswold,
 John Heiner, W. L. Halbert,
 Roswell Harden, James L. Hill,
 J. W. Henderson, John Jeffries,
 John A. Myfinger, W. F. Neece,
 Samuel Pitman, John H. Pitman,
 J. P. Pinegar, C. D. Taylor,
 A. J. Worcester, W. O. Watson,

George B. Wylder.

COMPANY F.

Privates:

Charles Court, William Wilson,
 W. H. Dawson, W. H. Elson,
 Seymour Wirts.

COMPANY H.

Private:

Christopher C. Wright.

COMPANY K.

Privates:

W. D. Close, Julius Eldred,
 Lorenzo A. Wells.

VETERAN BATTALION 14th AND 15th
INFANTRY.

Major,

Carlos C. Cox.

Commissary Sergeant:

Isaac Melton.

COMPANY A.

Private:

John A. Kilpatrick.

COMPANY B.

Privates:

Geo. W. Thompson, Seymour E. Wirts.

COMPANY D.

Captain:

Carlos C. Cox.

Sergeants:

Jos. C. Carroll, David Baker.

Corporals:

Isaac N. Melton, Chas. Brown.
 Walter O. Watson, James M. Baring.

Musician:

Isaac P. Barton.

Privates:

James Altune, Eugene Carroll,
 J. H. Cannedy, Patrick Cannon,
 John Conley, Daniel M. Cox,
 Henry C. Cox, John Dunham,
 J. J. Evans, W. H. Elson,
 A. Farmer, A. Griswold,
 Roswell Harden, W. L. Halbert,
 J. W. Henderson, J. S. Hill,
 James Neece, E. C. Neece,
 William Neece, Saml. Pitman,
 John H. Pitman, J. P. Pinegar,
 C. D. Taylor, G. B. Wylder.

COMPANY F.

Captain:

Thos. A. Weisner.

Corporal:

W. D. Close, Julius Eldred.

Private:

Alonzo Wells.

A history of the 14th infantry is given
 in the history of Jersey county, in this
 volume, to which the reader is referred.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Privates:

Samuel Kemmis, Mathew Proude.

COMPANY E.
Private:
Thos. Davenport.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.
Corporal:
J. W. Bleakley.

COMPANY E.
Private:
Gallant A. Bonswell.

COMPANY G.
Lieutenant:
Edward M. Bates.
Sergeant:
Peter Williams,
Corporals:

C. S. Cotter, Thos. Watson.
Musician:
F. V. Close.
Privates:

Francis Biehin, C. B. Ely,
John Ryan, Henry Wells.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

Private:
Bernard Walbery.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Quartermaster Sergeant:
David C. Barrow.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.
Private:
Thos. O'Reilly.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONSOLIDATED
INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.
Private:
Alfred Rodgers.

COMPANY C.
Private:
Isaac Allen.

COMPANY D.
Private:
B. F. Wright.

COMPANY E.
Private:
Patrick Brannon.

COMPANY K.
Private:
James Quackenbush.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.
Private:

Frank Foils.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.
Private:
Samuel Drake.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Colonel:
George H. English.
Assistant Surgeon:
John J. Gilmer.
Commissary Sergeant:
John E. Barnard.

COMPANY A.
Privates:
Charles T. Backus, E. D. Scott,
John Gerry, Henry Melville,
M. J. M. Sessler, L. H. Turk.

COMPANY B.
J. B. Brewer, J. M. Galbraith,
R. J. Stewart.

COMPANY C.
A. J. Ostrum, R. A. Rushen.

COMPANY D.
Captains:
George H. English, Daniel McLennan,
Jefferson Dunn.

First Lieutenants:
Daniel McLennan, Thomas A. Smith,
Francis M. Walton.
Second Lieutenants:

S. S. Sampson, Jefferson Dunn.
James Gibbons.

Sergeants:
Thomas A. Smith, Josephus Moore.
Robt. A. Smith, S. S. Patterson.

Corporals:
John A. Reeves, Richard Tyas,
Dwight Reynolds, John E. Barnard,
Richard A. Hall, A. J. Wilder.

Musicians:
Frederick Dick, Frank Sackston.

Privates:
Francis M. Allen, Thomas Barnett,
Henry C. Boring, Samuel Brasher,
Charles W. Boring, Thomas Bagwell,
James Black, John Brown,
R. J. Carlton, J. M. Cooper.

Charles Carroll,	John Clardy,
J. N. Cole,	D. W. Calaway,
G. B. Crane,	Jefferson Dunn,
S. D. Edwards,	James Gibbins,
J. M. Gearheart,	Wm. Heaton,
A. J. Hill,	Jonathan Jordan,
Willis Jackson,	J. M. Jackson,
Edward Keating,	Chas. Lynch,
Augustus Lewis,	John Lenard,
Peter Lee,	W. H. Melvin,
T. J. Melton,	William McNeil,
John Medford,	J. G. McBride,
J. J. Norris,	John Oar,
W. B. Piper,	M. H. Robbins,
G. M. Raney,	Levi Stringer,
Newton Spradley,	J. M. Sanders,
C. R. B. Thomas,	J. H. Taylor,
S. S. Temple,	Joseph VanMeter,
G. W. Wylder,	F. M. Walton,
Frederick Dick,	R. A. Hall,
W. T. Pickett,	Stephen Rives,
Dwight Reynolds,	H. R. Barnett,
Wm. P. Caapen,	R. J. Carlton,
Edward Clary,	G. T. Smith.

COMPANY E.

First Lieutenant:

John P. Campbell.

Second Lieutenant:

John W. Lee.

Sergeant:

J. G. Gilmer.

Corporals:

Martin Hughes, Anderson Reaugh,

Privates:

William Allen,	Patrick Carroll,
Vinton Allen,	Robert Cather,
Chas. Atwood,	Wesley Cather,
Elisha Barrett,	Henry Huffman,
Michael Boling,	J. B. Headrick,
I. I. Holmes,	J. W. Lee,
M. W. Moore,	J. R. Robinet,
Daniel Reedy,	T. F. Wills,
Edward Williams,	James Watson,
Theo. N. Watts,	Edwin A. Woodman,
	Thos. W. Roberts.

THIRTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

This gallant regiment was organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Ill., by Col. John Logan, and mustered into

the service of the United States, Dec. 31, 1861, with the following staff officers: John Logan, colonel; John W. Ross, lieutenant-colonel; Wm. Hunter, major; James F. Drish, adjutant; Chas. A. Morton, quartermaster; W. S. Edgar, surgeon; and A. C. Vanderwater, chaplain. Co. D. was almost wholly made up of volunteers from Greene county, beside others scattered through the various other companies.

On the 28th of Jan., 1862, it moved for the seat of war, by way of Cairo and Bird's Point, and on the 9th, arrived at Fort Henry. Here it was assigned a place in the 1st Brig., 4th Div., the latter under command of Gen. S. A. Hurlbut. From here it proceeded to Pittsburg Landing, where it arrived on the 15th of March, and went into camp. The regiment bore a conspicuous and honorable part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, losing some 40 killed, and 200 wounded.; Lieut.-Col. Ross, mortally wounded; Lieut. J. S. Rice, killed; Lieut. John Laboyteaux, killed; Lieut. C. A. Eames, killed; and Lieut. John York, killed. It was also engaged in the advance on Corinth, and pursuit to Cold Water, Miss., and returned to Lagrange, and from there to Memphis, arriving at the latter place, July 21. On the 13th of Sept., was ordered to Bolivar, and on the 20th to Grand Junction, but were forced to retire to Bolivar, from the latter place, by an overwhelming force of the enemy, and on the 4th of Oct., was ordered to Corinth, to reinforce General Rosecrans. The next day, at the crossing of the Hatchie, they met a force of the enemy five times their own number, and engaging them, were victorious over them;

this is called the battle of Matamora. The 32d did good service, losing 7 killed, and 29 wounded. They returned to Bolivar, the next day, where they remained until Nov. 3, when they moved to Lagrange. On the 8th, making a forced march southward, they surprised and captured over 100 cavalry at Lamar, and routed the enemy at that place. They were marched to within four miles of Holly Springs, by way of Lumpkin's Mill, and Yacona creek, but finding the former place in the hands of the enemy, and themselves on half rations, they retraced their steps. On their arrival at Lumpkin's Mill they commenced to subsist on the country, and Jan., 1863, again moved to Holly Springs, by this time again in our hands. They did considerable marching now, moving upon the enemy wherever he was found, cutting off supplies, etc., until in March, when they were ordered to Memphis, where they remained until May 11, when they were removed to Young's Point, La., and on the 15th joined the division 10 miles below Vicksburg. The next day they were sent to Grand Gulf, where they remained as garrison until June 12, when that point was abandoned, when they returned to the lines about Vicksburg, where they participated in the siege operations until the 27th of June, when Col. Logan was ordered with the 32d Illinois and 114th Ohio, and a section of artillery, to command the post at Warrenton. On the 4th of July they were ordered to join their brigade, and on the 5th, started with Gen. Sherman's column toward Jackson. This was the most trying march the regiment made, as they were tired and worn out during the siege.

During this summer they did considerable marching, assisting in the capture of several places, among which were Harrisonburg and Natchez. In January, 1864, moved to Vicksburg, where the regiment mustered as a veteran organization, and on the 4th of February, started with Gen. Sherman on the Meridian expedition, with the 1st Brig. 4th Div., 17th Army Corps, and with it marched some 300 miles. On the 16th the regiment started for home on their veteran furloughs, after enjoying which on the 28th of April they reassembled at Camp Butler, and again started for the front, joining Gen. Sherman's army at Ackworth, June 11, 1864. On the 12th the siege of Kenesaw mountain began, and the 17th corps, of which the 32d was a part, occupied the left of the line, and this regiment the most exposed position. On the 2d of July the corps was transferred to the right of the line, where it skirmished with the enemy on the 4th and 5th. On the latter date the 4th division assaulted the enemy's works at Nickajack creek; the 32d was the first to plant its colors thereon. The enemy then withdrew to the Chatahoochie, and on the 17th to Atlanta. July 18, the regiment was transferred to the 2d brigade and Col. Logan made the commander of the brigade, Lieut.-Col. English commanding the regiment. The 2d brigade was now sent to Marietta to guard the depot of supplies at place. September 8, a party of 30 men under Lieut. Alexander Campbell, while out foraging, were captured, after a spirited resistance, only nine escaping.

On the 1st of October the regiment moved to a point near Kenesaw mountain. On the 3d, the enemy, in strong

force, attacked the line, and driving back the guard, killed and captured 12 men. The regiment lay in camp near Marietta until the commencement of "Sherman's march to the sea," when it moved from Atlanta, Nov. 15, 1864, having moved to that place two days previous. They accompanied that matchless soldier, Sherman, on his triumphant march through the heart of the confederacy, and while engaged in the siege of Savannah, from Dec. 10 to 21, lost Capt. E. C. Lawson, and four men wounded. From the 8th to the 18th the regiment was on less than one-fourth rations, some days not even having that. They remained in camp here until Jan. 5, 1865, when they embarked for Beaufort, South Carolina, where they remained until Feb. 1. On the 3d of that month, the division under the command of Gen. Giles A. Smith, waded the Salkahatchie river, at a point where it had been deemed impossible, by the enemy, to cross. The river here spread out some two miles wide, was from two to five feet deep, and ice-cold, but general, staff and line officers as well as men waded across, and after half an hour's skirmishing on the opposite bank, compelled the enemy to evacuate their strong line of defense.

On the 12th of Feb., they arrived at the North Edisto river. The bridge being strongly guarded, the 32d was ordered one mile above, where it waded the stream, and the enemy finding some of our troops on that side of the river, fled, and Orangeburg was occupied by the 17th corps. On the 16th, the division arrived on the south bank of the Congaree river, opposite Columbia, S. C., and our batteries commenced

shelling the enemy, who were still in the city. During the night the confederates evacuated the place, and in the morning two companies of the 13th Ia. Inf., and Co. C, of the 32d Ill., crossed the river in flats, with the colors of each regiment. The flag of the 13th Ia., was placed on the State House, and that of the 32d Ill., on the City Hall. From here the corps engaged in its northward march; were engaged at Bentonville, N. C., where the 32d lost heavily while on the skirmish line. And still moving northward until the close of the war, took part in the grand review at Washington, May 24, 1865. It then proceeded west to Fort Leavenworth and Kearney, and returning to the former, was mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, and were ordered to Camp Butler for final pay and discharge.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

William H. Boring. Anthony Campbell,
Samuel Campbell.

COMPANY H.

Wilton Risley.

COMPANY I.

Enos W. Wood.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Dennis Collins.

COMPANY G.

P. A. Davenport, T. T. Middleton,
Samuel Alexander, James Callon.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Colonel:

William P. Carlin.

COMPANY A.

Lieutenant and Captain:

Walter E. Carlin.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Chambers, Jeffrey.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

M. E. Carrio, H. C. Cooper.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Fred. A. Kenneth.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Corporal:

Myron Wheeler.

Privates:

L. P. Hendryx, T. Hendryx,
William Wheeler, Allen Wheeler.

COMPANY G.

Joseph Wheeler.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Mandeville Winslow

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel:

Joshua C. Winters.

COMPANY E.

Privates:

Presley Edwards, F. M. Jackson,
H. P. Powell, James Welsh.

COMPANY G.

Captains:

Joshua C. Winters, Joseph S. Hackney,
Horace W. Starkey, S. S. Burrows.

Lieutenants:

Joseph S. Hackney, Horace W. Starkey,
Hiram Wendt, S. S. Burrows,
Thos. B. Johnson, Marion H. Walker.

First Sergeants:

S. S. Burrows, Horace W. Starkey.

Sergeants:

Daniel Potter, W. W. Oaks,
W. R. March, P. V. Adine.

Corporals:

James Cade, James H. Day,
William Hines, Grace Holder,
Charles H. Cudman, Henry Griffin,
John C. Wells, Aaron S. Davis.

Musicians:

G. R. Strickland, Simeon Ross.

Privates:

James Admire, Andy Adnar,
Henry Beiterman, Daniel Bee,
A. C. Barber, S. S. Burrows,
Calvin Blackburn, Andrew Barton,
George Bills, W. A. Cornelius,
Wm. Cummins, R. A. Cummins,

James Cathier,

Geo. Dawson,

Isaac Emley,

J. D. Flora,

Joseph Gering,

Joseph Garrison,

Michael Hargin,

Admo Hankins,

Frank Hankins,

Richard Iscon,

Robert Lyman,

W. F. McLemmin,

Robert Patterson,

James Reed,

Mathew Swan,

Wm. Silkwood,

John Thomas,

Hiram Wendt,

Henry Griffin,

Geo. W. Lowrance,

Simeon Ross,

John C. Wells,

Joseph Buck,

J. R. Champlin,

Obediah Denham

Isam Edwards,

H. L. Fields,

Elijah Henson,

H. Humicutt,

William Keim,

Chas. Martin,

F. M. Myers,

James McClenning.

Samuel McClenning,

Abram Pruitt,

Samuel Turner,

S. W. Winters,

Zach. T. Walker,

William Hankins,

W. A. Powell,

Chas. Dodson,

W. P. Davis,

John Edwards,

John Gilbert,

James Gibson,

Wm. Henson,

John Henson,

Wm. Hankins,

Englehart Ive,

William Keine,

R. Millhouser,

James Medford,

John Ratcliff,

J. E. Robertson,

Jesse Suttles,

John Simpson,

Marion Walker,

Joseph Fegar,

Wm. Hines,

M. A. Powell,

G. R. Strickland,

W. P. Admire,

Elam Bain,

James Davis,

Woodson Denham,

Alfred Fuller,

Thomas Ford,

Sol. Henson,

W. L. Herron,

Frank Kendall,

H. J. McClemming,

William McDonald,

James Mahlone,

Davidson May,

S. B. Silkwood,

James Silkwood,

F. M. Winters,

J. W. Walker,

James Powell,

W. E. Powell.

COMPANY K.

Luther Dickerson, Jacob Downs,

William Looker, T. F. Reynolds,

Philip Wells.

FIFTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

In Aug., 1861, a company for service in the United States service was raised in Greene county, of which Joshua C. Winters was chosen captain. On his

proceeding to Springfield, it was found that the quota was full from this state, and one of the officers proceeded to St. Louis, where a contract was entered into with Gen. Fremont, that this company, with nine others, should be mustered into the service of the United States, securing their officers from the regular army. On the 18th of Dec., 1861, the regiment was organized, and John C. Kelton, of the regular service made colonel, but the other staff officers were taken from the Missouri militia, and were but luke-warm, to say the least, in the cause of the Union. The regiment was mustered in as the 9th Mo. Inf. Charles C. Frederick was lieutenant-colonel; D. McGibbon, major; P. Sidney Post, adjutant; Frederick Brasher, quartermaster; J. D. S. Haslett, surgeon, and Nathan Shumette, chaplain. The companies composing the regiment had been mustered at various times in August and September, and the organization effected as above. On the 21st of September they were ordered to Jefferson City, and on the 30th the regiment was moved to Booneville, where it was placed in the same brigade with the 27th Ill. Inf., 5th Ia. Inf., 1st Kan. Inf., and Davidson's Ill. Bat'y. This brigade was placed under the command of Col. J. C. Kelton, and the division, to which it was attached, by Gen. John Pope. Oct. 13, marched via Syracuse to Otterville, arriving at the latter place four days later, and on the 21st set out for Springfield, Mo., where they went into camp on the 3d. Nov. 9, they started back for Syracuse. On the 20th of the same month, Col. Worthington, of the 5th Ia. Inf., took command of the brigade, only to turn it over to Col.

Julius White, of the 37th Ill. Inf. About this time there arose much dissatisfaction with the staff officers, and Col. Kelton withdrawing, Gov. Gamble commissioned P. Sidney Post as colonel of the regiment.

Feb. 12, 1862, by an order of the war department, the regiment was changed to the 59th Ill. Inf., a name which it bore until the end of the war. It was at this time engaged with the army under Major-General Samuel Curtis, in the pursuit of General Price, and on the 22d moved to a place called Cross Hollows. On the 6th of March they marched, through snow and sleet, to Pea Ridge, where on the 7th, the division of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, to which the 59th belonged, was engaged with the enemy all day. Here it was that Maj. P. Sidney Post was severely wounded. The next day they moved to reinforce Gens. Asboth and Carr, who had been forced to take up a new position in the rear of their old one, and were soon hotly engaged. Lieut.-Col. Frederick was wounded, and Capt. Hale commanded the regiment during the balance of the day. On the 10th the regiment moved to Sugar creek, and on the 15th to Cross Timbers. Considerable marching and counter-marching was now done by this regiment, and on the 28th they found themselves at West Plains, from whence Capt. Ellett, three lieutenants and 50 men were detached to serve with Col. Ellett's ram fleet. The division arrived at Cape Girardeau on the 20th of May, and there embarked for Hamburg Landing, Tenn., and on the 27th moved to Farmington, and were placed in reserve on the left of Gen. Pope's army, near Corinth. On the evacuation of that

place, pursued the enemy as far as Booneville, and then returned to Clear creek. On the 5th of August they had a smart skirmish with the enemy's cavalry at Bay Springs, Miss., and arrived at Iuka on the 8th. On the 18th they crossed the Tennessee river, at Eastport, and camped at Waterloo. Col. Post, who had returned, now took charge of the brigade, and Gen. R. B. Mitchell of the division. They marched to Florence, Ala., and from there to Franklin, Tenn., and to Murfreesboro, and on the 3d day of September, commenced the northward march with Gen. Buell, arriving at Louisville, Sept. 26. Here they rested a few days, and on the 1st of Oct., the 59th, 74th and 75th Ill. Inf., and the 2d Ind. Inf., were placed in one brigade, known as the 30th Brig., Army of the Ohio, and assigned to the 9th Div., 3d A. C. They, now, with the army under Buell, moved out after Gen. Bragg, and on the 8th of Oct. met him at Chaplin Hills, where there was a hotly contested battle, the 59th losing 113 men, killed and wounded, out of 361 going into action. Maj. Joshua C. Winters was in command of the regiment. On the 10th they were engaged in pursuit of the enemy, and on the 14th found him at Lancaster, Ky., and had a severe skirmish. They then returned to Nashville, where they went into winter quarters.

VETERAN ORGANIZATION.

The 59th Reg. Ill. Vet. Inf., was attached to the 1st Brig., 1st Div., 20th A. C., and on the 25th of Oct., 1862, was in camp eight miles from Nashville. This brigade was composed of the 59th, 74th and 75th Ill. Inf., 22d

Ind. Inf., and 5th Wis. Bat'y. The brigade was commanded by Col. P. S. Post, the division by Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, and the corps by Gen. A. M. McCook. On the 25th of Dec., Col. Post's brigade, to which was added the 21st Ill. Inf., made a reconnoissance toward Franklin, and skirmished with the enemy all day. The 59th pressed down the road from Brentwood toward Nolensville. On the 26th the army of the Cumberland was put in motion for the Stone river campaign, Col. Post's brigade taking the advance toward Nolensville. The 59th was deployed as skirmishers and drove the enemy before them for nine miles, until it was found in force at Nolensville. It, also, took part in the assault on that town, from which the Confederates were driven in confusion, and also in the combined attack of Cols. Post's and Carlin's brigades on Pilot Knob. On the 27th, the enemy was driven to Triune, where our regiment lay until the 29th, when it marched toward Murfreesboro. On the 30th, the enemy was found in force and entrenched. An unsuccessful attempt was made to drive him from his position, and the regiment lay, during the night of the 30th, within a few hundred yards of the enemy's works. Early on the morning of the 31st, the enemy turned the right flank of the 20th corps. The 59th changed front to the rear, and supporting the 5th Wis. Bat'y, for a long time held the enemy in check, and when withdrawn, brought with it the guns of the battery, from which the horses had all been killed. It was then put in position on the Murfreesboro pike, which it held until January 2, when Col. Post's brigade crossed

the Stone river, to the extreme left of the army, to drive back the enemy, who had succeeded in turning the left flank. The regiment forded the river, swollen by recent rains, and assisted in driving back the enemy, and held their position on the extreme front, until the morning of January 4, when it recrossed Stone river, and the enemy evacuated Murfreesboro.

On the 23d of June, the Tullahoma campaign was commenced. Col. Post's brigade marched to Liberty Gap, and engaged the enemy from the 24th to the 27th, when he pressed the enemy back to Winchester. He remained at this latter place until August 17, when the brigade set out, and during the night of 17th and day of the 18th, was engaged in hauling a train of 200 wagons up the Cumberland mountains. On the 20th, they reached Crow creek, near Stevenson, and 10 days later it left here, and, crossing the Tennessee river, ascended Sand mountain, and then pushed out for Lookout valley, and reached Winston's on the 4th. On the 18th, the brigade marched 26 miles to Steven's Gap, and from thence to Crawfish Springs, bringing it directly in the rear of the enemy. Hastening on to reinforce Chattanooga, now threatened by a daring enemy, Col. Post and his gallant brigade reached that point on the 22d, a march over rough country of 122 miles.

During the siege of Chattanooga, the 59th was constantly under the fire of the enemies batteries. On the 21st of Oct., the army of the Cumberland was reorganized, and the 59th became a part of the 3d Brig., 1st Div., 4th A. C. On the 25th the regiment, with the brigade, was ordered to White-

sides, Tenn., and on the 23d of Nov. the regiment started on the Lookout Mountain campaign. On the 25th the 59th led the brigade in the assault on Mission Ridge, from which the enemy was driven in confusion. Pursuing the fleeing confederates for 15 miles, to Ringgold, where they were again brought to a stand but soon routed. On the 30th of Nov. the regiment was sent to the battlefield of Chickamauga, to bring the dead that thickly strewed that plain. From there they returned to Whitesides. Jan. 12, 1864, the regiment was mustered as a veteran organization, and on the 27th marched to Chattanooga and on the 6th of Feb. started for Springfield, Ill., which it reached on the 10th, to enjoy the furlough granted to all veteranizing troops.

On the 19th of March, the regiment, fully reorganized, left Springfield for the front, and arrived at Cleveland, Tenn., in a day or two. On the 3d of May the Atlanta campaign commenced, and on the 7th, the regiment supported the attack upon Tunnel Hill, and on the 8th, commenced the attack on Rocky Faced ridge, where it was constantly engaged until the 13th, when the enemy abandoned the position. On the 14th and 15th the 59th was warmly engaged at Resaca, and on the 16th again came in contact with the enemy, at Adairsville; thence to crossing the Chattahoochie, the 59th was engaged at Kingston, Dallas. Ackworth, Pine Top, Kennesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp-meeting ground besides innumerable skirmishes. On the 12th of July, the regiment crossed the Chattahoochie, and presented itself before the fortifications that surrounded Atlanta, and from that time until the

25th of Aug. it was continually assailing the works of the enemy, and was under fire night and day.

On the 18th of Aug., the 59th was assigned for duty to the 2d Brig., 3d Div., 4th A. C., and was well and ably commanded by Col. P. Sidney Post. On the 25th of August, the regiment marched round Atlanta, with the army, in the direction of Jonesboro, and on the 28th and 29th, was engaged in skirmishing with the enemy at Red Oak. On the 31st it reached the enemy's line of communication, and destroyed the railroad at Rough-and-Ready. On the 2d of September, the battle of Lovejoy's Station was fought, and the 59th gained fresh laurels to her deathless crown. On the 6th the regiment started for Atlanta, and encamped on the 8th, between that city and Decatur, where it remained until Oct. 2, when Gen. Hood's army having evacuated Atlanta, had commenced destroying the railroad between Atlanta and Chattanooga, they set out, with other troops in pursuit. On the 3d the Chattahoochie was crossed, and the enemy first found at Pine Top. The chase was now continued through Kingston, Rome, Resaca, and across the mountains to Snake Creek Gap, and to Galesville, which latter it reached on the 20th. On the 27th the regiment started for Chattanooga, but left the latter almost on arrival, for Athens, Tenn. It marched to Pulaski, and commenced fortifying that place, Nov. 1, but on the 23d it was deemed best to evacuate the place, and on the 24th they commenced a skirmish with the enemy at Columbia. Shortly after this, Col. Post crossed Duck river, and with his brigade attacked the Confederate army

in the flank, as it was marching toward Spring Hill. The fight continued all day, and at night the regiment marched 20 miles, and reached Spring Hill on the morning of the 30th. Resting here but an hour, the little force was pushed on to Franklin, where a fierce and bloody battle was fought that afternoon. On the morning of Dec. 1, the regiment reached Nashville, which they helped to fortify.

Dec. 15, the battle of Nashville commenced. Col. Post's brigade assaulted Montgomery hill, and, in the language of Gen. Thomas, "took the initiative in the brilliant deeds of that day." The 59th was in the first line of the assaulting column, and planted the first colors on the captured works. In the afternoon it assaulted and captured the enemy's works on the Hillsboro pike. The next day, Dec. 16, Col. Post's brigade made the ever memorable assault upon Overton's hill. In this battle the regiment lost, in killed and wounded, one-third of the number engaged, among whom were nine officers, including Col. Post, who was severely wounded by a grape shot. The regiment started in pursuit of the flying enemy, driving them across the Tennessee, and on the 3d of January, camped at Huntsville, Ala. On the 31st it returned to Nashville, but was sent back to Huntsville, in February. March 15, it was moved to Strawberry plains, East Tennessee, thence to Greenville, in the same state, and on the 6th of April, to Warm Springs, N. C., and from there back to Greenville and Nashville. On the 16th of June, the regiment left Nashville for New Orleans, and on the 9th of July, arrived at In-

dianola, Tex, from whence it marched to San Antonio, and was stationed at New Braunfels, Tex., until the 8th of Dec., 1865, when it was mustered out of service, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge.

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Colonels:

Jacob Fry, Jerome B. Nulton,

Majors:

Daniel S. Keeley, S. P. Ohr.

Adjutant:

Francis M. Mytinger.

Quartermasters:

Francis P. Vedder, William M. Potts.

Chaplain:

Benjamin B. Hamilton.

Sergeant-Majors:

Chas. H. Ayres, William Caldwell.

Commissary Sergeants:

W. H. Bonfoy, Thomas F. Pierce.

Hospital Steward:

Henry M. Morrison.

COMPANY A.

Captains:

Green P. Hanks, William H. Armstrong.

Lieutenants:

David G. Culver, W. M. Potts,

W. H. Armstrong, Charles H. Ayres,

William J. Allen.

Sergeants:

Marshall Potts, S. F. Winters,

T. J. Warren, H. M. Morrison,

J. B. Dodgson.

Corporals:

John Dinwiddie, B. F. Higbee,

W. H. Garrison, T. T. Crabtree,

E. Worthington, A. W. Jackson,

T. B. Cochrane.

Musicians:

Morton Campbell, N. J. Polaski.

Privates:

C. H. Ayres, William Clariday,

Ruby Allen, John Cookson,

J. N. Ashlock, William Engle,

N. L. Ballard, G. M. D. Engle,

James Blankfield, Thomas Edwards,

Stephen Crow, William Francis,

George Griswold, Gregory Garrison,

John Holland,

E. L. Hager,

Wm. Huffman,

W. D. Holland,

R. Jones,

I. F. Lister,

Israel Long,

John Marshall,

William Moore,

John Nichols,

Richard Pruitt,

W. A. Polaski,

Squire Reamer,

J. K. Rogers,

J. J. Riggs,

J. M. Swaggerty,

Jacob Sallow,

D. R. Walker,

Isaac Williams,

Dennis Welch,

Reuben Allen,

S. J. Fears,

John S. Harrison,

Josiah Siples,

Henry Brown,

A. Campbell,

Alvis Fettig,

Samuel Gates,

Elisha Howard,

J. W. Hastings,

Reuben Kesinger,

J. S. Marshall,

G. W. Ryno,

Henry Stockman,

T. W. Vinson,

J. S. Harrison,

J. M. Humphrey,

G. P. Hanks,

Chas. Jewett,

Samuel Lockhart,

Franklin Long,

John Mullins,

K. H. Malone,

G. W. Mason,

Zadoc Overberry,

T. F. Pierce,

John Romines,

J. A. Robbins,

J. H. Reeday,

L. M. Starkey,

L. C. Spaulding,

D. W. Wells,

John Woods,

S. A. Warner,

J. N. Williams,

A. Campbell,

Wm. Huffman,

W. D. Holland,

John Allen,

W. L. Bonas,

Wm. Clark,

G. H. Freeman,

Leonard Green,

Wm. Hutchison,

F. M. Jones,

E. W. Lee,

W. H. Pinkerton,

Wm. Swainey,

H. R. Taylor,

R. Warrinack,

Robt. Warren.

COMPANY B.

Captains:

Martin J. Mann, Samuel T. Carrico,

Alfred D. Nash.

Lieutenants:

George Chism, Samuel T. Carrico,

Chas. W. Mann.

Privates:

James D. Adams, James Donnelly,

George C. Bybrand, I. C. Devault,

J. A. Bradley, John Donnelly,

Lewis Bartlett, Warren English,

Jacob Bowers, Wm. Elmore,

J. S. Benner, Ralph Elmore,

Conrad Bush, James England,
 W. T. Billbrook, M. V. Gamble,
 Joseph Breine, George Guthery,
 R. H. Crane, G. S. Gunn,
 R. L. Clark, A. C. Gamble,
 John Copeley, Jacob Green,
 J. H. Clark, J. M. Hill,
 E. J. Clark, J. Hilderbrandt,
 W. R. Campbell, P. R. Hill,
 Paul Cavier, Chas. Ervin,
 A. T. Johnson, J. S. Johnson,
 John Jones, W. T. Jowidan,
 Alex. Johnson, W. B. King,
 John Keayton, T. W. Kennedy,
 Henny Kuhn, G. T. Kirkwood,
 J. V. Lawhouse, Jacob Laubscher,
 J. W. Lorange, J. R. Matheny,
 T. E. Martin, C. W. Mann,
 John Marsh, J. Mussehnman,
 G. W. Marsh, John Maier,
 J. D. McClimans, J. F. Nelson,
 John Ott, W. M. Pope,
 C. R. Perry, E. Pennington,
 T. B. Rains, Wm. Rogers,
 James Reno, G. W. Reyno,
 Louis Siller, Henry Smith,
 Joseph Stuber, J. W. Stailey,
 T. T. Stine, H. W. Taylor,
 S. D. Thompson, W. J. Whiteside,
 P. M. Wear, R. F. Whiteside,
 J. N. Ward, James Clark,
 J. H. Elkinton, D. J. Goodpasture,
 Isaac McMillan, Alfred D. Nash,
 James Rodgers, James Smith,
 F. Stubblefield, Parham Thaxton,
 B. Trimble, W. F. Ward,
 F. M. Ward, J. H. Whiteside.

COMPANY C.

Privates:

Geo. W. Margerum, J. D. Shephard,
 F. M. Mytinger, Henry W. Williams.

COMPANY D.

Captain:

Daniel S. Keeley.

Privates:

Lester B. Filley, Thomas Hagen,
 D. S. Keeley, E. Pitchford,
 Philip Potter, James W. Jones,
 Benj. Noe, Wm. Curry,
 Owen McGrath, P. D. Mills,

J. H. Mayhall, Wm. Powell,
 G. W. Rowden, J. W. Seago.

COMPANY E.

Captain:

Henry W. Manning.

Lientenants:

Henry W. Manning, Luther Grundy,
 James D. Ballow, W. H. Bonfoy,

Privates:

Leven Atkins, J. Q. Adams,
 W. H. Bonfoy, James D. Ballow,
 George Boyle, A. C. Bronson,
 W. S. Baird, S. A. Brown,
 Wm. Caldwell, W. B. Clarke,
 P. R. Cooke, Mordecai Cooke,
 M. S. Cory, J. W. Dujan,
 Harrison Estes, F. J. Foulbeauf,
 T. M. Forbush, L. Grundy,
 J. A. Gentry, Jas. Hayes,
 W. H. Hart, S. S. Hughes,
 W. Z. Howard, C. Irwin,
 Frank Keller, John Lowndes,
 James Miller, Peter Moore,
 Newman Newhamor, Wm. Potts,
 Stone Simon, Robert Seward,
 George Scroggins, T. M. Snow,
 George Seward, Ludwell Snow,
 I. H. Smith, Amos Talbott,
 T. J. Thompson, Wm. Vernon,
 W. R. Walker, J. W. Winkler,
 Joel Whiteside, Lawrence Carey,
 L. G. Davis, W. J. Hunt,
 John Milner, L. T. McGee,
 W. B. Smith, L. D. Weisler.

COMPANY F.

Lientenants:

N. A. Corrington, E. B. Corrington.

Privates:

N. A. Corrington, E. B. Corrington,
 I. N. Corrington, Nimrod Bartlett,
 D. H. Gilson, M. D. McKinney,
 J. H. Ruark, C. H. Sturman.

COMPANY G.

Lientenants:

W. B. Taylor, Thos. H. Dayton,
 P. T. Rice, J. L. Marshall,

Privates:

James Abney, Joseph Abney,
 R. S. Austin, W. L. Brooks,
 R. E. Carpenter, Andrew Cummings,

N. J. Cummings,	J. C. Cummings,
Elias Clark,	Nathan Cockrell,
John Cape,	W. S. Dayton,
Haston Davis,	T. H. Dayton,
George Epler,	Henry Franby,
John D. Fleak,	R. H. Fields,
Joseph Gounds,	T. J. Gaffney,
H. Giberson,	Samuel Henson, Jr.,
Keller Hust,	J. W. Harmon,
Thos. Hargett,	J. N. Handashett,
G. A. Harmon,	S. M. Johnnessee,
R. H. Jones,	Jesse Kimball,
Chris. Lachmund,	George Lenow,
J. L. Marshall,	W. M. McCalla,
A. S. Milson,	T. J. Miller,
J. F. Mattison,	Robert Owens,
Patrick O'Keefe,	Isaac Rayfield,
Wm. Rayfield,	J. L. Reynolds,
P. T. Rice,	J. P. Rice,
Nathaniel Rigsby,	Henry Richardson,
J. L. Robinett,	S. M. Sanders,
W. H. Seroggins,	J. F. Simms,
D. E. Smith,	Elisha Stont,
Leroy Stephenson,	J. D. Stewart,
D. E. Stone,	W. B. Taylor,
W. J. Tally,	Reuben Townsend,
A. J. Thomasson,	Jubba Taylor,
Philip Varble,	Samuel Alexander,
Geo. Barlow,	John Bucknell,
Oscar Clendennin,	Perry Crotehett,
P. M. Jones,	J. E. McGovern,
J. A. Thomasson,	N. B. Trimble,
John Tully,	B. T. Trimble,
Geo. W. Warren.	

COMPANY H.

Captain:

Thomas H. Dayton.

Privates:

John T. Miles, F. B. Roberts,
S. D. Eldred.

COMPANY I.

Privates:

Thomas W. Hester, J. F. Lytle,
T. J. Murray, S. B. Smith,
Parham Thaxton, J. W. Tucker,
Franz Aber, P. Caldwell,
C. McGaughmay, John Miller,
Nicholas Rider, P. B. Thompson.

COMPANY K.

S. A. Carrio, Patrick O'Keefe,
Charles Potter, Anthony Vogels.

SIXTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

During the winter of 1861-2, a movement was put on foot at Carrollton, Ill., to organize a regiment of men from Greene and adjoining counties, by Jacob Fry and others. Three full companies were mustered into the service, Feb. 5, 1862. On the 21st of the same month, the regiment, still uncomplete, was ordered to Benton Barracks, where recruits enough were received to make nine full companies. Here the regiment completed its organization, with the following staff officers: Jacob Fry, lieutenant-colonel, commanding; Simon P. Ohr, major; F. M. Posey, adjutant; Francis P. Vedder, quartermaster; Leonidas Clemmons, surgeon; Edward Rutledge, chaplain. On the 26th of March, 1862, the regiment embarked for Pittsburgh Landing, where our troops lay, and upon their arrival there were assigned to the brigade commanded by Col. Madison Miller, of the 18th Mo., in the division of Brig. Gen. B. M. Prentiss. On the morning of Sunday, April 6, 1862, came the impending conflict, the fierce and sanguinary battle of Shiloh, so often and so well described, that it is not necessary to give any extended history of it here. Some 400 men of the 61st were formed in line in time to receive the first assault of the confederate soldiers, the forerunner of the general engagement that struck Gen. Prentiss' division first, as it was the most advanced in that part of the field. The 61st stood their ground right manfully for about an hour and a quarter, and until every other regiment in the division had given way, when it was ordered to retire. Upon falling back from this position, it was highly com-

plimented by Gen. Prentiss, for its gallant stand, and when it is remembered that these were entire raw, green troops, scarcely a month from their peaceful homes, the verdict will be that they deserved high credit for their gallantry. The regiment was then detached from Prentiss' division, and ordered to the support of the 1st Mo. Batt'y, which saved it from the disaster that compelled the surrender of the brave and dauntless division of Gen. Prentiss, and its commander, who so long had stood in the front and gave our troops time to make a new disposition of their forces. The 61st, at one o'clock in the afternoon, were ordered to the support of Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut's hardly pressed division, coming upon the ground at a very critical moment, and helped maintain his line until relieved by a fresh regiment, and when its ammunition was entirely exhausted. When the second line broke, the regiment retired in good order, and took a position supporting the heavy battery of siege guns. Its loss upon this bloody day was 80 killed, wounded and missing, including First-Lieut. David G. Culver, of Co. A, killed, and two other commissioned officers, wounded. On the 7th of April, when our forces victoriously swept the enemy from the field, the 61st, resting on its well earned laurels, was in the reserve.

On the 18th of April, the 61st was assigned to the 1st Brig., commanded by Col. L. F. Ross, of the 17th Ill., and in the 3d Div., which was shortly after placed under command of John A. Logan, then brigadier-general. On the 6th of June the brigade moved, in obedience to orders, to Bethel, Tenn., under the command of Col. Haynie, of the

48th Ill. Inf. On the 16th they moved to Jackson, and on the day following, being placed in Ross' Brig. of Logan's Div., again moved to Bolivar, Tenn. On the 16th of Sept., 1862, they traveled by rail to Brownsville, Miss., by the way of Jackson and Corinth, and returned to Bolivar, after the battle of Iuka, Sept. 25.

On the 10th of Oct. Brig.-Gen. M. Brayman was assigned to the command of the brigade, and Lieut.-Col. Fry, of the 61st, ordered to take command of the post at Trenton, where, Dec. 20, he was captured by Gen. Forrest, and paroled. The brigade remained at Bolivar, the general commanding having charge of the post. Dec. 18, 1862, a part of the men of the regiment, to the number of 240, proceeded to Jackson, by rail, and from there moved out on the Lexington road, with the 43d Ill. Inf. and a detachment of cavalry, all under command of Col. Engelman. They took a position at or near Salem cemetery, and here, on the morning of the 19th, met and repulsed the enemy under Gen. Forrest, with three pieces of artillery, and on receiving re-inforcements from Gen. Sullivan, pursued the Confederates some distance. They then returned to Bolivar.

On the 21st of May, the regiment, with the balance of the 16th corps, moved to Vicksburg by rail, via Memphis, and from thence by transports. On the 3d of June it reached Chickasaw, and from that time took part in all the siege operations. On the 4th they went up the Yazoo river, with an expedition, landed at Sartartia, and marching four miles out, to Mechanicsburg, captured some prisoners. On the 6th

they were ordered to Haynes' Bluff, where they remained until the 20th, when they were moved to Snyder's Bluff. Lient.-Col. Fry having resigned the command of the regiment, and his commission, Maj. Simon P. Ohr was appointed to fill the vacancy, to take rank from May 14, 1863.

On the 17th of July the regiment moved to Black River Bridge, but on the 22d returned to Snyder's Bluff, where it remained until the 27th, when it proceeded to Helena, Ark. On the 13th of August, the regiment was assigned to the column of Maj.-Gen. Steele, destined for the capture of Little Rock, and started via Duvall's Bluff and Brownsville for the capital of Arkansas, skirmishing with the enemy after leaving Brownsville, but reaching Little Rock Sept. 10, which they entered next day. It may not be generally known that this Arkansas expedition of Gen. Steele's was one of the most destructive of life, of any campaign, of equal duration, during the war. Steele started with 1,200 men, and received reinforcements of at least three brigades, making at least 15,000 effective men. Of this force, 100 would cover all his loss in killed and wounded, and yet, by the time he had possession of Little Rock, and was fairly settled down to his gambling and horse-racing, he had barely 5,100 effective men. Of Gen. Steele, the writer has the best authority for saying, that he had no sympathy in common with the Union soldier, save his opposition to the abstract idea of secession.

The regiment was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1865, and arrived at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill.,

on the 12th of the same month, where they received final pay and discharge.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

David S. Martin.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

James England, G. F. Moore.

SIXTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

William Edwards, Owen Mullen.

SEVENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

William Baker.

NINETY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Chaplain:

John C. Sargent.

Musician:

George S. Gosnell.

COMPANY G.

Captain:

Ebenezer J. Pearce.

Lieutenants:

John C. Sargent, Isaac N. Oaks,

Ebenezer J. Pearce.

Sergeants:

E. J. Pearce,

I. N. Oaks.

Corporals:

James Allen,

J. H. Seeley.

T. L. Paukey.

John C. Gillespie.

Privates:

J. B. Askins.

Joseph Ambrose,

J. H. Beneat.

William Blair.

John Beathard.

F. M. Bigham.

James L. Bandy.

C. P. Cole.

John Crabtree.

J. T. Dougherty.

J. F. Davidson.

Ernest Eggert.

Alex. Edwards.

John Edwards.

Robert Holt.

David Linderman.

A. J. Lakin.

G. A. Lee.

R. B. Meek.

Joseph Milnes.

S. B. McBride.

N. J. McMahon.

Thos. McCabe.

G. W. McMahon.

Chesley Neely.

Elisha Ogle.

T. W. Pritchett.

W. M. H. Pinkerton.

William Rens.

J. M. Smith.

A. A. Shumway.

W. W. Thaxton.

Jesse Tetterton.

J. C. Tetterton.

R. M. Thaxton.

Rowell Vinyard.

Isaac Davidson.

W. C. Ferguson.

F. M. Kirkpatrick, Patrick McElroy,
Elisha Maberry, N. H. Steannett.

COMPANY H.

Captains:

Jordan Lakin, Joseph A. Wells.

Lieutenants:

James Coats, Jos. A. Wells,

Massy Cox, John Jones.

W. A. Wells.

Sergeants:

Joseph A. Wells, Wm. Wilkerson,

W. F. Wood, W. H. Hall.

Corporals:

Massy Cox, F. M. Gurley,

R. C. Lovelace, Robert Henry,

John W. Jones, George Garrison,

Peter Smith, F. M. Smith,

N. Evermont.

Musician:

E. A. Almon.

Privates:

Henry Bandy, Newman Bandy,

Andrew Berline, J. M. Beverly.

Henry Brently, S. S. Beaman,

George Brant, Felix Brown,

Robert Boyd, A. J. Carter,

Alex. Cumby, G. W. Cunningham,

James Conner, D. G. Cole,

John Criswell, L. Deshazer,

James Deeds, Mathew Dorman,

Wm. Dagley, Elias Dagley,

J. M. Edwards, E. E. Edwards,

W. H. Edwards, G. H. Fry,

Peter Geis, James Gaskill,

James Gardenshire, Pleasant Grimes.

G. W. Garrison, B. S. Hughes,

J. R. Henson, Riley Hamilton,

Isaac Henson, J. N. Hogan,

R. F. Henson, W. L. Hazelwood,

Stephen Hiet, G. T. Hazelwood,

John Hancock, W. D. Hazelwood,

John Johnson, James Link,

J. C. Lewis, James Morrison,

George Martin, Sylvester Moore,

Benjamin Martin, Jeremiah Moore,

Reuben Martin, Daniel Marsh,

Benj. Ogle, S. R. Prior,

M. Pointer, J. A. Perine,

W. G. Rexroat, John Rains,

Jacob Shinwault, S. F. Skinner,

James Sikes,

J. C. Wells,

W. L. Wells,

Henry E. Wood,

Wm. Crane,

John Gorings,

S. F. M. Hicks,

W. P. Hitch,

John Pickett,

Joseph Vinyard,

J. W. Scott,

William Scott,

W. H. Wiggins,

James Brissay,

W. R. Cunningham,

J. R. Hazelwood,

William Hazelwood,

Edward Martin,

W. F. Strickland,

John R. Vinyard.

COMPANY I.

Captains:

Slocum H. Culver, Robert Dennis.

Lieutenants:

Robert Dennis, Theo. P. Hackney,

John S. Judd, Samuel Martin,

Thomas M. Wallace, Warren T. Monroe.

Sergeants:

T. M. Wallace, John S. Judd,

Samuel Martin, W. T. Monroe,

Wesley C. Peter, W. B. Shanklin,

Thos. A. Bell, W. P. Smith.

Corporals:

Levi Fuller, A. O. Vossler,

J. R. Toneroy, Wm. Hawk,

W. L. Lawrence.

Musician:

Joseph Seavey.

Privates:

Amasa Armstrong, Rollin J. Adams,

Finsa Armstrong, G. R. Adams,

George Armstrong, Stephen Andrews,

Daniel Allen, W. R. Bates,

Joseph Allen, W. H. Boggess,

J. M. Allen, J. J. Bell,

W. P. Allen, Philip Brantzel,

Chas. Brown, J. C. Baker,

S. H. Bacon, W. P. Ballard,

C. N. Baker, Isaac Barnett,

P. R. Benear, Wm. Beathard,

Alfred Conway, James Cullimore,

J. H. Coleman, Wm. A. Cullimore,

Manland Craig, J. W. Campbell,

Ralph Dodsworth, G. J. Delany,

I. R. Fisher, B. F. Dinwiddie,

G. W. Dinwiddie, W. H. Fridley,

G. S. Gasnell, Sebastian Gropp,

W. B. Grimes, J. R. Guthrey,

Mark Heaton, Chas. Holliday,

A. B. Hubbard, Chas. Hasso,

Wm. Kelly,
J. F. Lewis,
H. N. Lorton,
James Martin,
T. J. Martin,
Andrew McDonald,
J. R. Monroe,
Wm. Osborn,
Lewis Oswald,
F. Pinkerton,
Benj. Rodgers,
J. M. Russell,
P. G. Shanklin,
Isaiah Spangenburg,
J. N. Thurman,
W. J. Tucker,
J. P. Vossler,
W. G. Wells,
G. L. Williams,
W. P. Worcester,
Bird Waltrip,
J. R. Farnahan,
Jacob Hampton,
M. W. McCollister,
J. S. Shankin,
Thomas Tuft,

H. C. Lewis,
James Lodge,
John May,
Uriah Moore,
S. D. Moore,
J. M. McConathy,
J. B. Neece,
A. N. Neece,
Philip Reamer,
Geo. Robertson,
Lawrence Rody,
W. A. Stark,
J. L. Stout,
H. C. Stout,
Daniel H. Stout,
W. B. Vreeland,
G. W. Winn,
C. B. Baker,
W. C. Baker,
Reuben Barrow,
Joseph Barnett,
Wm. Goodall,
John Heffernan,
D. L. Smith,
Wm. Teter,
W. J. Vanderheyden,

William Weaver.

COMPANY K.

Captain:

John Parks.

Lieutenants:

John F. Collins,
James W. Walker,
John W. Kidd,

John Parks,
A. S. Denton,
G. H. Robinson.

Sergeants:

John W. Kidd,
J. W. Walker.

Corporals:

C. H. Wilhite,
F. P. Hudson,
Henry Caswell,
James A. Piper.

Wm. Derose,
G. H. Robinson,
W. L. Kincaid,
D. S. Wilson.

Musician:

Wm. G. Secor.

Privates:

Bryant Buffalo,
Leonard Bower,
Anderson Barnard,
Edmund Crow,
J. B. Corrington,
W. H. Drake,

E. M. Bradley,
S. J. Bowman,
F. M. Cameron,
H. L. Coonrod,
Sanford Crouch,
Anderson Keef,

J. G. Dryden,
J. C. Dryden,
J. P. B. Dryden,
D. G. DeWitt,
M. W. Dickerman,
J. W. Elkinton,
Jasper Erthal,
A. L. French,
Nathan Fesler,
Benj. Grizzle,
R. L. Gill,
James Hogan,
George Hall,
A. F. Henson,
D. B. Henderson,
Columbus Howard,
S. D. Juda,
B. F. Piper,
J. C. Rafferty,
W. C. Raney,
W. H. Rafferty,
Jacob Shelt,
John Speelman,
E. B. Short,
George Shlosser,
Wm. I. Taylor,
James Tanner,
Frank Vancil,
Richard Wilhite,
Joseph R. Walton,
D. W. Burk,
John Hancock,
Azariah Baker,
J. R. Vinyard,

John Kirby,
Joshua Kelly,
Wm. Louragin,
Thomas Lawrence,
Armisted Lewis,
W. H. Maxfield,
W. S. Moore,
J. C. Meng,
J. W. Martin,
L. B. Million,
Geo. E. Mason,
Joseph Miller,
David L. Nix,
H. W. Philip,
W. E. Pridgen,
T. M. C. Plogger,
J. L. Parks,
Saml. Piper,
T. A. Rafferty,
W. T. Saxton,
James Sturman,
J. T. Slaughter,
Wyatt Scott,
R. B. Strawn,
W. H. Thorp,
Samuel Taylor,
A. T. Thomas,
G. C. Weisner,
Jacob Winters,
H. I. Yarnell,
J. H. Cranfield,
J. M. Rich,
Perry Cade,
Wm. Webb.

NINETY-FIRST INFANTRY.

The 91st Ill. Inf. Regt. was organized at Camp Butler, Ill, in Sept., 1862, by Col. Henry M. Day, and was mustered in Sept. 8, 1862.

It was ordered to Louisville, Ky., Oct. 1, and was assigned to duty, guarding the L. & N. R. R., in Gen. Gilbert's division.

On Dec. 27, 1862, at Elizabethtown, Ky., after a fierce engagement, the regiment was captured by Morgan, and after being paroled, was sent to Benton Barracks, Mo.

July 24, 1863, having been exchanged, it arrived at Vicksburg, Miss. It moved to Port Hudson on the 26th. Aug. 12 it marched to Carrollton, La. Embarking for Morganzia Sept. 6, it arrived there on the 6th, and moved out toward Atchafalaya river. It had a skirmish with the enemy under Col. Greene, losing six or seven wounded. The enemy was repulsed. On Oct. 10, it moved to Morganzia.

The regiment was in the 2d Brig., Col. H. M. Day commanding; 2d Div., Maj.-Gen. N. J. T. Dana commanding, of the 13th A. C. It embarked for New Orleans, going into camp Oct. 12.

The 91st was then transferred to the 1st Brig., and embarked, Oct. 22, for Brownsville. It landed at Brazos Santiago, Nov. 3, and at once proceeded to Brownsville, capturing the fort and city, and driving the enemy, under Gen. Bee, from that part of Texas.

In July, 1864, the division was ordered to leave Texas, and the 91st Ill. Inf., and two regiments of colored troops, were left at Brazos Santiago, as garrison, Col. Day commanding the post.

About the last of December, the regiment was relieved by the 34th Ind. Inf., and sent to New Orleans, where they were placed on provost duty, and was assigned to the 2d Brig., 3d Div., 13th A. C.

In February, the 91st Ill. Inf. joined the corps at Fort Morgan, Col Day being placed in charge of the brigade.

The 91st Ill. Inf., also took an active part in the campaign which resulted in the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, and caused the surrender of Mobile.

After the surrender of Mobile, the division moved up the Tennessee river, some 60 miles, in pursuit of the enemy, and overtook the rear guard at Eight-Mile creek, the 91st Ill. Inf. being in advance. At this place a sharp engagement took place, the enemy being driven from the field at the point of the bayonet, the regiment losing a few men wounded. This engagement was probably the last one of the war, east of the Mississippi river.

The regiment was mustered out of service July 12, 1863, at Mobile, and arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., July 22, when it received final payment and discharge.

NINETY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Sergeant:

James E. Hobson.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Privates:

Wm. Haywood, J. S. Webb,
W. J. Wallace, Thos. Davenport.

COMPANY I.

Privates:

B. F. Martin, James Marshall,
S. Neighbors, W. T. Neighbors,
Thomas Shaw, T. B. Benton,

Jeremiah Rayle.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Private:

Sidney Ewing.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Private:

Levi Gearhart.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Private:

W. J. Blackledge.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH
INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Privates:

Erastus Perry, David Stuart,
LaFayette Vance.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTYSECOND
INFANTRY.

Quartermaster Sergeant:
Charles H. Mervine.

COMPANY B.

Corporal:

G. W. Castleberry.

Privates:

Franklin Castleberry, T. B. Hicks,
H. H. Wilkinson, Nathaniel Walker.

COMPANY C.

Captains:

Lucian King, Jacob L. Pope.

Sergeants:

Clayton Gaskill, James W. Waddell,
Gentry Scroggins.

Corporals:

Chas. E. Mervine, C. W. Adams,
J. D. Woolsey, George Stokes,
W. B. Swain, E. R. King,

Boswell Brown.

Musicians:

James A. Adams, C. E. Berry.

Privates:

E. W. Allen, Joseph A. Harris,
James Antrobos, William Hays,
J. A. Adams, Arthur Hagon,
O. H. Baugh, J. L. Irwin,
Richard Brown, Garrett Kelly,
E. W. Bullis, Martin King,
G. W. Bridges, James E. Lovelace,
J. C. Berry, H. B. Lovell,
C. W. Curry, J. G. Luckey,
J. T. Curry, Chas. McCow,
H. P. Cook, Samuel Massy,
Israel Coon, Perry Miller,
J. T. Dodson, Thos. Magee,
J. R. Estes, John McRabney,
W. T. Estes, John Oakley,
John H. Gamble, Samuel Pope,
John Greenfield, Lewis Platto,
C. A. Holmes, Alex. Page,
B. F. Haven, W. A. Rutherford,
Joseph Rutherford, Edward Race,

W. F. Stiles, James Utt,
George Woolsey, G. W. Wagstaff,
Western Wright.

COMPANY G.

Private:

Francis H. Clark.

COMPANY K.

Private:

W. H. H. Drish, George Gersten,
Henry Warren.

A history of the 122d Ill. Inf. regiment is given in the history of Jersey county, in this volume, in connection with the gallant "boys in blue" from that county, in this favorite regiment, to which the reader is referred.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-
FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Privates:

W. F. Norris, J. M. VanArsdale,
A. J. Cornell.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH
INFANTRY.

Private:

Benjamin F. Wright.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-
SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Privates:

Thos. W. Gage, C. I. Pope,
M. Sarsfield, John Tinsman,
John W. Phinney, E. L. Train.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-
EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Sergeant:

J. T. Blunt.

Privates:

John Alexander, R. B. Aullspangh,
Joseph Hunter, Jesse Kimball,
Robert Moore, Daniel Wroughton.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-
NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY H.

Privates:

L. J. Miller, Philip Goller.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD
INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Privates:

Frank Kindel, Joseph Pierce.

COMPANY C.

Captain:

Walton M. Collins.

Lieutenants:

W. H. Carroll, M. A. Patterson.

Sergeants:

W. T. Piper, Geo. W. Rives,

E. B. Smith.

Corporals:

S. M. Willite, G. W. Piper.

W. R. Chany, H. A. Barnett.

G. W. Jones, W. A. Viney.

John Hand.

Privates:

J. F. Barton, John N. Bacon.

F. N. Barnett, J. T. Barrow.

George Cole, J. A. Coourod,

W. I. Crow, B. F. Crow.

T. C. Cooley, A. W. Cushing.

J. W. Calhoun, F. M. Dunn.

F. A. Griswold, Timothy Hurd.

J. W. Henderson, Adam Jackson.

Daniel March, D. W. Melton.

J. K. Maxfield, W. M. Mason.

F. M. Peck, R. A. Piper.

G. W. Palmer, J. P. Ruark.

John Rouen, W. J. Reeve.

Edmund Sherman, W. J. Slaughter.

J. T. Shipley, J. H. Scott.

B. F. Scott, S. H. Smith.

J. A. Smith, N. M. Smith.

J. F. Sanders, J. H. Whitman.

Isaac Walton, Marion Wright.

COMPANY F.

Private:

James Simpson.

COMPANY G.

Lieutenant:

J. H. Valentine.

Sergeant:

T. B. Robinson.

Corporals:

D. W. Campbell, E. A. Shannon.

Privates:

Hardin Armstrong, Lucius Bowman.

George Brown, Thomas Draper.

Jacob Dohan,
Moses Freer,
Isaac Hardin,
Geo. F. Henry,
Robt. Jewell,
Daniel Naunon,
W. R. Nizner,
R. Y. Smith,
Franklin Witt.E. C. Fletcher,
J. L. Gilliland,
J. H. Huller,
W. F. Honer,
J. M. Kinby,
J. L. Norman,
Wm. Rysby,
Rufus Smith,
Geo. Witt.

James K. Washburn.

COMPANY H.

Sergeant:

Malcolm Tunstall.

Private:

Francis Molair.

COMPANY K.

Privates:

Lawson Pettijohn, W. M. Patterson.

133D ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

During the summer of 1864, Gens. Grant and Sherman being actively engaged with large armies against the enemy, the governors of the northwestern states proposed to the authorities of the war department, to send into the field a considerable number of troops for a short term of service, who might relieve others on guard and garrison duty at the rear, thus adding largely to the force of drilled and disciplined men at the front. This proposition, after a time, was accepted, and the term of service was placed at 100 days. The governor of this state issued a proclamation for the requisite number of men, who were soon forthcoming. The 133d Ill. Inf. was organized under this call, at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., by Col. Thaddeus Phillip, and mustered into the service for 100 days, May 31, 1864.

On the 3d of June, the regiment was moved to Rock Island barracks, and was assigned to the duty of guarding prisoners of war. The regiment per-

formed its duty faithfully and efficiently during its term of service, and was mustered out Sept. 24, 1864, at Camp Butler.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

W. L. Cry, Z. T. Harris,
Timothy Hogan.

COMPANY D.

Seth Fuller.

COMPANY E.

Lieutenant:

George B. Sargent.

Privates:

I. M. Ashford,	C. F. Benton,
Jos. Brooks,	Richard Blalock,
W. F. Coyl,	W. H. Carrigo,
James Cummings,	A. J. Cummings,
W. H. Dullany,	B. F. Day,
S. F. Gilliland,	J. O. Hendrickson,
Michael Harrigan,	Cyrus Hazel,
D. A. Johnson,	J. B. Ladd,
B. F. Marshall,	W. E. Martin,
James Perry,	R. O. Perry,
A. J. Rutherford,	J. M. Seago,
J. A. Taylor,	B. T. Taylor,
James White,	L. R. Williams.

COMPANY F.

A. J. Holmes.

COMPANY G.

Edward Adams,	Wm. Adams,
Chas. Dewes,	J. W. Hicks,
James Kinser,	Wm. Stevenson.

COMPANY H.

Martin Cannedy,	George Meister,
Jackson Odell,	Morris Ambrose.

COMPANY I.

M. Braenninger, J. R. Adams.

COMPANY K.

W. K. Ash.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Wm. Dorris,	John King,
Geo. Haney,	John Stephens.

A history of the 144th Ill. Inf. Regt. is given in the history of Jersey county in this volume, and is omitted in this connection to avoid needless repetition.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Private:

H. B. Metcalf.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

L. H. Kilmer, E. L. Sutton.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Private:

Alonzo White.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Privates:

James Baird,	R. W. Taylor,
John Johnson,	J. C. Ballard,
	Newton Hilley.

COMPANY E.

Private:

George Schraag.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Privates:

J. S. Dauley, W. E. Leonard.

COMPANY K.

Privates:

Thomas Draper,	Isaac Hardin,
W. G. Hunter,	John Lawrence,
Wm. Hunter,	Harvey Mitchell.

THIRD CAVALRY.

COMPANY B.

Private:

John Jones.

COMPANY G.

Privates:

W. F. Brown,	Horatio Hobson,
T. K. Cline,	F. M. Painter,
Wm. Guinn,	H. N. Robb,
W. D. Grigg,	D. H. Root,

John S. Wood.

COMPANY H.

Privates:

B. F. Beck,	Wm. Miller,
	Thos. B. Root.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY C.

Lieutenant:

W. P. Rigg.

Sergeant:

D. K. Spencer.

Corporal:

Wm. Rigg.

Privates:

A. J. Craig, G. W. Holladay,

J. N. McDonald.

COMPANY H.

Private:

T. J. Mitchell.

COMPANY L.

Privates:

Robert E. Forester, A. Mytinger,

D. K. Spencer.

Unassigned:

John M. Allred, John Burns,

Henry Brown, John Mackey.

J. N. Martin, D. R. Spencer.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY E.

Private:

Henry Myers.

NINTH CAVALRY.

Unassigned:

Peter Shephard, James Smith.

TENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY B.

Privates:

P. H. Hill, C. C. Hill,

A. S. Hill.

COMPANY G.

Private:

Edward McCarty.

COMPANY H.

Privates:

A. J. Merriman, K. H. Malone,

William Malone.

COMPANY M.

Privates:

B. F. Toller, Delos Patten.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Privates:

Wm. Hess, Henry Lappe,

John Uthe, Wm. Voland.

Unassigned:

George Hornback.

TWELFTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Privates:

J. F. Duncan, Shubael Gear,

Patrick Maher, J. R. Sparks,

Thos. Skaggs.

COMPANY F.

Captains:

Ephraim M. Gilmore, Henly L. Reans,

Jackson Drennan.

Lieutenants:

H. L. Reans, Jackson Drennan,

J. M. Matlock, Dennis Palmer.

Jasper Johnson.

Sergeants:

Jackson Drennan, N. B. Kemper,

J. M. Matlock, H. M. George,

Samuel Spradley, B. C. W. Wooldridge.

Corporals:

R. E. Forrester, T. J. Kemper,

J. M. Goodpasture, J. L. Abbott,

Jesse Goodpasture, Sam'l Montgomery.

Buglers:

Joseph K. Simpson, Asa Grizzle.

Saddler:

Abram Belknap.

Wagoner:

A. G. Kinkead.

Privates:

W. G. Allen, David Bartley,

W. H. Barrow, N. S. Brunson,

W. W. Clark, Philip Caton,

W. P. Farmer, G. D. P. Coonrod,

W. F. Goodwin, J. F. Duncan,

William Morris, O. B. Edwards,

William Wilkerson, Thos. Evans,

William Woods, S. S. Garratt,

W. R. Byxbe, A. C. Hartwell,

W. B. Challacombe, Jasper Johnson,

James H. Barrow, Leonard Ketchum,

J. M. Cameron, Isham Linder,

Jesse Davis, J. B. Mullen,

Joseph Byxbe, Newton Mitchell,

B. B. Byxbe, Richard Maxfield,

D. H. Brown, Joseph McCann,

A. S. Yost, Grannis Pitchford,

John Wall, D. A. Simmons,

Joseph Werney, Thos. Skaggs.

E. L. Woodbridge, Albertus Silby.

Claybourne Easley, G. L. Gifford,
 Abram Gordon, J. M. Grizzle,
 J. M. Hill, Richard Hill,
 Moses Haynes, Abner Haynes,
 Cyrus Hayward, Wm. Hand,
 David Ketchum, W. T. Mitchell,
 J. W. Manley, Isaac Odell,
 W. H. Pitchford, J. R. Patton,
 W. L. Roach, I. H. Rhoades,
 J. H. Rhoades, A. E. Rhoades,
 John Rogers, James Scott,
 E. M. Sherman, W. C. Spurlock,
 G. W. Samples, Hardin Skaggs,
 W. H. Wilson, Chas. Hebern.

As Consolidated.

COMPANY D.

Lieutenant:

Patrick Maher.

COMPANY E.

Lientenant:

Allen C. Hartwell.

Sergeant:

L. Ketchum, James F. Duncan.
 A. C. Hartwell.

Blacksmith:

B. C. W. Wooldridge.

Privates:

B. B. Byxbe, David Ketchum,
 Joseph Byxbe, Jos. McCann,
 W. R. Byxbe, J. W. Manly,
 J. H. Barrow, Richard Maxfield,
 G. D. P. Coonrod, N. L. Mitchell,
 W. B. Challacombe, I. Odell,
 Jesse Davis, J. R. Patton,
 J. M. Grizzle, Wm. Roach,
 Asa Grizzle, J. H. Rhoades,
 G. L. Gifford, Hardin Skaggs,
 Abram Gordon, Chas. Skaggs,
 J. M. Hill, E. M. Sherman,
 Richard Hill, W. C. Spurlock,
 Moses Haynes, G. W. Samples,
 Abner Haynes, W. H. Wilson,
 C. W. Hayward, John Wall,
 J. M. Cameron, Wm. Hand,

Chas. Hebern.

COMPANY G.

Privates:

J. M. Cameron, J. M. Goodpasture,
 W. F. Goodwin, Wm. Hand,
 Richard Wallis.

COMPANY H.

Privates:

J. M. Goodpasture, Wm. Pitchford,
 I. H. Rhoades, A. E. Rhoades.

FIRST ARTILLERY.

BATTERY A.

Private:

Barnet Baxter.

SECOND ARTILLERY.

BATTERY A.

Privates:

C. Phincorson, J. E. Robertson.

BATTERY B.

Private:

John Keramer.

BATTERY E.

Private:

Gottlieb Hermann.

BATTERY F.

Private:

Fred Dorries.

BATTERY K.

Sergeant:

Frank Schrackner.

29th U. S. COLORED INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Privates:

Thomas Dorsey, Thomas Smith.

COMPANY B.

Private:

Albert North.

COMPANY D.

Privates:

Oliver Mahue, Samuel Pendegrass.

COMPANY E.

Private:

James Bradley.

COMPANY F.

Private:

James Pendegrass.

COMPANY G.

Private:

Robert Mayfield.

COMPANY K.

Private:

Chas. Fisher.

Unassigned.

James Allen.

2nd REG. U. S. VETERAN VOL.

COMPANY A.

Private:

William Evans.

COMPANY H.

Private:

Nathaniel Owens.

4th REG. U. S. VETERAN VOL.

COMPANY B.

Private:

Thomas Shannon.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following comprises a list of those gallant soldiers who left their homes, their wives and babies and took up the musket for the defense of their country's honor, never to return, finding graves in southern soil; who laid down their lives in defense of the Union. "It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country," should be engraved over the grave of each, in characters that will perpetuate throughout all coming time, and proclaim to the future generations their noble sacrifice:

Henry Jackson, died July 30, 1862.

A. T. Whittemore, died in Oct., 1862.

Reuben E. Weisner, died April 21, 1862, of wounds received at Shiloh.

John Dunn, killed in action, at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Geo. H. Davidson, died April 17, 1862, of wounds received at Shiloh.

James Kelly, died May 14, 1862, of wounds received at Shiloh.

Benjamin F. Mytinger, killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

John A. Mytinger, died Feb. 17, 1862.

William H. Dawson, died March 25, 1862.

Sergeant David Baker, died April 18, 1865.

James S. Hill, died Nov. 30, 1864.

John A. Reeves, killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Samuel Brasher, killed at battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

John Clardy, died at Memphis, Tenn., July 31, 1862.

Andrew J. Hill, died of wounds, Oct. 5, 1862.

Jonathan Jordan, died at Pittsburg Landing, March 25, 1862.

Edward Keating, killed at battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Charles Lynch, died of wounds, Oct. 5, 1862.

William H. Melvin, died at Memphis, Tenn, Aug. 4, 1862.

John G. McBride, killed in action at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Newton Spradley, died at home, Sept. 8, 1863.

DeWitt C. Callaway, died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 25, 1865.

Edward Clary, killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Lieut. John W. Lee, killed July 7, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga.

Martin Hughes, died April 20, 1862, of wounds received at Shiloh.

William Allen, killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Elisha Barrett, died at Marietta, Ga., Aug. 7, 1864.

Milton Risley, died at Pocahontas, Ark., May 22, 1862.

Percy A. Davenport, killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

Chambers Jeffrey, died at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., March 29, 1865.

Morris M. Carrico, died at Louisville, Ky., March 26, 1862.

L. P. Hendryx, died at St. Louis, Mo., April 17, 1863.

Francis M. Jackson, killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

James Welch, died Dec. 10, 1863.

Sergeant William R. March, killed at Chaplin Hills, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

James Cade, killed at Chaplin Hills, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

Charles H. Cudman, killed at Pea Ridge, Ark., March 8, 1862.

Sergeant Alfred C. Barber, killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

Calvin Blackburn, died at Otterville, Mo., Jan. 20, 1862.

Joseph Gering, killed at Chaplin Hills, Oct. 8, 1862.

Joseph Garrison, died at Linn Creek, March 15, 1862.

John Henson, died at St. Louis, Mo., April 2, 1862.

Admo Hankins, died at Syracuse, Mo., Dec. 20, 1861.

Frank Hankins, died at Ozark Mountains, Ark., Nov. 16, 1861.

James Medford, killed at Lookout Mountain, Nov. 20, 1863.

Henry Griffin, died at home, Feb. 8, 1865.

William Hines, drowned Feb. 7, 1864.

John R. Champlin, died April 4, 1864.

William Looker died at Greenville, Ala., April 17, 1865.

Lieut. David G. Culver, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

John Dinwiddie, died at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1863.

Tyler B. Cochran, died at St. Louis, Mo., May 32, 1862.

Morton Campbell, died at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 16, 1863.

William Claridy, died at Quincy, Ill., June 22, 1862.

Thomas Edwards, died at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.

William Francis, died at Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 13, 1863.

Gregory Garrison, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

John Holland, died at St. Louis, Mo., March 25, 1862.

Edward L. Hager, died May 30, 1862.

R. Jones, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

John Mullins, died at Snyder's Bluff, Miss., June 28, 1863.

Jacob Sallow, died at Pittsburg Landing.

David W. Wells, died at Pittsburg Landing, April 1, 1862.

John Woods, died at St. Louis, April 10, 1862.

Dennis Welch, died at Corinth, Nov. 1, 1862.

John Allen, died at St. Louis, May 22, 1862.

Samuel Gates, died at Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 16, 1864.

Elisha Howard, died at Duvall's Bluff, Dec. 20, 1862.

Elisha W. Lee, died at Quincy, Ill., May 24, 1862.

W. H. Pinkerton, died at Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 24, 1864.

Lewis Bartlett, died at St. Louis, March 25, 1862.

Conrad Bush, died at Carrollton, Ill., Feb. 23, 1862.

Joseph Breine, died at Duvall's Bluff, Oct. 5, 1863.

Richard L. Clark, died at White Hall, Ill., May 20, 1862.

Elijah J. Clark, died at Savannah, Tenn., April 20, 1862.

James Donnelly, killed accidentally at Bolivar, Tenn., Oct. 21, 1862.

John Donnelly, killed at Gregory's Landing, Sept. 5, 1864.

Martin V. Gamble, died at St. Louis, Mo.

Alexander Johnson, died at Henderson, Ky., June 7, 1862.

John V. Lawhouse, died at Duvall's Bluff, August 31, 1863.

J. D. McClimans, died at White Hall, May 15, 1862.

John Ott, mortally wounded at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

William M. Pope, died at St. Louis, August 8, 1862.

E. Pennington, died in Missouri, Sept. 6, 1862.

James Reno, died at Bolivar, Tenn., May 13, 1862.

Henry Smith, died at St. Louis, Feb. 27, 1862.

Joseph Stuber, died May 10, 1862.

Samuel D. Thompson, died at St. Louis, May 12, 1862.

Jacob Laubscher, died at Franklin, Tenn., May 29, 1865.

Isaac McMillan, died at St. Louis, May 10, 1862.

George W. Margerum, wounded at Shiloh, supposed to have died.

John D. Shepherd, died May 3, 1862.

Thomas Hagan, died January 17, 1864.

Philip Potter died of wounds, Dec. 8, 1864.

J. W. Seago died at St. Louis, Mo., May 24, 1862.

Lieut. James D. Ballow, died, place and date not given in report.

Stephen A. Brown died at Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 24, 1864.

Marshall S. Cory, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Clifford Irvin, died Aug. 21, 1863.

Frank Keller, died at Jefferson Barracks, Aug. 14, 1863.

Ludlow Snow, died at Bolivar, Tenn., May 16, 1862.

Amos Talbott, died at St. Louis, June 25, 1862.

T. J. Thompson, missing since battle of Shiloh, and believed to have fallen.

William B. Clark; died at Annapolis, Md., a paroled prisoner, June 11, 1865.

James H. Gentry, died at Little Rock, Ark., May 21, 1864.

Robert Seward, died in Andersonville prison pen, April 15, 1865.

Lieut. Elijah B. Corrington, killed Dec. 4, 1864.

Charles H. Sturman, died at Duvall's Bluffs, Ark, July 18, 1864.

James Abney killed Dec. 14, 1862.

William L. Brooks, died at Milliken's Bend, July 29, 1863.

Andrew Cummings, died at Jackson, Tenn., July 1, 1862.

N. J. Cummings, died at Keokuk, Ia., of wounds received at Shiloh.

J. C. Cummings, killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

John Cape died while a prisoner at Macon, Ga., Sept. 20, 1862.

John D. Fleak, died at Jefferson Barracks, Nov. 16, 1863.

Samuel Henson, Jr., died at Evansville, Jan. 14, 1863.

John W. Harmon died at St. Louis, May 14, 1862.

James N. Handashelt, died while a prisoner, date not known.

James F. Mattison, died at St. Louis, May 5, 1862.

Robert Owen died, date and place not reported.

John L. Reynolds, died at Jackson, Tenn., July 1, 1862.

Sergt. Joseph P. Rice, died at Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862.

James L. Robinett, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Elisha Stout, killed at Jackson, Tenn., Dec. 19, 1862.

Daniel E. Stone, died at St. Louis, June 1, 1862.

Reuben Townsend, died at St. Louis, July 18, 1862.

Perry Crotchett, drowned in the Cumberland, Nov. 25, 1864.

Reuben Carpenter, died of wounds received Dec. 7, 1864, near Nashville, Tenn.

Nathaniel Rigsby, died of wounds received Dec. 15, 1864, at Nashville.

William Rayfield, died of wounds received at Nashville, Dec. 15, 1864:

Thomas W. Hester, died in Pike county, Ill., Dec. 21, 1863.

James F. Lytle, died at Benton Barracks, March 23, 1862.

Thomas J. Murray, died at Jefferson Barracks, May 24, 1862.

Seth B. Smith, died at Jefferson Barracks, July 13, 1862.

George F. Moore, died at Fort Schuyler, Jan. 31, 1865.

Thomas L. Pankey, died at Carrollton, Ill., Jan. 16, 1864.

John C. Gillespie, died at White Hall, Ill., Oct. 22, 1862.

Francis M. Bigham, died at Carrollton, Ill., Nov. 14, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. S. P. Ohr, died Sept. 14, 1864.

George A. Lee, died at Brownsville, Tex., Dec. 16, 1863.

W. M. H. Pinkerton, died at New Orleans, Sept. 24, 1863.

A. A. Shumway, died at Carrollton, La., Oct. 3, 1863.

Jesse Tetterton, died at Carrollton, La., Nov. 18, 1863.

Rowell Vineyard, died at Brownsville, Tex., Nov. 28, 1863.

Sergt. Wm. F. Wood, died Jan. 13, 1863.

Henry Bandy, died at Brownsville, Tex., May 31, 1864.

Andrew Berline, died at Carrollton, La., Aug. 13, 1863.

James Conner, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 30, 1862.

William H. Edwards, died at Brazos Santiago, Tex., Nov. 18, 1864.

James R. Henson, died at New Albany, Oct. 20, 1862.

Isaac Henson, killed at Elizabethtown, Ky., Dec. 27, 1862.

Riley Hamilton, died at Cairo, Ill., Sept. 25, 1863.

W. L. Hazelwood, died at Brownsville, Tex., July 8, 1864.

George T. Hazelwood, died at Brownsville, Tex., May 4, 1864.

James Link, died at New Orleans, Nov. 19, 1863.

James C. Lewis, died at Brownsville, Tex., June 22, 1864.

Benjamin Martin, died at Brownsville, Tex., Jan. 5, 1864.

Benjamin Ogle, died at Brownsville, Tex., May 6, 1864.

John W. Scott, died of wounds, Jan. 10, 1863.

William Scott, died at New Orleans, Feb. 10, 1865.

John C. Wells, died at Benton Barracks, July 9, 1863.

Sergeant Wesley C. Peter, died at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1863.

Amasa Armstrong, died at Carrollton, La., Oct. 5, 1863.

James C. Baker, died at home, April 27, 1863.

William Beathard, died at Elizabethtown, Ky., Dec. 27, 1862.

Benjamin F. Dinwiddie, died at Brownsville, Tex., July 17, 1864.

Henry C. Lewis, died at Shephardsville, Ky., Dec. 13, 1862.

James Martin, killed at Elizabethtown, Ky., Dec. 27, 1862.

Thomas J. Martin, died at Cairo, Ill., Sept. 25, 1863.

Unah Moore, died at Brownsville, Tex., April 8, 1864.

W. J. Vanderhayden, died at Brownsville, Tex., May 23, 1864.

Frank P. Hudson, killed at Spanish Fort, Ala., March 27, 1865.

Sergeant Charles Wilhite, died at New Orleans, of wounds, April 28, 1863.

Bryant Buffaloe, died at Brownsville, Tex., June 10, 1864.

Edgar M. Bradley, died at Cairo, Ill., Feb. 18, 1863.

Francis M. Cameron, killed at Elizabethtown, Ky., Dec. 27, 1862.

Henry L. Coonrod, died at Brownsville, Tex., April 3, 1864.

James B. Corrington, died at Brownsville, Tex., March 6, 1864.

Sanford Crouch, died at Greenfield, Ill., Jan. 18, 1863.

John W. Elkinton, died at Brownsville, Tex., Jan. 24, 1864.

Jasper Erthal, died at Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 4, 1863.

Nathaniel Fessler, died at Brazos Santiago, Tex., Oct. 30, 1864.

Columbus Howard, died at Brownsville, Tex., Dec. 23, 1863.

John Kirby, died at New Orleans, Aug. 27, 1863.

John W. Martin, died at St. Louis, July 21, 1864.

L. B. Million, killed in Greene county, Ill., Feb. 2, 1865.

James L. Parks, drowned Feb. 25, 1864.

William C. Raney, died Nov. 20, 1864.

R. B. Strawn, died at Brownsville, Tex., Nov. 18, 1863.

George Shlosser, died at Dover, Ill., March 9, 1864.

Richard E. Wilhite, died Nov. 19, 1864.

James S. Webb, died at Bridgeport, Ala., Feb. 8, 1864.

Samuel Neighbors, died at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 15, 1863.

Levi Gearhart died in Andersonville prison pen, Oct. 1, 1864.

Sergeant James W. Waddle, died in Andersonville prison pen, Aug. 25, 1864.

Ezra W. Bullis, died at Carlinville, Ill., May 12, 1863.

Charles McCow, died at Benton Baricks, April 26, 1863.

Perry Miller, killed at Fort Blakeley, Alabama, April 9, 1865.

Alexander Page, died at Corinth, Miss., July 27, 1863.

John W. Phinney, died Aug. 13, 1863.

Edwin L. Train, died at Chicago, Oct. 31, 1862.

Philip Goller, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 3, 1864.

Francis M. Dunn, died at Rock Island, July 26, 1864.

William M. Mason, died at Rock Island, Aug. 20, 1864.

William Nizner, died at Rock Island, July 24, 1864.

Joseph Brooks, died in Greene county, Ill., Jan. 25, 1865.

James White, died at St. Louis, Feb. 16, 1865.

William Hunter, died at Camp Butler, Springfield, Feb. 20, 1865.

John Lawrence, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 14, 1865.

Lieutenant James M. Maddox, died Feb. 9, 1864.

Sergeant N. B. Kemper, died of wounds, at Culpepper Court House, Va., Sept. 14, 1863.

Thomas J. Kemper, died Nov. 8, 1863.

Joseph K. Simpson, died at Harper Ferry, Va., Sept. 20, 1862, of wounds.

Philip Catton, died at Camp Butler, in April, 1862.

Albertus Silby, died at Quincy, Ill., Feb. 23, 1862.

William Woods, died at Camp Butler, Feb. 16, 1862.

Clayburne Easley, died at St. Louis, Feb. 24, 1864.

William T. Mitchell, died at St. Louis, April 26, 1864.

John Rogers, died at Napoleonville, La., July 18, 1864.

Asa Grizzle, suicided, March 30, 1866.

David Ketchum, died at Summer-ville, Ill., Dec. 1, 1865.

Oliver Mahue, died in New Orleans, June 30, 1865.

CHAPTER IX.

POLITICAL.

The following is as complete an abstract of the vote of the county as could be made by a thorough search through the records in the office of the county clerk, and an exhaustive analysis of tons of matter in that of the secretary of state, at Springfield, would yield. Some points are yet missing, but, in the absence of the papers, the historian is entirely without the data upon which to write. This is, as far as it goes, entirely official:

ELECTION OF MILITIA OFFICERS, JUNE 30, 1821.

Colonel.		
Thomas Rattan	107	
John W. Scott	111	4
James W. Whiteside	32	
Majors.		
Willis Webb	191	
Thomas G. Lofton	123	
Stephen Spencer	93	
James Colwell	85	

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1822.

Congress.		
Daniel P. Cook	344	188
John McLean	156	
Governor.		
Edward Coles	438	391
Joseph Phillips	47	
Thomas C. Brown	4	
James B. Moore	20	
Lieutenant-Governor.		
James Leman, Jr.	211	10
John G. Lofton	231	
Adolphus Hubbard	6	
State Senator.		
John Allen	259	20
George Cadwell	239	
Representative.		
Thomas Rattan	310	128
Jehu Brown	182	
Sheriff.		
Young Wood	294	49
James Carlin	145	
Stephen Spencer	47	
Coroner.		
Christian Link	385	334
Turner Lorton	51	
County Commissioners.		
Charles Gregory	376	
Thomas Arnett	275	
Joel Meacham	112	

Joseph Piggott	296
John Huitt	1
Jacob Fry	209
Elisha Kellogg	62
Samuel C. Pierce	113

ELECTION, MAY, 1823.

County Commissioner.

Abraham Bowman	75	
John Drum	87—	12
Samuel C. Pierce	33	
Samuel White	10	

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1824

Congress.

Daniel P. Cook	363—	200
Shadrach Boud	163	
Scattering	9	

State Senator.

Thomas Carlin	366—	195
Isaac M. Piggott	171	
Scattering	3	

Representative.

Archibald Job	272—	17
Thomas Arnett	255	
John Green	4	
Scattering	20	

Sheriff.

Young Wood	444—	432
Scattering	12	

Coroner.

Christian Link	342—	298
Lewis Link	10	
Zachariah Allen	44	
Elisha K. Wood	2	
Scattering	28	

County Commissioner.

Charles Gregory	303	
John Brown	302	
Abraham Bowman	289	
John Drum	190	
Samuel C. Pierce	252	
Scattering	38	

On the Question of a Convention.

For	164	
Against	379—	215

SPECIAL ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1824.

Sheriff.

Young Wood	89—	83
Zachariah Allen	6	

SPECIAL ELECTION, DECEMBER, 1824.

State Senator.

Thomas Carlin	314—	190
Isaac N. Piggott	124	
A. W. Caverly	29	

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1826.

Governor.

Ninian Edwards	406—	160
Thomas Sloo, Jr.	210	
A. F. Hubbard	36	

Lieutenant-Governor.

Wm Kioney	252	
S. H. Thompson	325—	61
James Adams	12	

County Commissioners.

W. M. Johnson	4	
Jeremiah Smith	381—	373
Joshua Brown	4	
Joseph Piggott	245—	244

Charles Gregory	1	
Jehu Brown	250—	249
S. Smith	1	
Alexander King	226	
Martin Bowman	1	
William Kincaid	183	
John Pruitt	4	
Cavil Archer	157	
William King	1	
Abraham Bowman	101	
John Stull	68	

Coroner.

C. Link	403—	243
P. Fronk	154	
John Allen	1	
M. Bowman	1	
I. N. Piggott	3	
Z. Piggott	1	

Sheriff.

Young Wood	582—	581
J. Brown	1	

State Senator.

Zadoc Casey	419—	121
John Burton	272	
William Maxwell	6	

ELECTION, 1828.

President.

Andrew Jackson	484—	281
John Q. Adams	303	

State Senator.

Thomas Carlin	493—	219
A. W. Caverly	274	

County Commissioners.

Charles Gregory	342	
John Barnett	318	
Alex. King	406	
Cavil Archer	287	
David Pinkerton	236	
Jehu Brown	192	
Aquilla Pepperdine	115	
Elijah Britton	126	
William Davidson	96	
William Hart	76	
William Johnson	11	

Coroner.

Peter Fronk	559—	441
William Heath	97	
C. Link	21	

Sheriff.

Jacob Fry	455—	145
S. C. Pierce	310	

Justice of the Peace.

Walter Criawell	12—	2
J. T. Aiken	10	

ELECTION, 1830.

Governor.

John Reynolds	816—	513
William Kinney	303	
John Tilsen, Jr.		

Lieutenant-Governor.

Zadoc Casey	432—	130
R. B. Slocumb	592	
James Adams	32	

Representative, General Assembly.

S. C. Pierce	497	
Charles Gregory	396	
Young Wood	225	
John Allen	326	
James Turney	343	
Joseph Piggott	164	
Joseph Berrough	141	

Coroner.	
Peter Fronk.....	3
Leon Reeder.....	34
P. N. Rampe.....	515— 123
John Whitlock.....	82
Henry Whitlock.....	25
Henry Brantley.....	248

County Commissioner.	
John Armstrong.....	441
Cyrus Tolman.....	444
Cavil Archer.....	445
Thomas Cunningham.....	515
D. Strong.....	39

Sheriff.	
Jacob Fry.....	625— 119
Jeremiah Smith.....	317
L. N. English.....	189

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1831.

Congress.	
Joseph Duncan.....	570— 143
James Turner.....	427
Edward Coles.....	186
Sidney Breese.....	77
Alexander P. Field.....	4

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1832.

President.	
Andrew Jackson.....	692— 406
Henry Clay.....	286

Congressman.	
Joseph Duncan.....	1004— 952
J. H. Pugh.....	142

Sheriff.	
Jacob Fry (no opposition).....	1004— 1004

ELECTION, 1831.

Governor.	
Joseph Duncan.....	797— 244
William Kinney.....	422
R. K. McLaughlin.....	140
James Adams.....	1

Lieutenant Governor.

Alexander M. Jenkins.....	371
James Evans.....	572
W. B. Archer.....	304
Scattering.....	9

Sheriff.	
Jacob Fry.....	1233— 1149
M. S. Link.....	84

Coroner.	
John Whitlock.....	456— 93
Arch. Wiggins.....	276
W. D. Scroggins.....	171
Thomas Pritchett.....	16

County Commissioner.	
Cyrus Tolman.....	1076—
Thomas McDow.....	995
Alexander King.....	442
James B. Corrington.....	343
Isam Edwards.....	328
John Lee.....	231
John Walker.....	126
Thos. Hudson.....	103

Representatives.	
Lewis W. Link.....	840—
Calvin Tunnell.....	822
Charles Gregory.....	673
James Turner.....	580
John Allen.....	363
Jesse V. Mounts.....	321
S. Reese.....	245
J. Blackwell.....	56

ELECTION, 1835.

County Recorder.	
David Pierson.....	679—
C. A. Davis.....	486
Young Wood.....	263
Benj. Askins.....	107

County Surveyor.	
Job Collins.....	712—
C. C. Dodge.....	447
W. R. Pankey.....	195
G. M. Richards.....	136

SPECIAL ELECTION, 1835.

Member General Assembly, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Mr. Link.	
James Turney.....	947— 457
Samuel Smith.....	477
Stephen Taylor.....	13

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1836.

Congress.	
William L. May.....	1202— 501
John Stuart.....	701

State Senator—Greene County.	
James Turney.....	1158— 533
Thomas Rattan.....	625

Senator—Greene and Calhoun.	
John Allee.....	1078— 341
Charles Gregory.....	737

Representative—Greene County.	
Franklin Witt.....	1518
Cyrus A. Davis.....	1118
Revel W. English.....	990
William Carlin.....	388
John Drum.....	627
William M. Holiday.....	366
Sherman Goss.....	58
Antibus.....	248

Representative—Greene and Calhoun.	
William Laue.....	920— 173
Calvin Tunnell.....	747
John Beaman.....	43

Sheriff.	
Jacob Fry (no opposition).....	1706

County Commissioner.	
Cyrus Tolman.....	1053
Alexander King.....	1361
Thomas McDow.....	168
Philip Jarbo.....	593
M. L. Link.....	471
Alexander Smith.....	379
Josiah T. A-kew.....	513
John Bristow.....	140

Coroner.	
Peter Fronk.....	400
John W. Whitlock.....	464— 64

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1836.

President.	
Martin Van Buren.....	1037— 326
William H. Harrison.....	711

ELECTION, JULY, 1837.

Representative—Greene and Calhoun Counties.	
John Shaw.....	483
John Greene.....	683— 200

ELECTION, 1838.

Governor.	
Thomas Carlin.....	1354— 317
Cyrus Edwards.....	1037

Lientenant-Governor.		
S. H. Anderson.....	1328—	326
W. H. Davidson.....	992	
Congressman.		
John T. Stuart.....	1013	
S. A. Douglas.....	1379—	365
Samuel McRoberts.....	1	
State Senator.		
Franklin Witt.....	1397—	423
Charles Gregory.....	974	
Representative, General Assembly.		
John Allen.....	1422	
Revell W. English.....	1332	
E. W. Daley.....	1153	
John Greene.....	1339	
C. D. Hodges.....	1077	
William Jerome.....	946	
John Shaw.....	985	
Wilson Disk.....	897	
Coroner.		
John W. Whitlock.....	1145—	440
Benjamin Bristo.....	705	
J. G. Barry.....	55	
Sheriff.		
John D. Fry.....	1065	
Job Collins.....	693	
Young Wood.....	598	
County Commissioner.		
Alexander King.....	1438	
John Thompson.....	1327	
Chilton Smith.....	1029	
Smith Post.....	964	
Paris Mason.....	893	
Stephen Hartsock.....	61	
Thomas McDow.....	192	
Josiah T. Askew.....	104	
ELECTION, 1839.		
State Senator (special).		
Manoah Bostwick.....	542—	33
Thomas Rattan.....	449	
County Recorder.		
Charles Lancaster.....	1888—	1886
County Surveyor.		
C. C. Dodge.....	873—	41
Samuel Heaton.....	832	
ELECTION, AUGUST 1840.		
State Senator.		
John Allen.....	1104—	313
Charles Gregory.....	791	
Representative—Greene, and Jersey Counties.		
R. W. English.....	1153	
A. W. Caverly.....	960	
E. M. Daley.....	968	
Mead Wood-on.....	809	
John Kimball.....	661	
William Cory.....	641	
Representative—Greene, Jersey and Calhoun.		
John McDonald.....	914	
John Drum.....	967—	53
County Commissioner.		
James Cannady.....	249	
George Fry.....	426	
M. Browning.....	917—	481
Sheriff.		
Hugh Jackson (no opposition) d.....	1615	
Coroner.		
John Whitlock (no opposition).....	756	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1840.		
President.		
Martin Van Buren, d.....	1175—	305
W. H. Harrison, w.....	870	
ELECTION, AUGUST, 1841.		
Congress.		
James H. Ralston.....	962—	276
J. T. Stuart.....	686	
County Commissioner.		
Thomas Booth (regular term).....	1454	
James Cannady.....	469	
Martin Bowman.....	322	
J. C. C. Parks.....	254	
William Blair.....	474	
Recorder.		
J. D. Fry.....	1050—	590
David Pierson.....	460	
M. L. Liuk.....	129	
School Commissioner.		
James O. Graves.....	573	
John W. Scott.....	389	
B. G. Cone.....	58	
W. R. Montague.....	222	
SPECIAL ELECTION, FEBRUARY 1842.		
County Commissioners.		
Anthony S. Seely.....	224	
Thomas English.....	276—	52
Stephen W. Spencer.....	172	
J. J. Lakin.....	26	
George W. Cannedy.....	19	
M. C. Ranev.....	16	
ELECTION, AUGUST, 1842.		
Governor.		
Joseph Duncan, w.....	746	
Thomas Ford, d.....	1065—	319
Lientenant-Governor.		
William H. Henderson, w.....	705	
John Moore, d.....	1060—	355
Senator—Greene and Jersey Counties.		
Charles Gregory, w.....	749	
Alfred W. Caverly, d.....	919—	170
Senator—Greene and Calhoun.		
R. W. English.....	743—	387
Thomas Rattan.....	205	
J. N. Whitlock.....	24	
B. F. Child.....	356	
John Shaw.....	17	
W. L. Drish.....	291	
Representative—Greene and Calhoun.		
John McDonald.....	1063—	503
Titus W. Vigus.....	560	
Representative—Greene.		
John Green.....	940	
Alfred Hinton.....	1187	
Charles Kitchen.....	205	
Colby Young.....	280	
Smith Post.....	507	
David S. Griswold.....	104	
Commissioner		
James Cannady.....	551	
W. C. Ranev.....	241	
I. Linder.....	626—	75
John Melvin.....	222	
Coroner.		
James Hopkins.....	1144—	1003
Silas Sweet.....	141	
J. Lakin.....	137	

Sheriff.	
Hugh Jackson (no opposition) d	1547
On the question of a Convention.	
For	693
Against	747— 54

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1843.

Congress.	
Stephen A. Douglas, d	1198— 479
Orville H. Browning, w	719
Scattering	2

County Clerk.	
William Carlin, d	1328— 891
George W. Allen, w	437

Commissioner.	
Jacob Eoff	812
A. S. Seely	853— 141

Probate Justice.	
Charles D. Hodges	865
M. L. Link	893— 28

Recorder.	
J. D. Fry	1489—1160
G. A. Davis	325

Treasurer and Assessor.	
R. B. Allen (no opposition)	1609

School Commissioner.	
R. B. Allen	1093— 536
Calvin Tunnell	557

Surveyor	
C. C. Dodge	804— 212
James A. Paine	592
O. W. Jerome	378

On the question of county division.	
For	228
Against	1636—1408

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1844.

President.	
James K. Polk	1250— 150
Henry Clay	800

Congressman.	
Stephen A. Douglas	1207
D. M. Woodson	839
Richard Ellis	1
T. J. Moore	

State Senator.	
Reverell W. English	856
Alfred W. Caverly	871— 15

Representative, General Assembly.	
Calvin Tunnell	856
F. P. Vedder	853
H. H. Witt	715
J. Eoff	798
J. Johnson	126
J. Hopkins	53
A. Enslow	59
John N. Hitt	12
John McDonald	831

Coroner.	
J. N. Whitlock	1012— 253
Anderson Headrick	728
S. Hale	21

Sheriff.	
Hugh Jackson	1141— 318
E. L. Cooper	741
D. Pinkerton	74
M. F. Kelley	8

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1845.

County Commissioner.	
James C. Snady	514— 24
Isham Linder	271
Edmund L. Cooper	490

School Commissioner,	
James O. Graves	241
David Pinkerton	618— 367
Scattering	31

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1846.

Congress.	
Stephen A. Douglas, d	1166— 529
J. Vandeventer, w	637

Governor.	
Augustus C. French, d	1147— 511
Thomas M. Kilpatrick, w	636

Lientenant-Governor.	
Joseph B. Vells, d	1138— 526
Nathaniel G. Wilcox, w	613

Representative—Greene and Calhoun Counties.	
J. D. Fry, d	1112— 402
John Caldwell, w	700

Representative—Greene County.	
Stephen Coonrod	536
Josiah Caswell	987
J. L. Eoff	627
Henry Brogg	629
J. H. Henderson	603

County Commissioner.	
Charles Bradshaw, d	955— 335
E. R. Metcalf, w	620

Sheriff.	
H. Jackson, d	1000— 381
T. F. Jerome	719

Coroner.	
Richard Ellis, d	936— 665
J. N. Whitlock, w	271
Benjamin Johnson	190
William J. McAdams	32

Recorder.	
Andrew Kelley	315
Abraham Spencer	746— 282
J. O. Graves	464
T. J. Robinson	204

On the Question of a Convention.	
For	1463— 1185
Against	278

ELECTION, AUGUST 1847

Congress.	
William A. Richardson, d	1283— 987
N. G. Wilcox, w	296

County Commissioner.	
T. S. Booth	557
David Woolley	542
M. E. Rattan	268
T. M. English	216
Robert Green	14

Clerk.	
F. P. Vedder, d	1091— 599
J. F. Simpson, w	492
Charles Hobson	38

School Commissioner,	
Joseph Pierson, d	873— 551
Nathan Savage, w	322

Treasurer and Assessor.	
David Pinkerton	532— 50
T. J. Robinson	482
J. J. Lakin	438
J. S. Benear	117
Allen Bell	5

Recorder.	
Abraham Spencer, d	1133— 635
Charles Scandrett, w	498

Surveyor.			
C. C. Dodge	630		
William H. Ellis	869	209	
Probate Justice.			
M. S. Link (no opposition) d.	1316		
Scattering	7		
ELECTION, AUGUST, 1848.			
Governor.			
Augustus C. French. (no opposition) d.	1241		
Lieutenant-Governor.			
William McMurtry. (no opposition) d.	1216		
Secretary of State.			
Horace S. Cooley. (no opposition) d.	1209		
Auditor of State.			
Thomas H. Campbell. (no opposition) d.	1210		
Treasurer of State.			
Milton Carpenter. (no opposition) d.	1211		
Congress.			
William Richardson. (no opposition) d.	1403		
Scattering	2		
State Senator.			
Franklin Witt. d.	1152	604	
James Metcalf. w.	548		
Scattering	3		
Representative.			
John D. Fry.	1236		
Isaac Parnelle.	966		
Luman Curtiss.	665		
Hawkins Hendricks	86		
George N. Morgan.	146		
Sheriff.			
Z. A. Morrow.	958	98	
William A. J. Russell.	860		
Coroner.			
James Medford.	588	378	
William G. Able.	205		
Commissioner.			
Israel Piper	381		
James Cannady.	313		
T. S. Patterson.	156		
Joshua W. Armstrong.	747		
ELECTION, SEPTEMBER, 1848.			
Supreme Judge.			
Samuel H. Treat. (no opposition) d.	1191		
Supreme Clerk.			
Mason Broymann. d.	710	559	
William B. Warren. w.	451		
Circuit Judge.			
D. M. Woodson. d.	834	173	
Alfred W. Caverly. w.	661		
Prosecuting Attorney.			
Mark W. Delahay. d.	662	234	
Clark H. Goodrich. w.	428		
Circuit Clerk.			
William Carlin. d.	802	155	
R. B. Hill. w.	647		
ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1849.			
County Judge.			
M. S. Link	868	302	
R. W. English	566		
County Justices of the Peace.			
A. J. Whiteside.	671		
A. S. Seelye.	528		
J. W. Armstrong.		350	
David Woolley		374	
James Cannady		166	
Abraham Enslow		120	
Thomas S. Booth		264	
Samuel Boyd		61	
T. M. English		58	
County Clerk.			
F. P. Vedder (no opposition)	1473		
County Surveyor.			
W. H. Ellis (no opposition)	1410		
Coroner.			
R. R. Nichols	471	103	
William Barrows	368		
J. N. Whitlock	68		
G. B. Doty	42		
School Commissioner.			
Joseph Pierson	963	869	
A. C. Kirwan	94		
County Treasurer.			
P. McCooathy	725	302	
J. K. Holliday	423		
T. A. Bell	231		
James Eames	55		
On the Question of Township Organization.			
For	322		
Against	50	225	
ELECTION NOVEMBER, 1850.			
Congress.			
William A. Richardson. d.	848	300	
Orville H. Browning. w.	548		
State Senator.			
Franklin Witt. d.	761	392	
John A. Logan. w.	369		
Treasurer			
John Moore. d. (no opposition)	1250	1250	
Representative.			
Charles D. Hodges. d.	708		
Joshua C. Winters	536		
Mark W. Delahay	280		
A. S. Wyckoff	362		
Matthew Cyrus	261		
Scattering	4		
Circuit Clerk.			
Z. A. Morrow. d.	941	589	
James O. Graves	226		
Abraham Bowman	123		
Scattering	3		
Sheriff.			
William Halbut	747	195	
John A. Auten	553		
Scattering	1		
Coroner.			
Marshal Dulaney	623		
R. R. Nichols	320		
Scattering	2		
ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1851.			
State Senator (to fill vacancy.)			
John M. Palmer (no opposition)	1086		
County Treasurer.			
Perry McCooathy	701		
William C. Rainey	402		
School Commissioner.			
Joseph Pierson (no opposition)	1087		
County Surveyor.			
William H. Ellis	309		
Samuel Heaton	77	462	

On the Question of a General Banking Law.

For.....	437	
Against.....	635—	498

On the Question of Establishing a New Boundary
Line for Jersey County

For.....	597—	282
Against.....	315	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1852.

President.

Franklin Pierce, d.....	1297—	433
Winfield Scott, w.....	864	
John P. Hale f. s.....	12	

Governor.

Joel A. Matteson, d.....	1264—	436
E. B. Webb, w.....	848	
D. A. Knowlton, f. s.....	12	

Lieutenant Governor.

Gos. Koerner, d.....	1271	
J. L. D. Morrison, w.....	815	
Philo Carpenter, f. s.....	12	

Secretary of State.

Alexander Starob, d.....	1277—	431
Buckner S. Morris, w.....	846	
Erastus Wright, f. s.....	12	

State Auditor.

Thos. H. Campbell, d.....	1283—	441
Chas. A. Betts, w.....	842	
E. J. Smith, f. s.....	12	

State Treasurer.

John Moore, d.....	1283—	447
Francis Avery, w.....	836	
Moses Pettingill, f. s.....	12	

Congressman.

John Calhoun, d.....	1186—	233
Richard Yates, w.....	953	

Representative.

Giles H. Turner, d.....	1327—	904
A. L. Knapp, w.....	423	
H. R. Webb, f. s.....	57	
Charles D. Hodges, d.....	1164—	386
Truman W. Brydia, w.....	778	
Jacob Lorton, f. s.....	110	

State's Attorney.

Mahlon Rosa.....	232	
Cyrus Epler.....	769	
William Weer, Jr.....	977—	211

Clerk of Circuit Court.

Alfred Hinton.....	483	
Abraham Spencer.....	695—	140
Lewis W. Link.....	555	
Thomas A. McIntyre.....	338	

Sheriff.

Zachariah A. Morrow.....	1033—	477
Hugh Jackson.....	556	
Damon Griswold.....	535	

Coroner.

Marshal Dulaney.....	133—	924
Reason R. Nichols.....	389	
William F. Flowers.....	173	

On the question of an amendment to the constitution.

For.....	1865—	1714
Against.....	151	

ELECTION, 1853.

County Judge.

Matthias S. Link, w.....	457	
Charles D. Hodges, d.....	1137—	680

Associate Justices.

Fielding Mitchell.....	90	
Thomas J. Short.....	781	

Linus E. Worcester.....	899	
Lemuel J. Patterson.....	445	
James Taylor.....	145	
Singleton F. Green.....	496	
Z. U. Adams.....	30	

County Clerk.

Francis P. Vedder, (no opposition).....	1635	
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Surveyor.

Samuel Heaton, d.....	1280—	987
Brien Pureley, w.....	293	

School Commissioner.

Joseph Pierson, (no opposition) d.....	1601	
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Assessor and Treasurer.

William L. Greene.....	281	
James Hudson.....	500	
Edmund L. Cooper.....	772—	278
Edward McGorrie.....	6	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1854.

Congress.

Richard Yates, w.....	839	
T. L. Harris, d.....	1283—	444

State Treasurer.

James Miller, w.....	562	
John Moore, d.....	1481—	919

State Senator.

B. T. Burke, d.....	1030—	91
John M. Palmer, w.....	929	

Representative.

Z. A. Morrow, w.....	915	
J. W. Pursley, d.....	1051—	136

Sheriff.

Hugh Jackson.....	724—	41
R. I. Ostrom.....	507	
Hiram Keach.....	154	
Lemuel J. Patterson.....	683	

Coroner.

Marshal Dulaney, d.....	1157—	559
— Reed.....	568	

ELECTION, JUNE 4, 1855.

On the Question of Prohibiting the sale of Liquor.

For Prohibition.....	173	
Against Prohibition.....	714—	541

Judge of Supreme Court, to fill vacancy caused by
the resignation of Judge Treat.

O. C. Skinner.....	1217—	519
S. T. Logao.....	698	

Clerk, Supreme Court.

W. A. Turney.....	1583—	1301
S. A. Corneau.....	283	

Circuit Judge.

D. M. Woodson.....	1787—	1757
J. M. Pursley.....	23	
Scatteriog.....	7	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1856.

President.

James Buchanan, d.....	1565—	846
Millard Fillmore, d.....	719	
John C. Fremont, r.....	245	

Congress.

Thomas L. Harris, d.....	1562—	657
John Williams, r.....	905	

Governor.

William A. Richardson, d.....	1656—	830
William A. Bissell, r.....	826	

Lieutenant Governor.

Richard J. Hamilton, d.....	1605—	771
John Wood, r.....	834	

Secretary of State.			
William H. Snyder, d.....	1605—	770	
Ozias M. Hatch, r.....	835		
State Auditor.			
Samuel K. Casey, d.....	1704—	777	
Jesse K. Dubois, r.....	827		
State Treasurer.			
John Moore, d.....	1620—	795	
James Miller, r.....	825		
Superintendent of Public Instruction.			
John H. St. Matheny, d.....	1568—	727	
William B. Powell, r.....	841		
State Senator.			
Linus E. Worcester, (no opposition) d.....	1884		
Representative.			
John W. Hnitt, d.....	1380—	597	
Richard Yates, r.....	783		
State's Attorney.			
J. W. English, d.....	1435—	562	
A. G. Barr, r.....	783		
Sheriff.			
Lemuel J. Patterson, d.....	1268—	695	
Perry McConath, r.....	504		
I. K. Ostrom.....	573		
Circuit Clerk.			
Abraham Spencer, d.....	1051—	140	
Hugh Jackson.....	911		
McClutye.....	442		
Coroner.			
Marshal Dulaney, d.....	1354—	228	
Reed, r.....	1096		
On the Question of a Convention.			
For.....	441		
Against.....	1414—	973	
ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1857.			
County Judge.			
Charles D. Hodges, (no opposition) d.....	2197		
Associates.			
L. E. Worcester, (no opposition) d.....	2165		
Thomas Short (no opposition) d.....	2118		
County Clerk.			
F. P. Vedder, d.....	1330—	426	
F. M. Ristime, d.....	904		
School Commissioner.			
Joseph Pierson, (no opposition) d.....	1943		
Surveyor.			
H. Bonfoy, (no opposition) d.....	1196		
Assessor.			
William L. Greene, d.....	1358—	503	
William Halbert, r.....	855		
ELECTION NOVEMBER 1858.			
Congress.			
Thomas L. Harris, d.....	1517—	752	
James H. Matheny, p.....	795		
State Treasurer.			
William B. Fonday, d.....	1512—	747	
James Miller, p.....	765		
Superintendent of Public Instruction.			
Augustus C. French, d.....	1509—	748	
Newton Bateman, p.....	761		
State Senator.			
Anthony L. Koapp, d.....	1465—	677	
Alexander B. Moreau, p.....	788		
Representative.			
Alexander King, Jr., d.....	1499—	747	
Joshua W. Armstrong, p.....	752		
Sheriff.			
Zechriah Morrow.....	958		
Jordan Lakin.....	1077—	119	
McNail.....	229		
Coroner.			
Anderson Headrick.....	1042—	388	
Tunstall.....	654		
Brown.....	158		
ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1859.			
Congress.			
John A. McClernand, d.....	1279—	621	
John M. Palmer, r.....	658		
Associate Judge.			
Levi T. Whiteside, d.....	1148—	450	
Potts, r.....	699		
County Treasurer.			
William L. Greene, d.....	1142—	377	
Cobb, r.....	765		
School Commissioner.			
Stephen F. Corrington, d.....	1006—	104	
J. B. Samuel, r.....	902		
Surveyor.			
Henry Bonfoy, d., (no opposition).....	1896		
ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1860.			
President.			
Stephen A. Douglas, d.....	2173—	1194	
Abraham Lincoln, r.....	979		
John C. Breckenridge, s. d.....	4		
John Bell, u. c.....	67		
Congress.			
John A. McClernand, d.....	2186—	1077	
Henry Case.....	1069		
Governor.			
John C. Allen, d.....	2196—	1079	
Richard Yates, r.....	1017		
Lieutenant-Governor.			
Lewis W. Ross, d.....	2193—	1186	
Francis A. Hoffman, r.....	1007		
Secretary of State.			
George H. Campbell, d.....	2188—	1182	
O. M. Hatch, r.....	1006		
Auditor.			
Bernard Arntzen, d.....	2184—	1175	
Jesse K. Dubois, r.....	1009		
Treasurer.			
Hugh Maher, d.....	2183—	1173	
William Butler, r.....	1010		
Superintendent of Public Instruction.			
Edward R. Roe, d.....	2179—	1163	
Newton Bateman, r.....	1016		
Attorney.			
James W. English, d.....	2154—	1155	
Robert Hitt, d.....	27		
James Lee, r.....	999		
Representative.			
Benjamin Baldwin, d.....	2069—	1038	
Linus E. Worcester, r.....	1031		
Circuit Clerk.			
James S. Vedder, d.....	2164—	1164	
Calvin Tunnell, r.....	1000		
Sheriff.			
Jacob Bowman, d.....	246—	1119	
G. L. Burruss, r.....	1027		

Coroner.

Anderson Headrick, d.....	2150—	1133
— Hackney, r.....	1017	

On the question of a Convention.

For.....	739	
Against.....	2039—	1300

ELECTION, JUNE, 1861.

Clerk of Supreme Court.

W. A. Turney.....	377—	364
A. W. Turney.....	4	
Scattering.....	9	

Circuit Judge.

David Mead Woodson.....	120—	117
Scattering.....	3	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1861.

Anthony L. Knapp, (no opposition) d.....	1821	
Scattering.....	5	

Delegate to Constitutional Convention.

John M. Woodson, d.....	1885—	1582
James Hudson, r.....	303	

County Judge.

Thomas H. Boyd, d.....	1996—	1747
Socum H. Culver, r.....	219	

Associate Judges.

John Rutle, d.....	1799—	1426
Robert Green, d.....	1830—	1534
H. B. Ellis, r.....	373	
John Grimes, r.....	296	

County Clerk.

W. A. Davis, d.....	1680—	1091
F. P. Vedder, d.....	589	

Assessor and Treasurer.

N. J. Andrews, d.....	1726—	1434
William L. Green, r.....	492	

Surveyor.

Henry Bonfoy, d.....	2098—	1957
Samuel Heaton, r.....	141	

School Commissioner.

S. F. Corrigton, (no opposition) d.....	2247	
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Coroner.

J. E. Pridges, (no opposition) d.....	2144	
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On the question of a banking law.

For.....	7	
Against.....	1486—	1479

SPECIAL ELECTION, JUNE, 1862.

On the question of a new Constitution.

For.....	1841—	1183
Against.....	794	

On the Question of Prohibiting Banks.

For.....	1811—	1183
Against.....	758	

On the Question of Excluding Negroes and Mulattoes.

For.....	2342—	2201
Against.....	141	

On the Question of Negroes Voting and Holding Office.

For.....	18	
Against.....	2570—	2552

On the Question of Laws for Excluding Negroes from

Coming to the State.

For.....	2575—	2558
Against.....	17	

On the Question of Congressional Apportionment.

For.....	1815—	1035
Against.....	750	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1862.

Congress.

Anthony L. Knapp, d.....	1734—	1150
S. W. Moulton, r.....	584	

Congress—At Large.

James C. Allen, d.....	1745—	1160
E. C. Jagersoll, r.....	585	

State Treasurer.

Alexander Starne, d.....	1746—	1181
William Butler, r.....	565	

Superintendent of Public Instructions.

John P. Brooks, d.....	1758—	1189
Newton Bateman, r.....	569	

Senator.

Linus E. Worcester, d.....	1797—	1281
N. M. Knapp, r.....	516	

Representative.

William P. Witt, d.....	1500—	806
Alexander Bowman, r.....	694	

Sheriff.

Hugh Jackson, d.....	1068	
William L. Greene, r.....	1160—	92

Coroner.

John D. Jackson (no opposition).....	2286	
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ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1863.

Assessor.

Nathaniel J. Andrews (no opposition), d.....	1923—	1009
Scattering.....	14	

School Commissioner.

Stephen F. Corrigton (no opposition), d.....	972—	915
Scattering.....	57	

Surveyor.

Samuel Heaton, r.....	290	
L. M. Dyer, d.....	728—	438
Scattering.....	15	

Coroner.

Parham Thaxton, d.....	992—	947
Scattering.....	45	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1864.

President.

George B. McClellan, d.....	2249—	1271
Abraham Lincoln, r.....	978	

Governor.

James C. Robinson, d.....	2251—	1273
Richard J. Oglesby, r.....	978	

Lieutenant-Governor.

S. Corning Judd, d.....	2249—	1272
William Bross, r.....	977	

Secretary of State.

William A. Turney, d.....	2248—	1270
Sharon Tyndale, r.....	978	

State Auditor.

John Hise, d.....	2248—	1270
O. H. Miner, r.....	978	

Treasurer.

Alexander Starne, d.....	2248—	1269
James H. Beveridge, r.....	979	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

John P. Brooks, d.....	2248—	1270
Newton Bateman, r.....	978	

Congress—At Large.

James C. Allen, d.....	2248—	1270
S. W. Moulton, r.....	978	

Congress—10th District.

Anthony Thornton, d.....	2447—	1271
R. M. Knapp, r.....	976	

State's Attorney.

William Brown, d.....	2247—	1268
Thomas G. Taylor, r.....	979	

Representative.

N. M. Perry, d.....	2244—	1267
James M. Davis, r.....	977	

Sheriff.

George W. Conrod, d.....	2210—	1294
William H. Hudson, r.....	946	

Coroner.

Parham Thaxton (no opposition).....	—	2245
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Circuit Clerk.

Thomas J. Carlin, d.....	2208—	1247
Alfred J. Worcester, r.....	959	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 1865.

County Judge.

Thomas H. Boyd, d.....	1373—	542
Marshall Potts, r.....	831	

Associate Judges.

L. J. Patterson, d.....	1376—	583
J. F. Collins, r.....	793	
F. M. Fishback, d.....	1407—	597
W. B. Taylor, r.....	810	

Clerk.

Geo. W. Davis, d.....	1406—	615
E. J. Pearce, r.....	791	

Assessor and Treasurer.

N. J. Andrews, d.....	1419—	624
W. T. Monroe, r.....	795	

School Commissioner.

S. F. Corrington, d.....	1410—	608
M. L. Wood, r.....	802	

Surveyor.

Samuel Heaton, d.....	1371—	550
William Dewes, r.....	821	

ELECTION, 1866.

Congress—At Large.

T. Lyle Dickey, d.....	1961—	848
John A. Logan, r.....	1113	

Congress—10th District.

Albert G. Burr, d.....	1972—	880
Henry Case, r.....	1092	

State Treasurer.

Jesse J. Phillips, d.....	1971—	870
George W. Smith, r.....	1101	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

John M. Crehs, d.....	1967—	863
N. Bateman, r.....	1104	

State Senator.

William Shephard, d.....	1971—	871
E. G. Miner, r.....	1100	

Representative.

Henry C. Withers, d.....	1928—	815
Joshua C. Winters, r.....	1113	

County Judge.

Alfred Hinton, d.....	1929—	841
Hiram B. Ellis, r.....	1088	

Sheriff.

S. Foster Greene, d.....	1967—	884
George L. Burruss, r.....	1083	

Coroner.

Thomas Wright, d.....	1962—	863
Anthony Connole, r.....	1099	

ELECTION, JUNE, 1867.

Judge of Supreme Court.

Pinekey H. Walker, d.....	982—	709
Charles Emmerson, r.....	273	

Clerk Supreme Court.

William A. Turney, d.....	982—	709
John M. Snyder, r.....	273	

Circuit Judge.

Charles D. Hodges (no opposition) d.....	1137	
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ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1867.

County Treasurer.

N. J. Andrews (no opposition) d.....	987	
Scattering.....	4	

County Surveyor.

J. C. White, (no opposition) d.....	980	
Scattering.....	3	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1868.

President.

Horatio Seymour, d.....	2509—	1206
U. S. Grant, r.....	1363	

Governor.

John R. Eden, d.....	2584—	1221
John M. Palmer, r.....	1363	

Lieutenant-Governor.

William H. Van Epps, d.....	2581—	1222
John Dougherty, r.....	1362	

Secretary of State.

Gustavus Van Hornbeke, d.....	2584—	1222
Edward Rummel, r.....	1362	

Auditor.

John R. Shaanon, d.....	2584—	1226
Charles E. Lippincott, r.....	1361	

Treasurer.

Jesse J. Phillips, d.....	2585—	1222
Erastus N. Bates, r.....	1363	

Attorney General.

Robert E. Williams, d.....	2584—	1221
Washington Bushnell, r.....	1363	

Penitentiary Commissioners.

John W. Connett, d.....	2584	
W. M. Garrard, d.....	2583	
Calnep Zarley, d.....	2582	
Andrew Shannon,.....	1362	
John Reid, r.....	1362	
Robert E. Logan, r.....	1363	

Congress—At Large.

W. W. O'Brien, d.....	2582—	1217
John A. Logan, r.....	1362	

Congress—10th District.

Albert G. Burr, d.....	2582—	1217
J. B. Turner, r.....	1365	

State's Attorney.

William Brown, d.....	2588—	1231
Isaac L. Morrison, r.....	1357	

Member of Board of Equalization

William H. Reed, d.....	2580—	122
J. H. VanArsdale, r.....	1354	

Representative.

David M. Woodson, d.....	2581—	1245
David Pierson, r.....	1336	

Clerk of Court.

Thomas J. Carlin, d.....	2625—	1325
F. M. Mytinger, r.....	1297	

Sheriff.	
James S. Vedder, d	2571— 1296
W. M. Fry, r	1275
Coroner.	
Henry Nash, d	2483— 1223
James H. Taylor, r	1350
On the question of a convention.	
For	1222
Against	2498— 1186

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1869.

Delegate to State Convention.	
J. W. English, d	1586— 940
E. A. Giller, r	946

County Judge.	
John Ryale, d	1848— 881
G. L. Burruss, r	967

Associate Justices.	
F. M. Fishback, d	1787
J. H. Rives, d	1833
Anthony Potts, r	1041
Martin Thorpe, r	944

County Clerk.	
George W. Davis, d	1901— 952
C. W. Brace, r	939

Treasurer	
N. J. Andrews, d	1889— 955
C. W. Keeley, r	934

Surveyor.	
J. C. White, d	1878— 929
Henry Black, r	949

Superintendent of Schools.	
C. A. Worley, d	1575— 426
M. L. Wood, r	1149

On the question of subscriptions to railroads.	
For P. C. C. & C.	1404— 79
Against	1325
For L. & W.	1365— 10
Against	1955
For P. & L.	1001
Against	1738— 737
For R. R. L. & St. L.	850
Against	1881— 1031

On the Question of an Amendment to the Constitution.	
For	2144— 2080
Against	64

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1870.

Congress—At Large.	
William B. Anderson	1542— 718
John A. Logan	824

Congress—10th District	
E. Y. Rice	1541— 708
J. W. Kitchell	833

State Senator.	
William Shephard, d	1543— 715
J. Merriek Bush, d	1510— 718
George Warren, r	828
Thomas H. Flynn, r	822

Representative.	
Thomas H. Boyd, d	1546— 733
Ostrom, r	813

Penitentiary Commissioners.	
Francis T. Sherman, d	1549— 725
Thomas Redmond, d	1545— 721
Casper Butz, r	824
Elmer Washburn, r	824

Superintendent of Public Instruction	
Charles Feinse, d	1543— 7,6
Newton Bateman, r	827

State Treasurer.	
Charles Ridgely, d	1545— 721
E. N. Bates, r	824

Sheriff	
Francis M. Bell, d	1307— 271
Eldred, r	1033

Coroner.	
Henry P. Nash, p	1539— 715
McIntyre, r	824

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1871.

Congress—At Large.	
S. S. Hays, d	1256— 535
J. L. Beveridge, d	721

State Senator.	
William H. Allen, d	1152— 525
William A. Grimsshaw, d	727

County Treasurer.	
Alfred M. Browning, d	1242— 522
Edward A. Giller, r	720

Surveyor.	
Jay C. White, d	1261— 567
John C. Burruss, r	694

On the question of township organization.	
For	683
Against	1216— 533

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1872.

President.	
U. S. Grant, r	1371
Horace Greeley, i. d.	2197— 826
Charles O'Connor, d	26

Governor.	
Richard J. Oglesby, r	1369
Gustavus Koerner, d	2256— 887
B. G. Wright	25

Lientenant-Governor.	
John L. Beveridge, r	1378
John C. Black, d	2256— 873
D. G. Starr	26

Secretary of State.	
George H. Harlow, r	1378
Edward Rummel, d	2251— 873
Ethan Sutton	26

State Auditor.	
Charles E. Lippincott, r	1377
Daniel O'Hara, d	2250— 873
C. A. Ullsterman	26

State Treasurer.	
Edward Rutz, r	1380
Charles H. Lamphier, d	2250— 870
Henry West	24

Attorney-General.	
James K. Edsall, r	1375
John V. Eustace, d	2250— 875
George W. Meech	26

Congress.	
A. C. Mathews, r	1385
Robert M. Knapp, d	2216— 861
J. M. Darragh	16

Member of Board of Equalization.	
Charles H. Eldred, r	1391
L. T. Whiteside, d	2266— 875

State Senator.	
John C. Salter, r	1376
William Brown, d	2258— 882

Representative.	
Jerome B. Nulton	3628
John W. Meacham	2510
Richard S. Cole	4088
John Gordon	447

Supreme Clerk.		
E. C. Hamburger, r.	1380	
David A. Brown, d.	2240	
r. H. Palmer	14	
State's Attorney.		
Albert Lee, r.	1475	
John J. Fitzsimons, d.	1730—	255
Circuit Clerk.		
George L. Williams, r.	1455	
Thomas J. Carlin, d.	2111—	65
Sheriff.		
John H. Seeley, r.	1357	
Nathaniel J. Andrews, d.	2257—	900
Coroner.		
Resin R. Nichols, r.	1427	
Henry P. Nash, d.	2183—	766
A. Connole.	8	
On the question of horses running at large.		
For.	2125—	1304
Against.	821	
On the question of mules running at large.		
For.	192—	146
Against.	46	
On the question of asses running at large.		
For.	192—	147
Against.	45	
ELECTION, JUNE, 1873.		
Supreme Judge.		
John Schofield	1811—	1721
A. P. Kingsbury	90	
Circuit Judge.		
David M. Woodson, d.	1838—	1309
N. M. Knapp, d.	529	
Cyrus Epler, d.	16	
ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1873.		
County Judge.		
Linus E. Worcester, d.	1823—	196
Thomas H. Boyd, r.	1627	
Clerk.		
George W. Davis, d.	1148	
Leander R. Lakin	2087—	639
Treasurer.		
James J. McChmans, d.	1453	
William H. Pickart	2069—	616
Superintendent of Schools.		
Stephen F. Corrington	1384	
Mrs. Catherine Hopkins	1879—	495
Commissioner.		
N. M. Perry	1424	
John H. Rives	1356	
Henry Innison	1531	
J. F. Ballenger	2047—	623
C. W. Brace	2153—	802
W. H. Barrow	2044—	513
ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1874.		
Congress.		
Scott Wike, d.	2344—	1137
David E. Beaty, r.	1207	
State Senator.		
Charles D. Hodges, d.	2025—	416
Edward A. Giller, r. and i.	1609	
Representative.		
Andrew J. Thompson, d.	2840	
Samuel Woods, d.	2832½	
B. G. Culver, d. and p.	4860½	
V. F. Williams, r. and i.	428	
John Gordon, r.	4	

Treasurer.		
Charles Carroll, d.	2280—	1050
Thomas S. Ridgeway, r.	1230	
David Gorr, i.	19	
James F. Simpson, p.	12	
Superintendent of Public Instruction.		
Samuel M. Etter, d. and i.	2318—	1125
William B. Powell, r.	1193	
Sheriff.		
Frank M. Bridges, d.	1918—	155
Charles H. Eldred, r. and p.	1763	
County Commissioners.		
John H. Greene, d.	1974—	280
Thomas J. Enslow, d. and p.	1691	
Coroner.		
Henry P. Nash, d.	3574—	3544
Benjamin F. Baldwin, d. and p.	30	
On the Question of Township Organization.		
For.	1417—	11
Against.	1406	
ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1875.		
County Commissioner.		
George H. Amos, d.	1560—	690
— Steelman, r.	870	
William B. Robinson, d.	1604—	729
— Edwards, r.	875	
Treasurer.		
Richard A. Short, d.	1592—	693
— Shipman, r.	899	
Surveyor.		
Jay C. White, d.	1630—	814
— Sackett, r.	816	
On the question of Township organization.		
For.	1195—	25
Against.	1170	
ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1876.		
President.		
Rutherford B. Hayes, r.	1695	
Samuel J. Tilden, d.	3160—	1465
Congress.		
Robert M. Knapp, d.	3154—	1461
Joseph Robbins, r.	1693	
Governor.		
Shelby M. Cullom, r.	1688	
Lewis Stewart, d.	3164—	1476
Scattering.	14	
Lieutenant-Governor.		
Andrew Shuman, r.	1692	
Archibald A. Glenn, d.	3171—	1479
Secretary of State.		
George H. Harlow, r.	1692	
Stephen Y. Thornton, d.	3166—	1474
State Auditor.		
Thomas B. Needles, r.	1693	
John Hise, d.	3168—	1475
State Treasurer.		
Edward Rntz, r.	1691	
George Gundlach, d.	3171—	1480
Attorney-General.		
James K. Edsall, r.	1692	
Edmund Lynch, d.	3162—	1470
Member Board of Equalization.		
Levi T. Whiteside, d.	3181—	1513
William Graumer, r.	1668	

Representative, General Assembly.

W P Callon, d	4468
Lucien King, d	4190
I L. Morrison, r	4711
Joho Gordon	279

Prosecuting Attorney.

James R. Ward, d	3229—1624
Duncas C. McIver, r	1605

Circuit Clerk.

James H. Short, d	3003—1178
— Williams, r	1825

Sheriff.

John Jones, d	3214—1630
— Hudson, r	1584

Coroner.

Anderson Headrick, d	3144—1456
— Kingsley, r	1698

County Commissioner.

William M. Morrow, d	3166—1503
— King, r	1663

On the question of stock running at large.

For	2428—1306
Against	1022

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1877.

County Judge.

Linus E. Worcester, d	3336
Scattering	1

County Clerk.

Leander R. Lakin, d	2381—1337
Manoah Bostwick, r	1044
John C. Hardcastle	201

County Treasurer.

William D. Gullett, d	1882—191
Elon A. Eldred, r	1691
Solomon Benson	9

Superintendent of schools.

David F. King, d	1838—96
Allen M. Tunnell, r	1742
Scattering	1

County Commissioner.

Singleton F. Greene, d	3300
Scattering	9

On the question of an appropriation.

For	1192
Against	2039—847

On the question of a tax upon dogs.

For	1590
Against	1883—290

On the question of township organization.

For	1517
Against	1889—372

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1878.

Congress.

James W. Singleton, d	1690—840
William H. Pogue, p	216
James P. Dimmitt, r	850

State Senator.

William P. Callon, d	1618—691
James M. Davis, r	927
John H. Rives	974
John R. Miller	128

Representative.

Francis M. Bridges	2671 1/2
Richardson Vasey	2296 1/2
Isaac L. Morrison	2329 1/2
Henry M. Miller	680

State Treasurer.

John C. Smith, r	827
Edward L. Conkrite, d	1724—897
Era-lus N. Bates, p	119
Jerome R. Gorin	85

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Kate L. Houkins	1-1
James P. Slade, r	832
Samuel M. Etter, d	1738—916
Frank H. Hall, p	133

Supreme Clerk.

Ethan A. Sniveley, d	1737—925
Mervin B. Converse, r	812
Albert F. Smith	86
Thomas S. Knowles	140

Appellate Clerk.

George W. Jones, d	1734—901
Montraville M. Duncan, r	843
C. E. Schoff	221

Sheriff.

John Jones, d	1884—1205
Thomas A. Smith, r	679
Thomas Doyle	241

Coroner.

Anderson Headrick, d	1713—912
Andrew J. Bruner, r	801
Sylvester A. Vedder	128
Donald Carmichael	143

County Commissioner.

William M. Maberry, d	1677—623
Enoch Littlefield, r	949
Samuel J. Hopkins	152

On the question of a Convention to amend the constitution of the State of Illinois

For	1113—387
Against	726

ELECTION, JUNE, 1879.

Supreme Judge.

John Schofield, democrat, received the full vote of the county, having no opposition.

Circuit Judge.

Cyrus Epler, d	1129
Albert G. Burr, d	1150
Lymon Lacy, d	1392
Nathaniel W. Branson, r	588
James T. Hoblit, r	532
Herbert G. Whitlock, r	406

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1879.

County Commissioner.

G. H. Amos, d	2222—913
T. J. Baldwin, r	1309

County Surveyor.

J. C. White, (no opposition) d	3567
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Assessor and Treasurer

W. D. Gulbert, d	1857—93
E. A. Eldred, r	1761

On the Question of an Appropriation.

For	1755
Against	1922—167

On the question of Township Organization

For	1536
Against	2114—588

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1880.

President.

Winfield S. Hancock, d	3160—1205
James A. Garfield, r	1865
James B. Weaver, g	49
Scattering	10

Governor.		
Shelby M. Cullom, r.....	1871	
Lyman Trumbull, d.....	3143—	1272
Alson J. Sreator, g.....	50	
Scattering.....	11	
Lieutenant-Governor.		
John M. Hamilton, r.....	1864	
Lewis B. Parsons, d.....	3153—	239
Andrew B. Adair, g.....	52	
Scattering.....	10	
Secretary of State.		
Henry D. Dement, r.....	1860	
John H. Oberly, d.....	3152—	129
J. M. Thompson, g.....	51	
Scattering.....	10	
State Auditor.		
Charles P. Swigert, r.....	1863	
Lewis C. Starkel, d.....	3154—	1291
William T. Ingram, g.....	51	
Scattering.....	10	
State Treasurer.		
Edward Rutz, r.....	1863	
Thomas Butterworth, d.....	3155—	1292
George W. Evans, g.....	51	
Scattering.....	10	
Attorney General.		
James McCartney, r.....	1873	
Lawrence Harmon, d.....	3140—	1272
G. H. Whitlock, g.....	51	
Scattering.....	10	
Congress.		
James W. Singleton, d.....	3144—	1235
William D. Edgar, r.....	1860	
A. B. Allen, g.....	45	
Scattering.....	3	
Member of Board of Equalization.		
E. B. Brown, d.....	3147—	1280
C. M. Grammar, r.....	1867	
Scattering.....	3	
Representatives.		
Joseph S. Carr, d.....	4340½	
Oliver Coultus, d.....	4089½	
David Pierson, r.....	5503	
— Caldwell.....	360½	
State's Attorney.		
David F. King, d.....	3000—	1063
W. M. Ward, r.....	1937	
Circuit Clerk.		
Thomas J. Albert, d.....	2832—	778
— Danforth, r.....	2054	
Scattering.....	3	
Sheriff.		
George W. Witt, d.....	2825—	67
— Williams, r.....	2148	
Scattering.....	3	
Coroner.		
George W. Thompson, d.....	2878—	847
Peter Dunbar, r.....	2031	
Scattering.....	3	
County Commissioner.		
Lewis F. Williams, d.....	2918—	907
— Edwards, r.....	2011	
Scattering.....	7	
On the Question of an Amendment to the State Constitution.		
For.....	1788	
Against.....	2259—	471
On the Question of Township Organization.		
For.....	2221	
Against.....	2290—	69

On the Question of Taxation to Erect a New Court House.

For.....	1520
Against.....	3110— 1500

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1881.

County Commissioner.

John Snyder (no opposition), d.....	492
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ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1882.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Henry Raab, d.....	3016—	1587
Charles T. Stratton, r.....	1429	
Elizabeth B. Brown.....	70	

State Treasurer.

Alfred Orendorff, d.....	3000—	1542
John C. Smith, r.....	1458	
John C. Irwin, g.....	86	

Congress.

James M. Riggs, d.....	2479—	1338
James W. Singleton, r.....	1141	
Philip N. Minear, g.....	878	

State Senator.

Frank M. Bridges, d.....	2889—	1329
Thomas A. Smith, r.....	1560	

Representatives.

Walter E. Carlin, d.....	4397
George W. Murray.....	4253
John H. Coats.....	4671½

County Judge.

Leander R. Lakin, d.....	3130—	1748
Edwin A. Doolittle, r.....	1382	

County Clerk.

John Jones, d.....	3011—	1610
Edward Miner, r.....	1401	

Sheriff.

William M. Morrow, d.....	3215—	1914
Joseph M. Valentine, r.....	1301	

Coroner.

George W. Thompson, d.....	2943—	1402
James B. Hays, r.....	1541	

Treasurer and Assessor.

Richard A. Short, d.....	3087—	1631
Curtis W. Brace, r.....	1456	

Superintendent of Schools.

William J. Roberts, d.....	3058—	1613
George W. Smith, r.....	1445	

County Commissioner.

William P. Gilmore, d.....	2959—	1422
Bainbridge Gillingham, r.....	1537	

On the question of a Taxation for the Erection of a new Court House

For.....	2063
Against.....	2430— 397

On the question of Township Organization.

For.....	1705
Against.....	2713— 1008

On the Question of an Appropriation to Complete the State Capitol.

For.....	2182—	255
Against.....	1927	

On the Question of Ceding the Illinois and Michigan Canal to the United States.

For.....	2272—	669
Against.....	1303	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1883.

County Commissioner.

James H. Smith.....	2876—	539
James Barnard.....	2337	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1884.

President.

James G. Blaine, r.....	2010	
Grover Cleveland, d.....	3205—	1195
John P. St. John, p.....	73	
Benjamin F. Butler, g.....	54	

Congressman.

J. Milton Riggs, d.....	3227—	1211
Thomas G. Black, r.....	2016	
J. A. Wallace, p.....	65	
Scattering.....	47	

Governor.

Richard J. Oglesby, r.....	2032	
Carter H. Harrison, d.....	3205—	1173
James B. Hobbs, p.....	65	
Scattering.....	47	

Lieutenant-Governor.

John C. Smith, r.....	2032	
Henry Selter, d.....	3209—	1177
James L. Perryman, p.....	68	
Scattering.....	23	

Secretary of State.

Henry D. Dement, r.....	2041	
Michael J. Daugherty, d.....	3202—	1171
Charles W. Enos, p.....	62	
Scattering.....	53	

Auditor.

Charles P. Swigert, r.....	2024	
Walter E. Carlin, d.....	3190—	1166
Alexander B. Irwin, p.....	69	
Scattering.....	53	

Treasurer.

Jacob Gross, r.....	2026	
Alfred Orendorff, d.....	3203—	1179
Uriah Capp.....	72	
Scattering.....	53	

Attorney General.

Robert L. McKinley, d.....	3306—	1177
George Hunt, r.....	2029	
Hale Johnson, p.....	70	
Scattering.....	53	

Member Board Equalization.

Samuel R. Chittenden, d.....	3217—	1177
William H. Ellis, r.....	2940	

Representative.

Henry C. Massey, d.....	4679	
Theodore S. Chapman, r.....	5993½	
John H. Rives, p.....	579	
Byron McEvers, d.....	4652½	
Scattering.....	15	

Clerk Supreme Court.

Ethan A. Sniveley, d.....	3228—	1188
Thomas J. McGrath, r.....	2040	
— Shuman, p.....	2	

Clerk Appellate Court.

George W. Jones, d.....	2241—	1192
Leven P. Shepherd, r.....	2038	
— Smith, p.....	2	

State's Attorney.

David F. King, d.....	3051—	868
Edwin A. Doolittle, r.....	2183	
Scattering.....	1	

Circuit Clerk.

Anthony Connole, d.....	3037—	893
George W. Armstrong, r.....	2144	

Coroner.

George W. Thompson, d.....	3125—	1059
Giles F. Campbell, r.....	2066	
Andrew J. Wright, p.....	60	

County Surveyor.

Jay C. White, d.....	3220—	1170
Parke W. Jackson, r.....	2050	
Scattering.....	3	

County Commissioner.

Benjamin F. Mann, d.....	2586	
Elon A. Eldred, r.....	2609—	23
John H. Stont, p.....	40	

On the question of township organization.

For.....	2705—	708
Against.....	1997	

On the question of an amendment to the constitution.

For.....	8271—	2609
Against.....	662	

On the question of an appropriation.

For.....	3774—	3179
Against.....	84	

ELECTION, JUNE, 1885.

Circuit Judge.

Lyman Lacy, d.....	1087	
Cyrus Epler, d.....	1093	
George W. Herdman, d.....	1086	
Scattering.....	23	

CHAPTER X.

NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

The public officeholder, in this free America, is the truly representative man of the country.

Standing, as he does, in the relation of the people's representative, he claims

as his right, in his individual capacity, the respect we owe to the people collectively, whose servant he is.

In this connection are presented sketches of many who have served the

county in official capacity. In some instances the sketches are short, and lack much of doing full justice to their subject, but in no case is this the fault of the historian. The materials were lacking or inaccessible for more extended sketches.

GOVERNOR.

Among the 18 eminent and distinguished gentlemen who have filled the gubernatorial chair of the state of Illinois, since its admission as a state into the American union, was Thomas Carlin, one of the pioneers of this county.

Thomas Carlin was born near Shelbyville, Ky., in 1786. His parents were genuine Kentuckians, and their son was brought up to love adventure and inured to all the hardships of a backwoodsman's life. In 1803 the family removed to Missouri, and the next year the young man's father died. Mr. Carlin served as a ranger during the war, and was among the first to settle in Greene county, north of the Macoupin creek, his improvements being made just south of the present site of Carrollton. His mother, a very worthy woman, his stepfather, Mr. Savage, and his two brothers, James and William Carlin, came with him. The latter was the father of Gen. William Passanmore Carlin, of the U. S. army, and of Thomas J. Carlin, ex-circuit clerk of Greene county. All these gentlemen have held important official positions in the county. In 1814, Thomas Carlin owned a ferry across the Mississippi river, near where Edwardsville Junction is now situated, and while living there he married Rebecca Huitt, sister of John W.

Huitt. Mr. Carlin was a man of medium height, not heavily built, but possessed of a pair of powerful shoulders. His hair and full beard were sandy and his cheery face was always florid and full of blood. He was a man of iron nerve, much natural shrewdness and skill in dealing with his fellow men, admired and regarded as a friend by every one. He was from the first, and for many years, perhaps the most popular man in the region, and was universally regarded as a natural leader. His honesty is spoken of as beyond reproach, and when he was register of lands, at Quincy, his square dealing with the government was repeatedly remarked. While he held this office he frequently drove a team of two heavy horses before a wagon load of gold and silver (the proceeds of the land sales) through the lonely regions between Quincy and Carrollton, often in the night, entirely alone and unattended. He did not know what fear meant. He was elected first sheriff of the county, held various other local offices, was chosen state senator, and, finally, in 1838, was elected governor. He died Feb. 14, 1852, at his home in Carrollton, on the land which he had entered more than 30 years before.

STATE TREASURER.

On the 3d of Dec., 1836, John Dement, at that time state treasurer, resigning his office, Hon. Charles Gregory, of Greene county was duly appointed to fill that office for the unexpired portion of the time, and on the 5th of Dec. 1836, qualified for the same and entered upon the discharge of his duties. He held the office until the qualification of

his successor John D. Whiteside, March 4, 1837.

Charles Gregory was born in Connecticut, May 28, 1797. He emigrated to Ohio with his father when small, and resided in that state until 1818, when he started for the far west to seek his fortune with the old pioneers of Illinois. He came down the Ohio in a canoe with a young man by the name of Elam Brown, landing at Shawneetown, Ill., and walked from there to Wood river, near Alton. When he landed there he had the small sum of 50 cents. He staid in Illinois one year, and made enough money to buy a horse and pay his expenses back to Ohio, where he remained a short time and returned to Madison county, living there and in Missouri till 1821, then entered land in Greene county, which he improved. He was married, in 1825, to Elizabeth Woodman, who was born March 20, 1804, in Vermont, and the fruit of this union was six children. Mr. Gregory was in the Black Hawk war of 1831-2; acted as state treasurer in early day; was a member of the legislature, and colonel of state militia in 1844. Three of his children grew to manhood.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Until the year 1832, all of the great state of Illinois constituted but one congressional district, and was represented in the national councils by the following gentlemen: Daniel P. Cook, in the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th congresses; and Joseph Duncan in the 20th, 21st and 22d congresses. In 1832 under an apportionment act, approved Feb. 13, 1831, the state was divided into three districts, and the county of Greene, to-

gether with those of Morgan, Sangamon, Tazewell, Macon, McLean, LaSalle, Cook, Putnam, Peoria, Henry, Knox, Jo Daviess, Mercer, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton, Schuyler, Adams, Pike and Calhoun, were erected into the 3d district, and was represented by the Hon. Wm. L. May, of Springfield, who was a member of the 24th and 22th congresses. In the history of Jersey county a detailed account of each successive congress, with the representative from this district has been given, and to avoid needless repetition, the reader will simply be referred to the chapter on National, State and County Representation in the history of that county in this volume, except where the representative has been a resident of Greene county.

In the 35th congress, that was organized on the 4th of March, 1857, this, the 6th district, composed of Morgan, Scott, Sangamon, Macoupin, Greene, Montgomery, Christian, Shelby, Cass, Menard and Jersey, was represented by Hon. Charles D. Hodges, who was elected January 20, 1859, to succeed Hon. Thomas L. Harris, who had died in November, 1858.

Hon. Charles D. Hodges was born on the 4th of Feb., 1810, in Queen Anne county, Md., and there resided during the early years of his life. He was an intelligent and studious young man, and thus graduated from Trinity college, of Hartford, Conn., at the early age of 19 years. He studied law with Alexander Randall, a prominent attorney of Annapolis, as preceptor, and was soon admitted to practice before the courts. After thoroughly acquainting himself with his profession, his attention was turned to

the west, and Nov., 1833, found him in Carrollton, Ill. The town, then small in population and business, owes much of its prosperity to him who came here when young, and with limited means, by his energies and constant attention to business earned for himself a just compensation of liberal riches, not forgetful of the interests of his home and town, and moulded a character worthy of imitation by any young man. Here Mr. Hodges established himself permanently in business, and afterward became acquainted with Ellen Hawley, who, with her parents had removed from Syracuse, N. Y., to Jersey county, two years previous, and on Jan. 8, 1839, she became his wedded partner for life. In his legal profession Mr. Hodges was very successful, and by his character as an honorable gentleman, he won the highest esteem of all members of the bar. In 1854 he was elected county judge of Greene county, and by re-election served four years. In 1859 he was elected a member of congress to fill vacancy caused by the death of Major Harris, and to accept this honor bestowed upon him by his fellow citizens he resigned the position of county judge. In 1867 he was elected circuit judge, and served the people in a highly satisfactory manner, for a term of six years. In 1874, he was elected state senator, and served one term. He always worked in the interest of Greene county, and was instrumental in the construction of the C. & A. R. R., through Carrollton. He was a heavy stock-holder, and worked in the railroad, serving as secretary and treasurer, and when the C., A. & St. L. took charge of the road, he was elected a director, which position

he held at the time of his demise. His death took place April 1, 1884, and the funeral services were conducted from the Trinity Episcopal church, of which he is a worthy member. His widowed wife survives him in life. The children of Hon Charles D. and Ellen Hodges are—Virginia, who died at the age of two years, Louise, married W. A. Davis; Belle, married J. D. Wright, a grocer of Petersburg, Ill.; Charles H.; Adele, married Charles H. Weagley; Morean, died in infancy; Beverly C., Harry M., ensign in the U. S. Navy; and Hattie.

The next gentleman from Greene county, to represent this district in the national house of representatives was Albert G. Burr, of Carrollton, who was a member of the 40th congress, which organized March 4, 1867. He was re-elected and served in the 41st congress.

Hon. Albert G. Burr, was born in Western New York, in 1839, and was brought by his mother to Illinois, when only one year old. His mother, a widow, settled near Springfield, where Albert grew up, a stranger to the luxuries of wealth. He had little or no facilities of securing an education, but early seeing the necessity of securing a schooling, commenced the battle with that end in view. He purchased books and by close study of their contents soon mastered them, and thus by application and diligent inquiry educated himself. So well had he profited by his self instruction, that while yet a young man, he was enabled to teach school, which he did near Vandalia. In 1850, he removed to Winchester, Scott county, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, and later, by the advice of General Case, began the study of law. He was ad-

mitted to the bar in 1856, and commenced the hard struggle for advancement in his chosen profession, and in 1860, was elected a member of the general assembly, and while there distinguished himself and was re-elected, and was also a member of the constitutional convention of 1862. In 1868 he located at Carrollton, where he resided until his death, June 10, 1882. While here he steadily grew in popular favor and was chosen to represent this district upon the floors of the national house of representatives, of the 40th congress, which he did with so much favor, that he was re-elected to the 41st congress. In 1877, he was elected circuit judge, and ascending the bench, headorned it, and elevated the position. At the time of his death he was serving his second term in this position. At a jurist he had but few peers, and as an orator, but few superiors in this part of the state. He was twice married. His first wife he was united with, at Vandalia. She was a Miss Anderson, and of this marriage he reared two children—Louis L. and Lucy B. His second wife was Mary Harlin, of Winchester, who survives him. His funeral services were conducted under the auspices of the Masonic order, of which he was a prominent and worthy member.

LEGISLATURE.

The 3d general assembly, which convened at Vandalia, Dec. 2, 1822, contained, for the first time, a representative from the district of which the newly created county of Greene was a part. This county, with that of Pike, constituted the senatorial district, which was then without a number, and was repre-

sented in the senate by George Cadwell, and the county, in the lower house, by Thomas Rattan, one of the prominent men of that day. This general assembly adjourned Feb. 18, 1823. Thomas Rattan, one of the commissioners to locate the county seat, is mentioned in that connection.

The 4th general assembly convened at Vandalia, Nov. 13, 1824, and adjourned Jan. 18, 1825; a second session met Jan. 2, 1826, and adjourned Jan. 28, following. In the senate, the district composed of the counties of Greene, Morgan, Pike and Fulton, was represented by Hon. Thomas Carlin, afterwards governor of this state. In the lower house, Job Archibald represented the district composed of Greene and Morgan counties.

The 5th general assembly met at Vandalia, Dec. 1, 1826, and remained in session until Feb. 19, 1827. Hon. Thos. Carlin was still in the senate. In the house, John Allen represented the district composed of the counties of Greene and Calhoun. Mr. Allen was one of the commissioners who located the seat of justice of this county, in 1821, and is spoken of in that connection.

The 6th general assembly was convened at Vandalia, Dec. 1, 1828, and adjourned Jan. 23, 1829. Hon. Thomas Carlin still occupied a distinguished place in the senate, from the senatorial district embracing Greene and Calhoun counties. John Allen also, was a member of the lower house, representing this district.

The 7th general assembly convened Dec. 6, 1830, and remained in session until Feb. 16, 1831. The counties of Greene, Calhoun, and Macoupin, con-

stituting one senatorial district, was represented by Hon. Thomas Carlin. Charles Gregory represented the same district in the house.

The 8th general assembly met at Vandalia, December 3, 1832, and adjourned March 2, 1833. Thomas Rattan was the representative of this county in the senate, and William Goode, in the house.

The 9th general assembly held two sessions, the first meeting on Dec. 1, 1834, and adjourning Feb. 13, 1835. On the 7th of December of the latter year they again convened, and remained in session until January 18, 1836. Thomas Rattan was in the senate, and Charles Gregory, Lewis W. Link and Calvin Tunnell in the house. Link resigning, his place was occupied by James Turney. Messrs. Link and Tunnell are noticed under the head of county judges, which office they occupied.

Among the other distinguished men who have adorned the bar of Greene county in the past, perhaps there has been none the peer of James Turney. A Tennessean by birth, but one of the pioneers of Illinois, he was identified with the bar of this state all the latter part of his life. He came to Washington county, Ill., at a very early day, where he practiced law. In January, 1823, he was made attorney-general of the state, and served nearly two years, when he resigned, but within ten days was re-appointed and served until the close of the year 1828. He came to Greene county about this time.

Two sessions were held by the 10th general assembly, the first convening Dec. 5, 1836, and adjourning March 6, 1837, and the second meeting, July 10, 1837, and adjourning July 22, 1837.

John Allen represented this district in the senate, and Cyrus A. Davis, the county, in the lower house.

The Fourth of July, 1852, is well remembered in Carrollton, as a day of mourning. On that day, instead of the rejoicings that usually attend that anniversary, the people of Carrollton and surrounding country, paid the last solemn offices to a departed friend, and bore to the grave the remains of one whose loss they deeply deplored. Dr. Cyrus Addison Davis, was a native of Kentucky, born in Mercer county, Feb. 14, 1799. He resided in his native state till 1832, then immigrated to the state of Illinois, settled in Greene county, and for a time tried farming in Richwoods township. He was fond of hunting, and being an excellent marksman with the rifle, he never went out without bringing home some game. He killed a great many deer and wild turkey, and occasionally a bear, besides smaller game, such as squirrel. He, however, in a few years, removed to Carrollton, where he soon acquired an extensive practice in his profession, that of medicine. The estimation in which he was held by the citizens of Greene county, is sufficiently indicated by the fact that in 1836 he was elected to represent them in the state legislature, and that, too, without any solicitation on his part. The course he pursued was satisfactory to his constituents, and he won the confidence of both parties. But, believing that other duties had a higher claim upon his time and attention, he abandoned the field of politics, and devoted himself, with his accustomed energy, to the practice of medicine. In that profession he was

remarkably successful. His careful observations of the diseases of the west, his experience, and his unwearied application to the duties of his profession procured for him an extensive practice. His anxious attention to his patients and the alacrity with which he visited the poor, the sympathizing kindness which he manifested to the sick who were unable to pay a physician, are well remembered. Many stories illustrative of the kindness of his heart are familiar to the people, and show the characteristics of the man. It is said that on one stormy night, when the mercury stood at zero and the wind blew fiercely from the northwest, he was aroused at midnight by a man who wished him to visit a sick neighbor of his, nearly eighteen miles distant. The storm howled fiercely and the doctor, who had gone to bed with a sick headache, hesitated to obey the summons, and was about to send him to another physician, when he heard the name of the patient, whom he knew to be too poor ever to pay for medical attendance. With one bound his feet were on the floor, and in 10 minutes he was facing the storm. Dr. Davis early took a prominent part in the temperance cause and did much to bring about the striking reform which was early effected in Greene county. He was an active member of the S. of T., honored with the highest offices within their gift. As a Free Mason, his praise was in all the lodges of that order in the state of Illinois, and at the time of his death was master of Carrollton lodge. With him Free Masonry was a living principle, which he carried out in every day life. He has buried with Masonic honors.

In the subject of free schools he took a deep interest, and strenuously insisted that as high a grade of education ought to be offered to those who depend upon these schools, as the children of the rich could obtain in private schools. As a man and citizen Dr. Davis was universally esteemed. He was frank, open-hearted, and spoke his opinion without disguise or concealment. As a husband and father, it may be said that the kindness of his heart shone most conspicuously in the privacy of his own domestic circle. Mrs. D. R. Davis, wife of Dr. C. A. Davis, deceased, was born in the state of Virginia. She was formerly Diana R. Montague. She removed to Mercer county, Ky., with her parents, and was there married to C. A. Davis, with whom she came to the state of Illinois. Eleven children were born to them, 10 of whom attained their majority. These were Virginia, married John M. Woodson, died in the year 1857; Elizabeth, married James H. Henderson, died in 1851; Mary L., wife of J. P. Rogers; Robert H., James M., John C., Samuel W., George W., banker in Carrollton; Ophelia, wife of A. C. Bowman; Harvey H.; and William A. who died in 1866. Eight children were living at the time of Mrs. Davis' death, which occurred on the 24th of December, 1879.

The 11th general assembly also held two sessions, the first meeting at Vandalia, Dec. 3, 1838, and adjourned March 4, 1839, and the second convening at Springfield, the new state capital, Dec. 9, 1839, and remained in session until Feb. 3, 1840. Manoah Bostwick was the senator representing the district composed of the counties of Greene

and Jersey, in the latter session, having succeeded James Turney, of Greene, who had resigned after the first session. John Allen was the representative.

John Allen represented this county in the senate of the 12th general assembly, and Alfred W. Caverly in the house.

A. W. Caverly was an attorney of considerable note, and came to Carrollton in 1822, and locating in the then infant village, hung out his "shingle" and commenced the practice of law. He was a native of Massachusetts. He was one of the most prominent men of his time in this section of the state; served in many offices of trust and responsibility with credit to himself and friends. He remained in practice in Carrollton, for many years, and removed to Ottawa, Ill., where he died about 1882. He practiced law to the time of his death, and was, at that time, the oldest member of the bar of the state.

In the 13th general assembly, A. W. Caverly, represented Greene and Jersey counties, in the senate. In the house, Greene county was at first represented by John Greene, but he dying Feb. 3, 1843, was succeeded by Hon. Alfred Hinton. This assembly met Dec. 5, 1842, and adjourned March 6, 1843.

John Greene, deceased, a native of Bowling Green, Ky., was born in 1787, his parents being George and Lucy (Jones) Greene. His youth was spent in his native state, where he remained until coming to Illinois, which was before 1812. He located in Madison county, near Edwardsville, where he remained until coming to this county; where he spent the time improving his

farm. He was in the Ranger service in 1812, serving under Gen. Whiteside. In 1819, he with his family left Madison county, and coming up through what is now Jersey county, took up a location and made a settlement on the southwest quarter of Sec. 20, T. 9, R. 11, where he built a house and made improvements. That was his place of residence until his death. He was married in Madison county, about the year 1813, to Nancy Mains, a native of Georgia. Her parents were Robert and Margaret (Findley) Mains. Mr. and Mrs. Greene were the parents of 14 children—Jones, who moved to Texas in 1844, and died in 1862; Melinda, wife of William Pruitt, living in Texas; S. F., whose sketch appears in this work; James R., who lived and died in this township, his death occurring in March, 1885; William E., living in Rockbridge township; Lurana, wife of Wade H. Witt, died in Texas in 1864; Evans N. and Thomas (twins), the former living in Kane township, the latter dying in infancy; Mary, died in this township in 1855; Elias, living in Kane township; Wade H., died in Rockbridge township in March, 1885; Anderson P., who married Delia Johnson, died May 1, 1846; Lucy, deceased wife of Enoch Littlefield; Joseph B., died Feb. 20, 1874. Mr. Greene was elected a member of the legislature three terms; first, of the 10th general assembly, which convened at Vandalia in 1836; next, of the 11th assembly, at Springfield in 1838, and then of the 13th assembly, in 1842. During this session he died, at Springfield, Feb. 3, 1843, and was buried in Jalappa cemetery, which is situated on Sec. 16, T. 9, R. 11. He was one of the first com-

missioners appointed by the legislature, in 1821, to select a site for the county seat, and Carrollton was the location chosen as the most suitable. He was a member of the legislature that set off Jersey county, in 1839.

Hon. Alfred Hinton was born in Frederick county, Md., Feb. 15, 1800, being the second child of James and Catharine Hinton, who had a family of 12 children. The ancestors of Mr. Hinton, in consequence of religious persecution, came to America at an early day and settled in the colony of Maryland. Four of the brothers of Catharine Hinton were soldiers in the American army during the Revolution. In 1806, James Hinton removed with his family to Wellsburg, Va., and, four years after, moved to Delaware county, O. In 1816, he became a resident of Ghent, Gallatin county, Ky., where his death occurred in 1819. Mrs. Hinton outlived all her children, except the subject of this sketch, and one son, Otto, who died in California later, and died at the advanced age of 80 years. at Carrollton. Judge Hinton, quite early in life, commenced learning the trade of carpenter, and, in the fall of 1818, came to Edwardsville, Ill. He lived there about two years, and, in Sept., 1821, became a citizen of Greene county. In 1822, he entered a tract of land on Apple Creek Prairie, about three miles west of where White Hall now stands. In March of the same year he married Lueretia Pruitt, daughter of William and Sarah Pruitt, and immediately after his marriage he built a cabin and commenced the improvement of his land. Mr. and Mrs. Hinton had 11 children, of whom only five are liv-

ing—all daughters, and they are married and settled in life. Their son, Emanuel J. Hinton, after his marriage, settled on a farm three miles south of Carrollton, and in Aug., 1858, was murdered within a few rods of his house. Court being then in session, the murderers were promptly arrested, tried, convicted and hung within 30 days. In 1835, Mr. Hinton was elected justice of the peace, and by re-election held that office about 12 years. In the fall of 1842, he was elected a member of the legislature from Greene county. In the spring of 1843, for the purpose of educating his children, he settled in Carrollton, and soon after was appointed postmaster, which office he retained about nine years. In the fall of 1846, he was again elected to the legislature, and in March, 1850 or 51, he superintended the building of the present court house at Carrollton. In 1865, he was elected judge of the county court of Greene county, and filled that office four years. Since the expiration of his term of office, he has been justice of the peace most of the time until about 1880. In 1832, Judge Hinton and wife became members of the Christian church, at Carrollton, and for many years he has been an elder in the church. In politics, the judge has always been a straight democrat. His first vote for president was cast for John Quincy Adams, in the memorable contest of 1824. On the 18th of Feb., 1869, the beloved partner of his bosom breathed her last, and in March, 1870, Judge Hinton was married to Mrs. Amy Holliday, of Kane, when he became a resident of that town. His second wife died in 1881, and he again returned to

Carrollton, where he now resides. He has five children living—Maria, married Johnson W. Davis; Sophia, now the wife of M. J. Frank; Louise, now the wife of H. V. Jackson; Harriet, wife of James B. Morrow; Elizabeth, wife of W. A. Morrison.

In the 14th general assembly, which convened Dec. 2, 1844, and adjourned March 3, 1845, Alfred W. Caverly was in the senate, and John McDonald in the house, both representing the district composed of the counties of Greene and Calhoun.

The 15th general assembly convened Dec. 7, 1846, and adjourned March 1, 1847. In the senate A. W. Caverly still continued to represent this district. Henry Bragg was the representative in the house, from Greene county.

The 16th general assembly, the first one under the new constitution held two sessions, the first convening Jan. 1, 1849, and adjourning Feb. 12, the same year; the second meeting Oct. 22, 1849, and adjourning the 7th of Nov. In the senate, the 13th district was represented by Franklin Witt. The 22d representative district composed of the counties of Greene and Jersey was, at first represented in the house by Isaac Darnielle and John D. Fry, but Mr. Darnielle dying, and Mr. Fry resigning, they were succeeded by Joel Cory and Thos. Carlin. Mr. Darnielle is noticed in the Jersey county history, under this head, and J. D. Fry under the head of county officers, further on.

Many of the old pioneers remember with warm admiration, Franklin Witt, a leader among men in earlier times, and who afterward became noted in the annals of the state and nation. He was

a native of Tennessee, where he was born in 1804. His parents gained a livelihood by the products of the farm, and in 1814, to better their finances, perhaps, moved westward and settled in Polk county, in the extreme southern portion of Illinois. Franklin Witt passed his boyhood among pioneer associations, and imbibed there that spirit of self reliance that led to successful results. He was married in his 19th year to Melinda Perry, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Capt. Franklin Perry. In 1826, he sought broader fields, and packing his household goods upon the two horses he owned, after some days spent in travel, he landed in Greene county with scarcely a dollar. He now began, in an humble way to gain a footing in Illinois, at a time when horse-mills were the fashion, and rough round log cabins the only habitations in the pioneer settlements. His was an energetic nature, and he accumulated property rapidly. In subsequent years he became a justice of the peace, and about 1835 he became the regular nominee of the democratic party, and received the election of legislator, serving through this session. Probably no man in his day swayed the popular heart more than he, and on three subsequent occasions he received the election to represent this county in the legislature, and presided as a member when Springfield became the capital. As a representative he has proved so efficient that he now received the nomination for state senator. Serving through one session and receiving a re-election, he was a member of that body when he died, at his home, in Greene county, in 1851. To the care of his wife he left a family of four chil-

dren. Mrs. Witt departed this life Feb. 1877, at the house of her son, Geo. W., in Kane township.

The 17th general assembly convened on the 6th of Jan., 1851, for its first session, and adjourned Feb. 17; a second session was held from June 7, 1852, to June 23, following. Hon. Franklin Witt was the senator at first, but dying during his term of office was succeeded by Hon. John M. Palmer, afterward governor of the state, at that time a resident of Macoupin county. Charles D. Hodges and J. C. Winters represented this, the 22d district, in the house.

Col. J. C. Winters, one of the most prominent citizens of Greene county, was born in St. Clair county, Ill., July 11, 1816. He is a son of Nathan and Ruth (Lindsay) Winters, natives of Tennessee. They came to the then territory of Illinois, in the year 1815, locating in St. Clair county, where Nathan Winters engaged in farming until the breaking out of the Indian troubles, in which he was engaged in three campaigns as an officer, and four times as a private, under Andrew Jackson. He departed this life in the month of July, 1866, and Mrs. Winters, in the year 1867. The early years of Col. Winter's life were spent upon the old homestead, where he learned the duties pertaining to farm life. In the year 1846, when war was declared between Mexico and the United States, he enlisted in Co. C, 1st Ill. Inf., under Col. J. J. Hardin. He was elected 2d lieutenant, and proceeded to the front and took part in the famous battle of Buena Vista. After being discharged he returned home, and resumed his agricultural duties until the war of

the Rebellion broke out, when he organized Co. G, 59th Ill. Inf., and proceeded to Missouri. He first ranked as captain, but through meritorious conduct became the popular lieutenant-colonel, and acting colonel of the regiment. He had entered for three years' service, and when his regiment veteranized, he resigned his commission on account of ill health, and retired from the exciting scenes of war to the more peaceful pursuits of agriculture. In the year 1850, while a member of the legislature, he was one of those who voted in favor of the I. C. R. R. Since his retirement from the legislature the name of Col. Winters has been frequently mentioned in connection with other responsible civic offices, but he has always declined, preferring to look after his farm interests, he being the possessor of 317 acres in T. 12, R. 11. Mr. Winters split rails for a living 38 years ago, and to-day is proud of the success which followed as a result of his unswerving energy and good management. In the year 1837 Mr. Winters was married to Cynthia Cochran, born Dec. 22, 1812. She was a daughter of George and Margaret (Fallis) Cochran, her mother born in Pennsylvania, her father near Harrodsburg, Mercer county, Ky. During the war of 1812 Mr. Cochran was in the United States service, in a light horse brigade under Col. Richard M. Johnson, and was present at the killing of Tecumseh. He died in the year 1863, and Mrs. Cochran in the year 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Winters are the parents of seven children: Frank, Samuel, Lafayette, Solon, Joshua, Josephine and Byron. The colonel and his wife are members of the M. E. church. Col. Winters is a

charter member of White Hall lodge, No. 80, A. F. and A. M., and is a demitted member of Jacksonville chapter. He also is a member of the G. A. R. In connection with the history of Col. Winters is an incident which should not be omitted, and which points unmistakably to the character of the gentleman. His father moved to Missouri in 1839, and offered his son, the colonel, a homestead if he would come there to live. He would not accept, preferring to rear his family where white labor was respected. During the Rebellion, his father, mother and two brothers were with the South in sentiment, while the colonel and two other brothers fought on the Union side. One of his brothers was a minister of the M. E. church south, and he wrote very strong scriptural letters to the colonel to have him stop murdering, as he called it.

In the senate of the 18th general assembly, when it met, Jan. 3, 1853, was found as representative of the 13th district, of which Greene county formed a part, John M. Palmer, of Macoupin. Charles D. Hodges was also a member of the house.

Under the apportionment act of 1854, Greene, Macoupin and Jersey counties were re-organized into the 14th senatorial district, and Greene county into the 23d representative district. In the general assembly which convened Jan. 1, 1855, the district was still represented in the senate by John M. Palmer, and in the house was represented by J. M. Pursley.

Linus E. Worcester, of Greene county, was the representative in the senate of the 20th general assembly, which convened Jan. 5, 1857, and adjourned Feb.

9. John W. Huitt was the member of the house from this county.

Among Greene county's most prominent and influential citizens, is Linus E. Worcester, of White Hall. He is a son of Elijah and Lucy (Ely) Worcester, and was born in Windsor, Vt., Dec. 5, 1811. His father, Elijah, was twice married, first to Lucy, daughter of Aaron Ely, of Windsor, Vt. Her death occurred Oct. 13, 1813, leaving six children. His second marriage was to Anna Cady, by whom one child was born. Elijah Worcester was a carpenter and farmer by trade, his death occurring Feb. 25, 1861. He was a son of Asa Worcester, who was born in Groton, Mass., in April, 1771, the latter being a son of Asa, born in Haverhill, Jan. 27, 1738. He was a son of Benjamin, born in Bradford, in Aug., 1709, who was a son of Francis, born in Rowley, Mass. Francis was a son of Samuel, who was born in England, and came with his father, William, to the United States, between the years 1638 and 1640. It will, therefore, be seen that by direct descent the subject of this sketch, Judge Worcester, is of English extraction on his father's side. William Worcester was a clergyman, and Francis was very devout. In fact much attention seems to have been given by the ancestry of the judge to things of the spiritual life, which will, no doubt, account for the fact that he is so doubtful upon religious subjects. Linus was educated in the common schools of Vermont, and in Chester Academy, which he attended, when he was twenty-three years of age. Prior to coming west he felt the necessity of more learning, and, therefore, at this age he attended the

academy, as above. He had been content with farm life in Vermont, but on immigrating to this county in 1836, engaged in teaching school for three years, when he became a clerk in the dry goods store of Chester Swallow, at White Hall, and two years later entered into partnership with his former employer. This firm existed but one year, as the death of Mr. Swallow occurred at that time, and the business was closed out. He then formed a co-partnership with Simeon Bros., who engaged in the sale of general merchandise for about 10 years, doing a very profitable business. For some three or four years he was then engaged in the retail of drugs, groceries and hardware, and for five years following in the manufacture of agricultural implements. He has also been interested in the lumber business at this place, Roodhouse and Manchester, for about 30 years. Perhaps, there are few men in the state of Illinois who have held more commissions than Mr. Worcester. In 1843 he was elected justice of the peace, which he held for some six years. Nov. 11, 1843, he was commissioned postmaster, and re-commissioned Dec. 31, 1845, which office he held 12 consecutive years. He was elected and commissioned county judge Nov. 16, 1853, continuing in that capacity by re-election for six years. He was elected and served as a member of the constitutional convention of the state, in 1847, and was appointed as one of the state trustees of the deaf and dumb asylum, in 1859, being re-appointed in 1863 and 1867, holding the office 12 years. In 1859, while sitting in the state senate, he was appointed notary public, which he has since been regu-

larly re-appointed to every four years, and which office he still holds. He was elected to the state senate in 1856, to fill a vacancy, occasioned by the resignation of John M. Palmer, for two years. In 1860 he was again elected to that office, and was one of the five democrats in the senate who dared vote to ratify President Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation. He was elected county judge in 1863, and re-elected in 1867, with but one opposing vote, serving nine years. In 1852, he was appointed township school trustee, which office he still holds, having handled some \$250,000 of school funds during that time. He was a member of the national democratic convention at St. Louis, in 1876, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for the presidency. He is now and has been for 25 years a director of the Jacksonville branch of the C. & A. R. R. Co. He has been engaged for the past 30 years as administrator and executor of estates, and guardian of children, all of which trusts reposed in him have been faithfully discharged to the satisfaction of all parties interested. In Feb., 1840, in White Hall, Mr. Worcester was married to Martha A. Jackson, of Apple creek, and a native of Vermont. Two children were born to them—Alfred J. and William P. Mrs. Worcester's death occurred Feb. 17, 1845. In Feb., 1848, Mr. W. was married to Sarah M. Hull, a native of Connecticut. By this union there were two children—Maurice H., deceased, and Wentworth. His wife, Sarah M., died in 1854, and in Feb., 1856, he married Luthera, daughter of Timothy and Diadama (Swallow) Ladd, a native of Vermont. She was the widow of Geo.

Smith, by whom she had two children—Eugene and Timothy L. By the marriage with Judge Worcester, five children have been born—Lucy E., wife of Michael Gahula; Henry C., Richard S. and Irene, and Lucius W., deceased. The judge has always been identified with the democratic party, is a member of no secret organization or church, being a free thinker. His religion consists of humanitarian principles, honor and integrity, fidelity to friends and good will to all.

John W. Huitt, deceased, was a native of Franklin county, Ga., and was born Nov. 15, 1793. He was the fourth of a family of John and Elizabeth (Ratliff) Huitt, the former of whom was a native of Brunswick, Va., and the latter of Franklin county, N. C., she being of genuine English stock. With his parents John W. came to Illinois in 1804, arriving at Cahokia in December of that year. From there they immediately started for what was then known as the Goshen settlement. Here they remained until the fall of 1805, then removed to the bluff opposite the confluence of the Missouri river with the Mississippi. On the breaking out of the war of 1812, John W. Huitt enlisted in Capt. Judy's company of rangers, which were stationed to guard the frontiers, from the Mississippi river to Vincennes, against the depredations of marauding bands of Indians. After the war was over, Mr. Huitt returned to the quieter pursuits of farm life. June 13, 1818, he was united in marriage with Rosanna Harriford, of Chariton county, Mo. Their marriage took place in the old town of Chariton. She was a daughter of James Harriford, and was born

in Wayne county, Ky., Dec. 27, 1798. In Oct. 1818, Mr. Huitt, with his young bride settled on a tract of prairie land near Phill's creek, now in the present limits of Jersey county, Ill. There he built a small log cabin and started out in life on his own account. After the land was surveyed and came into market, he, with his brother, entered a half section. His capital was limited upon starting out in life, consisting principally of a well-developed physical organization and active mental faculties, combined with energy and perseverance, but by industry and economy he accumulated a fair share of this world's goods. He continued to reside at the point where he first located until 1823, when he bought 80 acres of land in Linder township, on which he lived until removing to Carrollton, in 1878. He departed this life at the latter named place, Oct. 22, 1882, having survived his wife two years, she having died April 21, 1880. During the Black Hawk war, in 1832, Mr. Huitt volunteered in Capt. Thos. Carlin's company, which was joined to what was termed the "spy battalion" of the service. He remained in that capacity until his term of service expired, and was then honorably discharged. His first vote for president was cast for James Madison, and he voted at every subsequent presidential election up to that of Gen. McClellan, which was his last vote for president. For the dissenters from the old school of democracy he not only had no sympathy, but felt like branding them as traitors to their party. Mr. Huitt was never an aspirant for political preferment, though, in the fall of 1856, he was elected as the candidate of the dem-

ocratic party, to a seat in the legislature, and proved to be an active and efficient legislator. Mr. and Mrs. Huitt joined the Baptist church in 1853, and were consistent members of the same up to the time of their death. They had born to them 13 children, some of whom still reside in the county, and are mentioned in the proper places in this volume.

Convening at Springfield, Jan. 3, 1859, the 21st general assembly contained within its senate, as the representative from this district, the person of Anthony L. Knapp, and in the house, Alexander King. Mr. Knapp has a honorable sketch in the history of Jersey county and its reputation here is needless:

Alexander King, justice of the peace, Roodhouse, is a native of the state of Indiana, and was born Jan. 13, 1820. He was a son of Alexander and Nancy (Gordon) King, the former of whom was a native of North Carolina, and the latter, of Virginia, and whom were married in Tennessee, to which state they had previously removed, with their parents. Some time after their marriage, they removed to Indiana, where our subject was born. In 1821, the family came to Greene county, Ill., where Alexander, Sr., followed agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death, which occurred about 1873, his wife following him to that better world, one year later. Alexander King, Jr., received his education in the Greene county schools, and followed farming until 1853, in which year he engaged in the merchandise business, at Athensville, carrying a general stock. This business he continued for some nine years, then sold, and again returned to farm life, which he continued until

1881, and then retired. Mr. King was elected constable of Carrollton, in 1844, justice of the peace in 1852, and representative to the state legislature in 1858, in each of which positions he fulfilled the duties thereof with entire satisfaction to his constituents, and honor to himself. In the fall of 1881 he was elected justice of the peace. On township organization going into effect, in the spring of 1885, he was re-elected to the office, and is giving general satisfaction. Oct. 30, 1845, Alexander King was united in marriage with Mary Waggoner, a native of Kentucky. She was a daughter of William and Sarah Waggoner, and was born Sept. 17, 1825. Seven children have been born to this union, four of whom are now living—David Fanning, married; Stephen A. Douglas, married and lives on the old homestead; Sally, widow of George Wood; and Samuel Thomas, married, and living in Kansas. Mr. King is a kind, genial gentleman, and is much respected by many friends and acquaintances. Mrs. King is a consistent member of the Baptist church.

The 22d general assembly held two sessions. The first convened Jan. 7, 1861, and adjourned Feb. 22. The second convened April 23, 1861, and remained in session until May 3, following. A. L. Knapp was still the senator. Benjamin Baldwin represented Greene county in the house. An extended notice of this worthy gentleman will be found in the history of White Hall and vicinity, further on.

On the convocation of the 23d general assembly, Jan. 5, 1863, a new apportionment of the state having placed Jersey, Calhoun, Scott, Greene and Pike in the

6th senatorial district, it was represented in the senate by Linus E. Worcester. William B. Witt was in the house, representing this, the 23d district.

The 24th general assembly convened Jan. 2, 1865, and adjourned Feb. 16, 1865. Linus E. Worcester occupied a place in the senate, and Nathaniel M. Perry, of Kane, in the house, as the representatives of the county. A sketch of Mr. Perry appears in connection with the history of Kane, of which he was a prominent merchant and business man.

The 25th general assembly of 1866-68, contained as the representatives from this district, William Shephard, of Jerseyville, in the senate, and Henry C. Withers, of Carrollton, in the house.

Hon. Henry C. Withers was born in Girard county, Ky., on the 10th of Jan., 1839. His father, William Withers, was a son of Abijah Withers, and a grandson of William Withers, who at an early period removed from Virginia to Kentucky, where the family thereafter resided. His paternal ancestors, originally natives of England and Scotland, came to America and settled in Virginia prior to the Revolution. His mother, Elizabeth Withers, was the daughter of Hon. Horatio Bruce, a distinguished politician of the democratic party in Kentucky, and Elizabeth Beasley, of Ohio. Mr. Bruce was one of the first men of Kentucky, of any prominence, to advocate a repeal of the laws imprisoning for debt, and it was mainly through his influence and exertion while a member of the legislature that it was accomplished. He was born in Virginia, and at an early age removed into Kentucky. His father, John Bruce, and

eight sons, older brothers of Horatio, served through the war for independence under Gen. Geo. Washington, and he served during the war of 1812. He was a cousin of Henry Clay, and an uncle of Judge Horatio W. Bruce, of Louisville, Ky. His grandfather Bruce had eight brothers who were lawyers, four of whom were legislators, and some of them especially distinguished, and an admiration for his character, more than anything else, influenced our subject to choose the legal profession. In 1846 his parents left Kentucky and settled on a farm in Greene county, Ill., and here he attended the common school during the winter months only, working on the farm the remainder of the year, but so great was his zeal and ambition that his progress was equal to those of his class-mates who attended throughout the entire year. His early tastes were for reading and acquiring knowledge, with a constant craving for opportunities of higher intellectual attainments. At the age of 17 he went to Berean College, at Jacksonville, Ill., then under the management of Rev. Jonathan Atkinson, at which he commenced a classical course of study. After two years diligent application he had become tolerably proficient in the Greek, Latin and German languages and mathematics. Lack of means on the part of his parents made a further prosecution of the collegiate course impossible. He subsequently taught a common school for three months, near Alexander station, Morgan county. In the summer of 1858 he worked as a farm laborer in Greene county, making a full "hand" at all kinds of farm work during the season.

The following winter he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. James W. English, at Carrollton. In 1867 he formed a law partnership with Hon. David M. Woodson, which continued till the death of Judge Woodson, in 1877. He then pursued his calling, alone, till 1884, when he associated as partner Thomas Henshaw, of White Hall, which partnership still continues. Mr. Withers residing at Carrollton, and Mr. Henshaw at White Hall, the firm having an office at each place. The political career of Mr. Withers has been conspicuous from the time he attained his majority. In 1855-6 he edited the *Carrollton Democrat*, and supported the democratic candidates and measures. In 1860 he became an active supporter of Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency, and has ever since been an earnest and active democrat. At the same time he favored the emancipation of the colored race, and the suppression of the Rebellion in the most speedy manner and with the least possible bloodshed. He heartily acquiesced in the several constitutional amendments on the slavery question. In 1866, at the age of 27, he was elected to the house of representatives from Greene county. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Baltimore convention, and endorsed the platform there made. In 1874 he was elected as an independent candidate to the office of state's attorney for Greene county. He now owns a full set of abstract books of Greene county, and in his legal pursuits has a large and lucrative practice. On the 18th of March, 1863, Mr. Withers was united in marriage with Fanny W. Woodson, only daughter of Judge David M. Woodson. Two sons have

blessed this union—Mead W., who died at the age of 18 years, and William H., who is still living. Mr. Withers is a Knight Templar and a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a man who is easily approached; courteous to all, and while he may have some enemies, he is surrounded by a host of warm and admiring friends.

The 26th general assembly, which convened Jan. 4, 1869, contained as the representatives of this district, William Shephard, in the senate, and David M. Woodson, of Carrollton, in the house. A sketch of D. M. Woodson is given in the chapter of this work, entitled, "Courts of Greene County," and Mr. Shephard, in the history of Jersey county, in this volume.

In Jan., 1870, the 27th general assembly, was first convened. William Shephard, at first represented the district in the senate, but resigning, was succeeded by William H. Allen, of Grafton, Jersey county. In the house, Thomas H. Boyd attended to the interests of this county, then the 39th representative district. Judge Allen is noticed at length in the history of Jersey county, and Thomas H. Boyd, under the head of county judge of Greene county.

The 28th general assembly convened Jan. 8, 1873, and in the senate, the 39th district, embracing the counties of Greene and Morgan, was represented by William Brown, of Jacksonville, and in the house, by Jerome B. Nulton, of Carrollton, John W. Meacham, of Waverly, and John Gordon, of Lynnville. This was the first assembly under the workings of the constitution of 1870, and contained one senator and three representatives from each district, one

of the latter being of the minority party.

Col. J. B. Nulton is a native of Washington county, O., born in 1835. Of his parent, it will be well to enter into a short description. Jacob Nulton, the father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, where he followed agricultural pursuits. In an early day he moved to Ohio, and while here formed the acquaintance of and wedded Parmelia Cheedle, by whom he had eleven children, nine of whom attained the age of maturity, and six of whom afterward became residents of this, Greene county. Miles came in 1841, and here followed agricultural pursuits until his death; Susan, wife of Beeman North, died in Jersey county; George died in Greene county; Marshall went to California about the year 1850, and some two years later was murdered by a Spaniard; Elizabeth married John Clafin and is still a resident of this county. The family came to Greene county in 1841, where they have since resided, and where Jacob Nulton and wife lived until called upon to pay the debt of nature by the cold and unrelenting hand of death. In early life the subject of this sketch followed agricultural pursuits. When the war of the Rebellion came on, Col. Nulton disposed of his farm property and was commissioned by Gov. Richard Yates as captain of Co. G., 61st Ill. Inf. Marching from Illinois into Missouri, a temporary halt was made at St. Louis, from which place the company proceeded to Pittsburg Landing, was assigned to Gen. Prentiss' division, and was the first company under fire from the enemy. Col. Nulton became a participant in many important battles, and received

the promotion of major after the engagement at Little Rock, and when the noted battle of Murfreesboro drew to a close, our subject was promoted to colonel of the 61st regiment, July 1, 1865, through meritorious conduct. Although the regiment was commanded by Jacob Fry, S. P. Ohr, and Daniel Grass, they only held commissions as lieutenant-colonels, consequently Mr. Nulton was the only colonel the regiment ever possessed. At the close of the war he returned to Greene county, and located at Carrollton where he received the appointment of deputy revenue assessor. After serving in this capacity for two years he entered into partnership with R. H. Davis, in the transaction of a grain business, controlling a larger trade than any similar firm in the county. In 1872 Col. Nulton was elected to the house of representatives from the 39th district, serving one term, and although urgently persuaded by his many friends to enter the contest for re-election he declined to become a candidate for the legislature a second time, but again entered the grain trade, discontinuing this however, in 1875. He then obtained some real estate in Kansas and for some time spent most of his time in that state. He afterward spent two years in Colorado as superintendent of a mining company and being induced to go to New Mexico to look after mining interests, spent the major portion of his time in that territory for three years, where he still owns mining property. In September, 1871, he was united in marriage with Henrietta Sieverling, a daughter of H. C. Sieverling. Of this marriage two children were born—Guy, deceased, and Nettie.

Col. Nulton is commander of Carrollton post, No. 442. G. A. R. and has been an active member of the Masonic order for twenty years, serving three years as commander of Hugh de Payen commandery, No. 29. Politically the colonel is an ardent supporter of the principles of the democratic party, voting for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860 and strenuously opposed to secession.

On the 6th of Jan., 1875, the 29th general assembly met and remained in session until April 15th, following. Charles D. Hodges represented the district in the senate, Andrew J. Thompson, Samuel Woods and John Gordon in the house.

The 30th general assembly met at Springfield, Jan. 3, 1877, and remained in session until May 24, 1877. In its senate, this district was still represented by Hon. Charles D. Hodges. In the house the interests of the inhabitants of these counties were in the hands of Isaac L. Morrison and William P. Callon, of Jacksonville, and Lucian King, of Kane.

Capt. Lucian King was born in New York, in 1817, and his early life was there spent, on a farm. In 1842 he removed to Cleveland, O., where he was employed as clerk one year, and then took charge of his brother's boat for one year. He then came to Greene county and worked as a farm hand, and during this time married Almira Lemon, daughter of Elder Moses Lemon, a pioneer minister, of Greene county. This union had been blessed with seven children—Lottie E., Mattie L., Martha E., Adele, Sadie B. and two deceased. When the civil war broke out, Mr. King organized Co. C., 122d

Ill. Inf., and proceeded to the front with the rank of captain. He participated in many important battles, famous in history, and in May 1865, was honorably discharged, and returned to Greene county, where he engaged in farming. In 1876, Capt. King was elected to the state legislature, from the 39th district, by an overwhelming majority, and served with decided satisfaction to all.

In the senate of the 31st general assembly, which met Jan. 8, 1879, and remained in session till May 31, was found Hon. William P. Callon, of Morgan county, as the representative of this district, and in the house, Isaac L. Morrison, Richardson Vasey and Francis M. Bridges. The two former of Morgan county, the latter of Greene.

The 32d general assembly convened at Springfield in Jan., 1881, and this district was represented in the senate by F. M. Bridges, and in the house by Joseph S. Carr, Oliver Coultas and David Pierson.

Frank M. Bridges, deceased, was born in Greene county, Ill., July 27, 1834, his parents being Archibald and Dorleska (Eldred) Bridges, his father a native of South Carolina, his mother of Connecticut. His parents were among the first settlers of Greene county, and entered 600 acres of land, all in one tract, when they came here, on which they built a little log cabin, where they lived a number of years. His father afterwards built a large two-story frame house, in which he resided until his death, in 1861. Mrs. Bridges survived him until 1870. Both are buried in the Carrollton cemetery. Frank was reared to farm life, remaining with his parents

until 22 years of age, and receiving his education partly in the district schools and partly in those of Carrollton, until about 1856, when he attended the Shurtleff college, at Upper Alton. After finishing his education, he went to Memphis, Mo., where he was employed as clerk in a dry goods store for two or three years, when he purchased an interest in the store, and the firm became Bridges & Billups. This partnership continued until 1862, when he disposed of his stock of goods, and began buying up a lot of horses, which he took across the plains to California, and there disposed of them. He and his wife then remained there one year, keeping a hotel. From there they removed to Virginia City, Nev., where he remained about two years, engaged in a quartz mill. In May, 1864, his wife returned to Memphis, and Mr. Bridges followed about four months later, and after staying there a short time they returned to Greene county, Ill., where they resided with his mother about two years. He then purchased 85 acres of land near the old homestead, built a house, and resided there about five years. After his mother's death, he bought out the heirs, and moved on to the homestead, where he resided the remainder of his lifetime. His marriage occurred Oct. 11, 1860, when he was united with Lena Hudnall, daughter of Dr. Moses L. and Minerva (Henderson) Hudnall. This union was blessed with six children, three of whom are living—Helen, Archibald and Jessie. Those deceased are—Edgar, Nellie and Ruth. Mr. Bridges was elected sheriff of Greene county, Nov. 21, 1874, and served four years. In 1878 he was elected to the house of rep-

resentatives, and to the senate in 1882. When elected senator, his majority was 2,300. Mr. Bridges took his senatorial seat at the commencement of the session, in Jan., 1883, and again, in 1885, for his second term; but during the excitement, then at its highest pitch, over the election of a U. S. senator, he was stricken down with paralysis, and died March 20, 1885. He was a very prominent man, active in politics, who made many friends and few enemies, and stood high in the estimation of all who knew him. He left a farm of 245 acres, which is now owned and controlled by his widow, Mrs. Lena Bridges, an intelligent lady, who is a devout member of the Episcopal church at Carrollton.

Joseph S. Carr is a native of St. Charles, Mo., where he was born in the year 1832. His parents were John Carr, a native of Lexington, Ky., and Elizabeth Mary Ann (Sumner) Carr, who was born in North Carolina. John Carr was murdered in the Old City Hotel, at St. Louis, in 1840. Mrs. Carr died in 1873. The subject of this sketch was reared in St. Charles, receiving a liberal education, and graduating at the old St. Charles College. In 1869, he came to Illinois, and located in Kane, Greene county, where he engaged in the practice of law until 1883. He then removed to Jersey county, continuing the practice of his profession in Jerseyville, where he now resides. May 10, 1857, he was united in marriage with Georgie Ann Logan, a native of Callaway county, Mo. They had 11 children, nine of whom are now living—Bettie E., Lois, Ernest H., Louis M., John, Josephine, Fritz, Festus, and Georgie E. He was bereaved by the death of

his wife, in 1881, and in 1883, was married to Etta Cory, a native of Jersey county. By this marriage there is one child—Etta May. Mr. and Mrs. Carr are members of the M. E. church. In 1881, Mr. Carr was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature and served one term. He is deputy grand m s e r of the state in the I. O. O. F., and a member of the K. of H., also of the K. of P.

David Pierson, the pioneer banker, was born in Cazenovia, Madison county, N. Y., July 9, 1806, and is a son of Josiah and Naomi Pierson. When 13 years of age his parents immigrated west, arriving at St. Louis, Mo., on the 3d of June, 1820, and after a short sojourn removed across into Illinois, locating near Collinsville, Madison county. In 1821, his father, Josiah, died of bilious fever, after an illness of only five days, leaving his widow and a family of five children—two daughters and three sons—in a strange land and among strangers, in rather destitute circumstances. After the death of Mr. Pierson, the family removed to Greene county, settling two and a half miles north of Carrollton, about the close of the year 1821. In the spring of 1827, after having got a portion of the farm into a state of cultivation, David rented it out, and with others, went to the lead mines near Galena, and engaged in mining, but returned to the farm in the fall of 1828, where he remained with his mother until her death, in Sept., 1829. On the 25th of Aug., 1830, Mr. Pierson was married to Eliza J. Norton, a daughter of David Norton, an early settler of Illinois, from Herkimer county, N. Y., who continued

the faithful, trusting partner of his joys and sorrows for over 50 years. Mr. Pierson continued to reside upon his farm until the beginning of 1834, when he disposed of the same and entered into the merchandising business in the then village of Carrollton, with a capital of less than \$2,000, coming into competition with several experienced merchants who were worth many times as much as he was. In politics Mr. Pierson was from early youth a Clay whig, but with the disruption of that party he became a republican, and acted with the Union party during the war of the Rebellion. In 1843, he extended his business operations largely, purchasing stock and grain, sometimes on a large scale. From 1848 to 1854, he was the owner of the capital and the leading member of the firm of Mark, Pierson & Co., who, in addition to the dry goods trade, did a large business in the purchase and shipment of grain. About the commencement of the year 1854, Mr. Pierson closed his connection with the firm and entered into the banking business in connection with the dry goods trade. In 1855 his banking business had increased so much that he procured a new safe, happily just before the night of the 3d of April, 1855, when a gang of robbers from Calhoun county, broke into the store, probably hoping to obtain a large amount of gold belonging to the sheriff of the county; but fortunately, they were unable to force the safe, and escaped with only about \$280, which they found in the desk. Mr. Pierson immediately raised a company of 10 men, crossed over into Calhoun, and captured the whole gang, five in number, all of

whom were finally convicted, and landed in the penitentiary. It was said by the state's attorney, that he manifested a large amount of skill, not only in capturing the robbers, but in having them convicted. In Jan., 1858, Mr. Pierson disposed of the dry goods business, and turned his attention exclusively to banking, and in 1859, erected the large and commodious house which has since been occupied by the bank. He was appointed special agent for the sale of United States bonds, during the time the government was borrowing money to crush out the rebellion, and while many who sympathized with the South, opposed and ridiculed the idea of loaning money to the government, to coerce our southern brethren, Mr. Pierson succeeded in selling about \$600,000 worth of bonds of the different issues, to the citizens of the county. He was also collector of internal revenue for several years, and paid more taxes for the poor than the receipts of his office amounted to. In 1862, Mr. Pierson purchased the Carrollton flouring mill, which he ran with great success for some years. In 1862-3 he aided in building a woolen factory, which was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1872 causing a severe loss to him. Mr. Pierson and wife are members of the Baptist church, having been connected with that organization since 1832. Mr. Pierson was a director of the construction company, in the building of the L., C. & W. R. R., and at present owns \$10,000 worth of the stock, and is also vice-president, chairman, and financial agent of the same. His wife died May 11, 1879. Four children survived her—Ornan, David D., Robert and Mary J.

And now, taking into view the poor pioneer boy, shivering with chills and fever, in the rough log cabin, partaking of the humble fare of the backwoodsman, more than 50 years ago, and what he accomplished in life, it can but raise, in the estimation of all good men, the straightforward principles that has actuated his business career through life. He is, ostensibly, a self-made man, and needs no eulogy at our hands, as the work of his life speaks more eloquently for itself.

Under the new apportionment, in 1882, Greene, together with the counties of Scott and Jersey, was placed in the 37th district and in the 33d general assembly, which met in Jan. 1883, the new district was represented in the senate by Frank M. Bridges. Walter E. Carlin, George W. Murray and John H. Coats, were the representatives in the house. Most of these gentlemen are noticed elsewhere in this volume.

The general assembly conveyed Jan. 6, 1885, and in its senate contained Frank M. Bridges, but in the latter part of March, that gentleman dying while in the discharge of his duties in Springfield. Robert H. Davis was elected to succeed him. He is the present state senator. In the house the district was represented by Henry C. Massey and Theodore S. Chapman, of Jersey county, and Byron McEvers, of Scott county.

Hon. Robert H. Davis was born in Mercer county, Ky., now known as Boyle county. He came with his parents, Cyrus A. and Diana R. (Montague) Davis, to Greene county, Ill., in 1832, and here grew to manhood, being educated principally in private schools. He subsequently removed to St. Louis,

and for six or seven years was a clerk in a wholesale dry goods house, after which he entered into a large wholesale grocery and commission business, under the firm name of R. H. Davis & Co., which he vigorously continued until 1867. At that time he returned to Carrollton, and in 1869, with J. B. Nulton, as partner, and under the firm name of Davis & Nulton, engaged in the grain trade. When Col. Nulton withdrew, Mr. Davis continued alone until 1883, when he became manager of the grain trade of D. R. Sparks & Co., and also associated D. M. Fishback as partner, and under the firm style of Fishback & Davis, engaged in the sale of flour, feed, fuel and all kinds of grain, except wheat. Feb. 4, 1877, Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Mary C. Newson, of Petersburg, Va., whose death occurred Feb. 18, 1872, leaving four children—Anna M., Cornelia, Lizzie and Roberta L. Politically, Mr. Davis is a democrat. In 1872, Mr. Davis was selected by a non-party vote to serve the city of Carrollton as mayor. On retirement from that office, he attended quietly to his large interests in the grain trade until again called upon to serve as mayor in 1877, receiving a large majority of the votes cast. In 1885 Mr. Davis was honored with the election to succeed Frank M. Bridges, as state senator, whose death occurred in March of this year, and was the unanimous choice of the voters of this district, there being no opposing candidate. Of Senator Davis' short term in the senate the *Missouri Republican* paid him the following compliment at the close of the 34th general assembly: "This general assembly contained many

good and reputable men, and none more so than Senator Davis, of Greene, who was elected to fill the unexpired term of late Senator Frank Bridges, of that county. Mr. Davis, although a new member, and taking his seat long after the work of the session had begun, proved a most careful and efficient legislator, always at his post and always on the right side of those questions in which the people are most interested. He has done so well for the short term, his constituents would render a deserved compliment to a good democrat and a faithful senator by giving him a long term." While a resident of St. Louis Mr. Davis was four years a director of the Mercantile Library Association, and two years vice-president. He always manifested an active interest in the same, and is still an energetic worker in literary affairs. Mr. Davis is a courteous, sociable and agreeable gentleman, is a warm advocate and supporter of the temperance cause, but not a prohibitionist. He manifests a great deal of interest in anything pertaining to educational matters and its advancement, and is now serving his sixth years as a member of the board of education, and the third year as president of the same. He is a forcible and fluent speaker and always commands attention.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

A convention for the purpose of drafting a new constitution of the state of Illinois, convened at Springfield, June 7, 1847, at which there were 162 delegates present, among whom were Franklin Witt, Linus E. Worcester and D. M. Woodson, of and for the county of Greene. The convention adjourned

Aug. 31, 1847. The constitution drafted by this convention was submitted to the people of the state and ratified by them March 6, 1848, and went into effect April 1, of the same year.

A convention was held at Springfield, commencing Jan. 7, 1862, which lasted until March 24, of that year, at which were 75 delegates from the state, John M. Woodson representing Greene county. The people of the state refused to ratify the work of their hands.

The present constitution is the work of a convention held for that purpose, which assembled at Springfield, Dec. 13, 1869, and remained in session until May 13, 1870. Eighty-five delegates were present, among them James W. English represented the county of Greene. The constitution so drafted was submitted to the people at a special election held on the 2d of July, 1870, and by them accepted, and went into operation Aug. 8, 1870. A sketch of Mr. English will be found further on in this volume.

COUNTY JUDGES.

When the county of Greene was organized, in 1821, this office was simply a probate judge or justice, and had no power outside of these matters. The first to fill the position was John G. Lofton, who entered upon the discharge of his official duties, May 5, 1821. A sketch of this gentleman occurs in the history of Jersey county, he residing in that part of Greene county afterward included in Jersey. He held the office for less than a year.

He was succeeded by Abram Bowman, in 1822. This gentleman came from Warren county, O., to Greene

county, in 1820, and settled on a farm west of Carrollton, where he passed the remainder of his life. He had a family of 10 children, and some of his descendants are still residents of this county.

A. W. Caverly was the next to fill the office, being elected thereto in 1823, and was re-elected in 1825, filling the office for the term of four years. Mr. Caverly was one of the prominent and early attorneys of this section of the state, and is mentioned at length in this chapter, under head of representatives to the general assembly.

In 1827, Jehu Brown was elected to this office, and was re-elected to the office in 1829, 1831 and 1833, filling the position satisfactorily for six years. He was an early settler in what is now Jersey county, and is treated of it in that connection.

Lewis W. Link was the next judge of probate of Greene county, entering upon the duties of the office in 1835. He removed from this county years ago, it is believed to Missouri, and is doubtless dead by this time. He only held the office for two years.

Judge Link was succeeded by David M. Woodson, in 1837. This latter gentleman acted in this capacity for two years. A sketch of Judge Woodson is given at length in the chapter in relation to the courts of Greene county, he having served for many years as circuit judge in this region.

In 1839 Calvin Tunnell was elected to the office of probate judge and served in that capacity for four years. He was a native of North Carolina, born October 4, 1791, and was one of the large family of William and Mary (Massey) Tunnell, who were married in 1771, in Fair-



Benjamin Bullock

fax county, Va., their ancestors being formerly from England. When their son Calvin was only four years old, Mr. Tunnell and his wife moved to Anderson county, Tenn., locating on a wild tract of land there, where he made a farm. It was in that county and state that Calvin was educated, his learning being such as the schools of that day afforded. Quite early in life he became inured to the toils and hardships of frontier life. On the 25th of August, 1811, he was married to Jane Adair, a native of West Virginia, born July 28, 1795. After his marriage, Mr. Tunnell started out in life on his own account, continuing to reside there until 1817. He then removed, with his wife and two children, to Madison county, Illinois, where they staid until late in the fall of 1818, and early in the spring of 1819, came up to Greene county. Here he located on a piece of land and made an improvement, and was one among the early settlers of the township where he resided. Like the majority of pioneers of this county, he came here very poor. He had hardly any money, and but three head of horses, and they died before he was able to make any improvement; and in order to break up his first piece of ground, he found it necessary to work for a neighbor by the day to get his first team of oxen to plow with. A few months previous to making a settlement here, he came and selected this piece of land, and by some it has been said that he split the first rails north of Macoupin creek. Mr. Tunnell and wife had fourteen children, nine of whom are yet living, and are married and comfortably settled in life. Not many years after they came to Greene county, ^{as} Mr.

Tunnell and wife joined the Baptist church. He also preached a few sermons in the earlier part of his pioneer life. He was a member of the 9th general assembly which met at Vandalia, in 1834-5, and also of the 14th general assembly of 1844-6, and when the democratic convention met in 1866, his name was presented for the same position, but was positively declined by him. He died on the 7th of April, 1867, mourned by a large circle of friends and regretted by all who knew him.

Mathias S. Link succeeded Judge Tunnell in the office of judge, in 1843. In 1847 he was re-elected. In 1849 he was re-elected again, but in the meantime the office had become a much more important one. By the constitution of 1848, the county commissioners' court was abolished, and a county court consisting of a county judge and two associates, given jurisdiction over the fiscal and other affairs of the county, and possessing all the powers of the commissioners' court, as well as attending to probate matters, as formerly. Judge Link with Adam I. Whiteside and Anthony S. Seely, as associates were the first to open the new court, which they did in December, 1849. Judge Link served in this office four years. A long time ago he left this county, and is supposed to have died in Missouri.

C. D. Hodges, one of the most prominent of the sons of Greene county, was elected to the office of county judge in 1853, and again in 1857, but in the early part of 1859 he resigned the position to accept a seat in the United States congress, in connection with which position, a sketch of this worthy gentleman is given in detail.

On the resignation of Judge Hodges, in Feb., 1859, a special election was held to fill the vacancy, which resulted in elevating Thomas H. Boyd to the place. He was re-elected in 1861, and again in 1865, serving in this capacity nearly eight years, he resigning the position in the fall of 1866. He was a native of Alexandria, Va., born in 1817. His father, John Boyd, was a saddler and harness-maker by trade, who married Mary Kirk, a native of Philadelphia, Pa. In an early day, they moved to Washington city, where they passed the remainder of life. Thomas was but 10 years old when he accompanied an emigrant train to Illinois, in 1834. At 25 he entered into the mercantile business at Columbiana, Greene county, where he started a small store, and became a dealer in cord-wood, and also a successful grain shipper. He transacted a good business here until 1856. About this time he married Mary Ann Ellis, a native of North Carolina. By this union there were six children, of whom three are living—Olly A., Carrie and Thomas. In 1859 Mr. Boyd was elected probate judge; faithfully discharging the manifold duties of this office, he received a re-election. In 1872 he was elected by a large majority to the state legislature, serving four sessions.

On the resignation of Judge Boyd, he was succeeded by Alfred Hinton, in 1866, who occupied the bench until 1869. He was succeeded in that year by John Ruyle, one of the early settlers of Greene county. He was born in Jacksonville, Ill., April 2, 1824. His father, who was a native of Davidson county, Tenn., was born in 1793. His chances for obtaining an education were

extremely limited, so that he could only read print and write his name. He was reared on a farm, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, in Sumner as well as in Davidson county, Tenn. When about 22 years of age, he was married to Lucy Dyer, daughter of Edward Dyer, formerly of Virginia. For about 8 years after his marriage, he remained in Tennessee, engaged in farming; but being an anti-slavery man by instinct, though born in a slave state, he left his native state in order to found a home where his children might not be brought in contact with, or exposed to the influences of, slavery. Consequently, in 1823, he started for Illinois, and on the 3d of November of that year, without a single dollar in his possession, he arrived at Mauvaisterre creek, Morgan county. The subject of this sketch was born the following year, at the location of his father, in Morgan county. For the first seven years of his life he was without any means of obtaining an education, as there was not a single school-house or church in the neighborhood. In 1830, when John was six years of age, Mr. Ruyle removed to Greene county, and located in Mount Airy precinct. In this locality John Ruyle attended school for the first time. His first teacher, Western Scruggs, labored faithfully with him, and implanted in his young mind many principles which he never forgot. His education was wholly obtained in the common schools of Greene county, and, by studying at nights and at odd times, he was fitted, in a great measure, for the honorable career which has marked his maturer years. On the 14th of Feb., 1848, Mr. Ruyle was married to Elizabeth Whitlock, daughter of

Charles Whitlock, an early settler of Mount Airy precinct. Immediately after marriage, he commenced farming on his own account, and his career as a farmer, we might say, dates from his marriage. In 1844 he was elected constable, and his journeys as an officer often extended over a large portion of the county. In 1849 he made his first purchase of land—a tract containing about 40 acres. In this year, also, he received from Gov. French a commission as a second lieutenant in the 18th Regt. Ill. Mil. This was at the period of the Mexican war. Previous to this he had volunteered in the 1st. Ill. Regt., and started to go to Mexico, but on account of sudden illness, contracted at Alton, was discharged, and returned home. In 1853, Mr. Ruyie was elected a justice of the peace for his precinct, and his career as a justice extended over a period of 12 years. In 1861 he was elected associate justice of the county court. His term of four years was very acceptable to the people at large, as they regarded him as an honest, upright and high-minded magistrate. In 1869 he received the nomination of the democratic party for county judge, and was elected by a very large majority. He died in 1876.

In 1873 the county commissioners being again vested with the power of government, the office of county judge was divested of some of its prerogatives, but still remained a very important office. Linus E. Worcester was elected this year, and occupied the bench until 1882, a most efficient and able officer. Mr. Worcester has already been noticed, at length, in this chapter.

Judge Leander R. Lakin, the present

incumbent of the office of county judge was elected in 1882.

Judge Leander R. Lakin, among the most prominent of Greene county's citizens, was born in this county, Dec. 17, 1847, his parents being Jordan and Eliza Ann (Myers) Lakin, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Pennsylvania. His father was born Dec. 1, 1817, and was a son of John M. Lakin. He received his education in the common schools of Fidelity, O., and was reared to the duties of farm life. In 1827 they came to Illinois, locating in Greene county, on section 35, near what is now the village of Berdan, where Jordan was occupied at farming. He was united in marriage with Eliza A. Myers' and by this union there were nine children, of whom our subject was the youngest son. In 1861 he organized Co. II, 91st Ill. Inf., and proceeded to the front with the rank of captain. He participated in the battle at Elizabethtown, against Morgan, and there became distinguished for his great bravery. He resigned before the close of the Rebellion and returned to his home in Greene county, where he engaged in farming until death called him to his happy home, July 29, 1869. He was buried at the Hopewell cemetery, near the old homestead, and a fine monument was erected to the memory of one who stood high in the estimation of all. Leander's mother, a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Rogers) Myers, died May 30, 1860. She was known for her gentleness of disposition and her kindness to the poor and needy, and was beloved by all who knew her. Judge Lakin was educated in the common schools of this county, and engaged in farming until his elec-

tion as county clerk, in Nov., 1873. He served that term with such ability and gave such satisfaction that he was again elected in 1877 to fill the same important position. At the expiration of that term of office he was, in Nov., 1882, elected to the office of county judge, in which capacity he is now officiating. He was united in marriage, Nov. 28, 1874, with Henrietta Sayles Brace, a daughter of Dr. and Emily (Sayles) Brace, both natives of New York state. This marriage has been blessed with five children, four of whom are living—Jesse, Jordan, Eliza and Emily. The one deceased is Leela, born in Dec., 1875, died in Aug., 1877, and is buried in the Carrollton cemetery. Judge Lakin is one of our most liberal minded citizens, and his past life has been characterized by official ability, and by a generosity of spirit which makes for him many friends.

COUNTY CLERK.

During the first years of the county's existence, this office was more generally known as the clerk of the county commissioners' court, and has always been one of the most important offices in the county. The first to fill it was Samuel Lee, Jr., who was appointed to the office at the first meeting of the commissioners, in 1821. He held this, and several other offices until his death, which occurred in 1829. He was a man of considerable ability, and had the respect and esteem of all, and at one time held the position of county clerk, clerk of the circuit court, county recorder, justice of the peace, notary public and postmaster of Carrollton.

On the death of Mr. Lee, the commis-

sioners appointed George P. Kenney to the position of county clerk, which he filled until June, 1832, when he, too, was removed by the hand of death. On his dying, the commissioners appointed Edward D. Baker, as clerk, *pro tem*. This was afterward the famous senator from Oregon, and colonel of the 1st Cal. Reg, who was killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff, while acting brigadier-general. He was brought up in Greene county, although of English birth.

Mortimer Kennett was appointed to this position in 1832, to succeed Mr. Baker. He occupied the place until Jan., 1834, when he was removed, by the same power that appointed him, and Moses O. Bledsoe, at that time clerk of the circuit court, appointed in his stead. To this removal Mr. Kennett demurred, and contested the matter for a short time, but finally gave it up. Mr. Bledsoe acted as county clerk until the fall of 1837. He is noticed under head of circuit clerk, further on, an office which he filled for many years.

On the 27th of Sept., 1837, James Reno was inducted into this office, but held it only about six weeks, resigning it on the 17th of Oct., 1837. Mr. Reno was a noted hotel keeper of Carrollton, in those early days.

R. W. English was appointed to fill out the term until the next election, and entered upon the duties of the office, which he followed for a month or two. He is noticed elsewhere.

Philip N. Rampy was the next incumbent, being elected in 1837, and served nearly two years.

On the 2d of Sept., 1839, William Carlin entered upon the duties of this office, and continued therein until

March 4, 1847, when he resigned the same. Mr. Carlin was a native of Fredericksburg, Va., born May 31, 1804, and was a brother of Thomas Carlin, governor of Illinois. Mr. Carlin, while quite young, removed with his parents to the territory of Illinois, and settled at the Wood river settlement in Madison county, where they resided several years. In the fall of 1820, William became a citizen of Greene county, and purchased a piece of land near Carrollton. On the 6th of Dec., 1826, he was united in marriage with Mary Goode, also a native of Virginia. Politically a democrat he was always a favorite with his party. He was elected to the above office as mentioned. On his resignation he retired to his farm eight miles west of Carrollton. In 1848, while on his way to New Orleans with stock, he was nominated by the democratic party for the office of circuit clerk, and elected. He entered upon the duties of this office in Dec., 1848, and while serving in this capacity was cut off by the hand of death, on the 20th of April, 1850. No man in the county, perhaps, had the esteem of his fellow-citizens to a greater degree than he, and his death was mourned by all.

On the resignation of Mr. Carlin, on March 4, 1847, Francis P. Vedder was appointed to fill the vacancy. In September of the same year he was elected for a full term, and re-elected to the same office in 1849, 1853 and 1857, thus holding the office for 14 years and six months.

In 1861, W. A. Davis was inducted into this important office, and served for four years.

William A. Davis, deceased, at one

time the most active business man in Carrollton, engaged in the mercantile business in 1852, being then 22 years of age. He engaged in handling grain, pork-packing and in purchasing all kinds of country produce, and this continued until 1865, when he sold out here, and, going to St. Louis, opened up a commission house, which business he carried on until his death. He was married in 1858 to Louisa Hodges, daughter of Judge C. D. and Ellen (Hawley) Hodges. Judge Hodges was a native of Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were the parents of three children—Jennie, Charles H. and Ella, wife of W. C. Wertheimer, of St. Louis. In 1861, Mr. Davis was elected to the office of county clerk, which position he filled for a term of four years, with honor to himself, and satisfaction to all. He was regarded as a man of perhaps the finest business tact in the county, and at the time of his death, being then only in his 36th year, had amassed a fine property. Mr. Davis was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He fell a victim to that dread scourge, cholera, and was deeply mourned, not only by his family and immediate relatives, but by the people generally, throughout the county. His widow is still a resident of Carrollton.

G. W. Davis was the next to occupy the office of county clerk. He entered upon the duties of the office in 1865, and was re-elected in 1869, serving the people in that capacity for eight years.

George W. Davis, a prominent citizen of Carrollton, was born in Woodville township, Greene county, Ill., Aug. 9, 1839. He is a son of Dr. Cyrus A. and Diana R. (Montague) Davis, his father

a native of Kentucky, and his mother of Virginia. They were early settlers here and a sketch of their lives will appear in this volume. George was educated in the district schools of his native place, and afterward clerked in his brother's store for some time, but upon the election of his brother to the office of county clerk, he was appointed by him to the position of deputy. He was thus employed during that term of office, and in 1865 was himself elected county clerk, and in 1869 was re-elected to the same important office. At the expiration of that term Mr. Davis engaged in a family grocery business, but his health failing him he was obliged to retire from business for a few years. In April, 1883, he became connected with that thriving institution, the Carrollton Bank, as its president, a position he still holds. Dec. 27, 1865, Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Jennie Lane, of Louisville, Ky., a daughter of W. F. and Loretta (Baker) Lane. They have an adopted child in their family—Mattie L. Mr. Davis was a member of the school board for some years, and was the principal mover in the erection of the very fine school house which this city can now boast of; he also superintended the building of it. For 12 years Mr. Davis has been secretary of the Agricultural Association, and was its president for two years. He has been president of the L., C. & W. R. R. Co., for the past three years. He is a member of Carrollton lodge No. 50, A. F. & A. M., of chapter No. 77, and of Hugh DePayen commandery, No. 29, and has occupied the highest position in each of these lodges. He is now master, and has for several years past been dis-

trict deputy for the 22d district. Mr. Davis is a member of the Presbyterian church, with which he united in 1857, and since 1874 has been elder therein.

Leander R. Lakin was elected to the office of county clerk in 1873, and serving to the general satisfaction of the people of the county, was re-elected to the same office in 1877, by a majority of 1,337 over two candidates. Mr. Lakin, at present, occupies the important position of county judge, and is spoken of in that connection.

John Jones, the present occupant of the office of county clerk, was elected to this office in 1881, and has occupied it ever since.

Among the officers of Greene county, none are more worthy of notice than the worthy county clerk, John Jones, a life-long resident of this county. He was born on the old homestead of his parents, Josiah and Elizabeth Jones, in 1839. The early years of his life were spent upon the farm, situated near Wilmington, now known as Patterson, where he obtained a liberal education in the district schools of his native place, and afterward attending a graded school in the city of Jacksonville. Proceeding to Chicago, he later entered upon a course of classical studies. In the counties of Morgan and Sangamon, Mr. Jones for some time followed the vocation of school teacher. In Aug., 1862, he enlisted in Co. H, 91st Ill. Inf., and was elected second lieutenant, and served in that rank until he was discharged, in Oct., 1863, on account of disability. Returning from the service, he was united in marriage, in 1865, with Minerva E., a daughter of Lemuel J. Patterson, by whom five children have

been born—Minnie F., Norman L., Lucy M., Howard K., and Cora M. In 1866, Mr. Jones entered into partnership with L. J. Patterson and James Howard, for the transaction of a general merchandising business, the firm name being Jones, Patterson & Co. In 1871, the firm dissolved by mutual consent, the senior member retiring to his farm, there following the duties pertaining to this independent calling. In 1868, he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which position he held until Dec., 1872, when he received the appointment as county superintendent of schools and deputy sheriff. In the separate capacities he proved equal to the duties incumbent thereto, serving two years as deputy sheriff under N. J. Andrews, and two years under F. M. Bridges. In 1876, his ability was recognized and he became the popular candidate upon the democratic ticket for the responsible position of sheriff, being elected by the largest majority ever polled for the sheriff's office. In 1878, by the earnest wish of his many friends, he accepted the nomination to again serve in this capacity, and was re-elected. In July, 1880, he entered the Farmer's and Drover's bank, at Roodhouse, as cashier. In 1882, he was chosen by the citizens of the county to represent their interests as county clerk, in which capacity he still serves with his characteristic ability and efficiency, and with complete satisfaction to his constituency. Mr. Jones is a member of the board of education in Carrollton, is a member of the Baptist church, the Masonic fraternity, and the subordinate and encampment of the I. O. O. F. society.

CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Samuel Lee, Jr., was the first to fill this responsible position, as has been already stated, being appointed in 1821, and holding the same until his death in 1829.

Moses O. Bledsoe was his successor, being appointed on the death of Mr. Lee, in 1829. One of the most able men of his time, he was continued in this office until 1848. He afterward removed to Springfield, Ill., where he died many years ago. It has been impossible to gather any authentic biographical sketch of this truly representative man, as most of his friends, who were acquainted with his antecedents, have passed to the other shore.

William Carlin, for many years county clerk, was the third to occupy this office. While away from home he was nominated for that office and elected. He entered upon the duties of the office and remained therein until his death, as mentioned before. He was one of the most popular men of his time, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all. He was a brother of Hon. Thomas Carlin, governor of the state of Illinois.

Shortly after the death of Mr. Carlin, Judge Woodson appointed his son, Thos. J. Carlin, to fill out the unexpired term, which he did to the satisfaction of all, but as he was a young man, he felt fearful of running for the office the next election, preferring to give way to older men, and bide his time.

At the election in Nov., 1850, Z. A. Morrow was chosen to fill the office of circuit clerk.

Zachariah A. Morrow was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1809, being a son of John and Mary Morrow,

the former of whom was a native of North Carolina, and the latter of South Carolina. Zachariah's mother died in Tennessee, in 1831, and his father came with him to this state, and made his home with him, until his death, April 13, 1834. Oct. 18, 1832, Z. A. Morrow and Rebecca Eddelman, daughter of Boston and Sarah Eddelman, were united in marriage. In 1828, Mr. M. made a prospecting trip to this county, and remained one year with his uncle, William Morrow, at Apple creek bridge. He then returned to Tennessee, and in 1833 made a permanent settlement in this county, locating on a farm near Whitaker's creek. In 1835 he entered land in the northeast part of the county, on Apple creek, where he resided until 1848. In Aug. of that year, he was elected sheriff, and at the expiration of his term of office, was elected to fill a vacancy in the office of circuit clerk, occasioned by the death of Wm. Carlin. After serving through this unexpired term, he was again elected sheriff, in the fall of 1852. At the expiration of his official life, he purchased a tract of land adjoining the town of Carrollton, and laid out an addition, known as Sharon, Calvin & Morrow's addition to the city of Carrollton. In the winter of 1852, Mr. Morrow and wife united with the Baptist church, and for several years he served as deacon. Mrs. Morrow died Nov. 13, 1871.

Abram Spencer was elected circuit clerk in 1852, and re-elected in 1856, occupying the office for eight years, and was an efficient servant of the people.

James S. Vedder succeeded Mr. Spencer, in 1860, and served the people in that capacity for four years.

In the fall of 1864, the democratic convention nominated Thomas J. Carlin for circuit clerk, and the republican, Alfred J. Worcester. Mr. Carlin, at the November election, carried the day, winning by 1,247 majority. He entered upon the duties of the office, and was duly re-elected in 1868 and 1872.

Thomas J. Carlin was born in Carrollton, Greene county, Ill., Dec. 13, 1827, being a son of William and Mary (Goode) Carlin. William Carlin was a brother of Gov. Carlin, and was a native of Fredericksburg, Mo., having been born May 31, 1804. With his parents, William removed to Illinois at an early day, they settling in Madison county. In the fall of 1820, he became a resident of Greene county, buying a tract of land now within the corporate limits of Carrollton. On the 6th of Dec., 1826, he was married to Mary Goode. In politics he was a democrat and was repeatedly elected to the office of county clerk, serving, in all, 17 years, then resigning. After serving his term of office, he removed to his farm near Carrollton, and again engaged in farming. Two years later, while away from home, he was nominated by the democrats for the office of circuit clerk. He was elected, and in Dec., 1849, removed to Carrollton and assumed the duties of the office. April 20, 1850, he departed this life, beloved and respected by all his acquaintances. Thomas J. Carlin attended the common schools of Greene county, and on the death of his father, Judge Woodson appointed him circuit clerk, to fill the vacancy until the next general election. On the expiration of the term he was appointed deputy sheriff, and served two years.

In April, 1851, he was married to Mary J. Kelly, of Carrollton. At the expiration of his service as deputy sheriff, he removed to the farm left by his father. In Nov., 1864, he was elected to the office of circuit clerk, and, by re-election, held the office up to 1880.

J. Henry Short was elected to the office in 1876, and filled the same for four years. He is a native of Greene county, born in 1839.

His early years were spent in agricultural pursuits. He received a liberal education in the common schools of his native place. In 1863 he was united in marriage with Lenora Ferguson, a daughter of G. B. and Mary Ferguson, whose maiden name was Maberry, who were among the early settlers of Greene county. Mr. Short became a successful farmer, but in 1876, on his election to this office, he removed to Carrollton.

T. J. Albert was the next to occupy this post being elected to the same in 1880, and serving four years.

Anthony Connole, the present incumbent of the office, was elected in 1884.

Anthony Connole is a native of county Clare, Ireland, born in Ballyoaghan, July 3, 1842. His parents reared a family of seven children, two of whom died in Ireland. Of the surviving members of the family, Thomas removed to Australia; Mary still resides in Ireland, and Patrick, Ann and Anthony, came to the United States. The latter, who crossed the Atlantic when 17 years of age, landed in the city of New Orleans. From the Crescent city he made his way to Carrollton, where he first worked as a farm hand for David Black, and attended school during the winter, having previously received a liberal education in his

native land. When the war broke out Mr. Connole enlisted in Co. F, 1st Mo. Cav., and subsequently re-enlisted as a veteran in Co. A, 53d Ill. Inf., and was detailed as a sergeant. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Sugar Creek Hill, Ark.; Nashville, Thompson Station and Carter Creek, Tenn.; Willis Cross Roads, N. C., and Corinth, Miss. After the close of the war he returned to Carrollton, and soon afterward proceeded to Springfield, where he officiated as clerk in the office of the United States marshal until 1869. He then returned to Carrollton, and in July of the same year was married to Mary Markham, a daughter of Matthew and Hannah Markham. He then entered into mercantile business at Berdan, which he prosecuted vigorously until 1877, when he was appointed deputy county clerk under L. R. Lakin, and was re-appointed to that position under John Jones. In Nov., 1884, he was chosen by the citizens of the county as clerk of the court and recorder, which position he still retains, to the entire satisfaction of his constituency. In politics Mr. Connole has always affiliated with the democratic party, and is a member of the A. O. U. W., and G. A. R. societies. Mr. and Mrs. Connole are the parents of six children Mary V., Michael H., Lydia, Anna, Anthony E. and Mattie L.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

John W. Scott was the first treasurer of the county, being appointed to that office by the county commissioners' court in 1821. He was re-appointed the following year. He has been dead many years.

Luther Tunnell was the next to oc-

cupy the office, receiving his appointment in 1823, and held it one year.

Jacob Linder was appointed the successor of Mr. Tunnell, in 1824, and served three years.

In 1827, J. W. Scott was again appointed to this office, and held it for one year.

He was succeeded by Cyrus Tolman, in 1828, and held it for one year. He was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1796. Coming westward as early as 1817, he proceeded to Utica, in the state of Indiana, and one year later, though comparatively without means, he landed in Edwardsville, this state, and first secured employment in helping toward the survey of the town of Gibraltar. In 1821, he entered a piece of land near the present town of White Hall. In connection with Carl Gregory, he erected the first two frame blocks in Greene county. Jan. 30, 1828, he was married to Polly Eldred, a daughter of Jehosaphat and Polly Eldred. In 1830 he was elected assessor and treasurer of Greene county, receiving for his services \$75. A short time after, he was elected judge of Greene county, and in 1840, moved to Jerseyville, where, during the fall of the year, he was elected to fill the same office. As a farmer, Judge Tolman was more than ordinarily successful, few of the old settlers having come to the state under more trying circumstances. Mrs. Tolman passed away on Oct. 17, 1860. Mr. T. was laid at rest in 1877, after a long life fraught with no ordinary interest.

Richard Rattan was the successor of Mr. Tolman, having been appointed in 1829, and again in 1830. He held the office two years.

Philip N. Rampy, appointed treasurer in 1831, by the county commissioners' court, was re-appointed in 1832, and held the office for a term of two years.

Richard Day was the treasurer in 1833, holding the office but one year.

In 1834, Richard Rattan was again appointed treasurer, and held it by successive appointments until 1837, a term of three years.

He was succeeded by Amos H. Squires, who was appointed in 1837; he was re-appointed in 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841 and 1842, but in March, 1843, he absconded with some \$3,000 in hand. He had held offices of trust before, and was regarded as one of the most upright men in the community. For nearly a year he could not be found. At last he was apprehended for trial, and in the April term, 1844, the county brought an action for debt against him and his bondsmen, Alfred Hinton, John W. Scott, Wylie Wilder, William Rainey and Young Wood. The suit was successful, and the county obtained a verdict of \$3,038.48. A new trial was granted, and the case was taken to Jersey county. The final result was that, by means of some technicality, Squires escaped punishment, and the county pocketed the loss.

On the absconding of Mr. Squires, Luther Tunnel was made treasurer, in March, 1843, and held the office for a few months, when he was succeeded by R. B. Allen, the first elected treasurer of the county, who was chosen to fill that position at the general election of 1843. He held the office for four years.

David Pinkerton was elected to this office as the successor of Mr. Allen, in

the fall of 1847, and served two years. Mr. Pinkerton came to the county at an early date, and settled on Sec. 25, T. 10, R. 12, where he entered 500 acres of land, on which he built a log cabin. He continued to reside on this farm until October 4, 1853, when he departed this life. His wife survived him until April 6, 1863. Mr. Pinkerton was elected to the office of county treasurer in the fall of 1847, and in the discharge of the duties of the office, he gave entire satisfaction to the people of the county, irrespective of political faith, and his death was a sad blow to his family and friends.

In 1849, Perry McConathy was elected to this office and served two years. Mr. McConathy was born in Lexington, Ky., Aug. 17, 1813. He was the youngest son of Jacob and Eunice McConathy. At the age of 15 he became apprenticed to the trade of a saddler, serving his time. In his 20th year he became a journeyman. For a considerable length of time he worked as a journeyman, and also opened a shop for a time. While a resident here, he was married to Matilda Jane Alverson. In 1839, he made his way to Greene county, where he worked in a co-partnership way with Benjamin Alverson. For a number of years he rented property, and then moved on to the farm he now owns, consisting of some 300 acres. In 1846, Mr. McConathy was appointed agent for the International Improvement Fund. His ability for any position he might aspire to being recognized, he was elected to the responsible office of county assessor and treasurer, and for 20 years or more served as justice of the peace, and has held the position of notary public. As

a public officer, Mr. McConathy has left behind him an honest record which is held in grateful remembrance by the citizens of this county. In conclusion, it may be said that Mr. M. is one of the most liberal of men, whose large heart goes out toward all appeals of a public nature. Of 14 children born of this marriage, 11 are living—Benjamin F., John M., Mary Jane, Emma V., Clarissa, Jacob, Edgar, Robert Perry, Joseph H., Samuel R. and Lucy A.

Jesse Morrow was elected treasurer of Greene county, in 1851, and served two years. He was born in North Carolina, Aug. 4, 1812, and removed to this state in the fall of 1819, settling within the limits afterward contained in Greene county. He may thus be regarded as one of the earliest settlers, and one closely identified with this county's growth and development. He was married Nov. 19, 1836, to Margerie, daughter of 'Squire Allen, of Greene county, born Dec. 17, 1817. This union was blessed by two children—Marshall, born April 28, 1838, and Martha, Jane, born June 28, 1840, died Aug. 5, 1864. Mrs. Morrow died Aug. 6, 1842. Mr. Morrow married again Nov. 19, 1845, to Elvira, daughter of Charles and Mary Bradshaw, born Feb. 22, 1821. By this union 11 children were born, seven of whom are living—Alex R., born Aug. 27, 1846; George W., Feb. 9, 1851; Sarah Ann, Nov. 14, 1852; Nancy E., Nov. 10, 1854; John B., July 26, 1856; Zac. D., Sept. 15, 1838, and Oliver A., April 29, 1863. Their mother died March 5, 1866. Mr. Morrow married his third wife Dec. 27, 1868, Nancy Nettles, born Dec. 7, 1828. Mr. Morrow, during the greater part of his

active life, has been engaged in the milling business, having first bought the old Ruyle mill nearly 40 years ago. He has been retired from active business about 10 years. He held various positions of trust, such as county treasurer, superintendent, justice of the peace, etc., etc., ever discharging his duties satisfactorily and with honor.

E. L. Cooper was elected to this office in 1857, and entering upon the discharge of its duties, was re-elected in 1859. He served in all four years.

Edmund L. Cooper came to Greene county, April 16, 1836, settling about a mile west of Wrightsville, on the place now owned by Mrs. Margaret Cooper, which he purchased of James Davidson, but which was originally settled by Dr. Thaxton. Mr. Cooper was born in Lawrence county, Va., Sept. 24, 1799. He was a son of James and Mildred (Smith) Cooper, also natives of Virginia. When six years of age our subject, with his parents, removed to Kentucky, where he lived until coming to this county. His father died in Kentucky, in 1826, and his mother in 1823. Edmund Cooper was married, in Kentucky, Nov. 28, 1822, to Mary M. Perry, a native of Lawrence county, Va. They were the parents of nine children—Mildred A., deceased; James P., deceased; William T., deceased; Robert R., Emeline E., Edmund M., Adrienne A., Cornelia F., deceased, and Varinda J., deceased. Mr. Cooper was assessor and treasurer of the county during the years 1853 and 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are still living, and make their home with their daughter, Emeline E. Cunningham. They are about the oldest couple living in the county, the

former being in his 87th year, and the latter in her 93d year.

William L. Greene was the next treasurer of this county, being elected in 1855. He was re-elected in 1857, and again in 1859, serving the people in this capacity for six years.

N. J. Andrews, in 1861, entered upon the duties of this office, was re-elected in 1863, in 1865, 1867 and 1869, filling the office for 10 years. Mr. Andrews was born in Sumner county, Ky., in 1830. He was but five years old when his mother, Mary T. Andrews, set out in company with friends for Illinois. His father, Baker Andrews, a man of wealth and position in his native place, died in Kentucky. To the care of his wife he left a family of six children; Mrs. Andrews became a resident of Carrollton in 1835, where Nathaniel J. Andrews, grew to manhood. Receiving a liberal education, he ventured forth as a farmer, which he followed very successfully many years of his life. In 1861, he was elected assessor and county treasurer, a position he filled to the satisfaction of all for a period of 10 years. With Jas. S. Vedder, Mr. Andrews became identified with the grocery trade, doing a prosperous business for one year, when Mr. Andrews disposed of his interest to Mr. Vedder. The following year he was elected sheriff of the county, holding this responsible position two years. After his retirement from official duties, Mr. Andrews turned his attention to his farm, comprising 300 acres of choice land. In 1852 he was married to Elizabeth Jones, a daughter of Dr. Jones, of Greene county. Of 11 children born of this marriage, nine are living—Cath-

erine, Benjamin B., Lizzie, John B., Mattie V., Mary H., Nathaniel L., Lela Belle, and Beatrice. He in company with Col. Jacob Bowman, laid out the town known as Brown's Grove, Pawnee county, Kan.

A. M. Browning was duly elected county treasurer in 1871, and filled this responsible office for a term of two years.

Joseph Rickart was the successor of Mr. Browning, entering the office of treasurer in the fall or winter of 1873, where he served two years.

Joseph Rickart is the seventh child of a family of 11 children. His father was Joseph Rickart, and his mother Delila Crooks. A few years ago Joseph Rickart ran the entire farm, consisting of 400 acres. With the exception of the hard times of 1857, Mr. R.'s career through life has been one of continued prosperity. Lately he erected a handsome residence near the town of White Hall. In 1873 he was assessor and treasurer of the county. When the Louisiana branch of the C. & A. R. R. was contemplated, Mr. R. was among the first in favor of locating the road here. He was married to Mary E. Baskin, a daughter of Charles E. Baskin; there were born of this marriage eight children, seven of whom are living.

Richard A. Short was elected treasurer in 1875, and entering upon the duties of the office, fulfilled them for two years.

W. D. Gullett became treasurer of Greene county in 1877, was re-elected in 1879, and owing to the change in the time of the election served in all five years.

R. A. Short, the present treasurer of

Greene county, was elected in 1882, for four years.

RECORDERS.

When this county was organized, and until the adoption of the constitution of 1848, the office of recorder was a separate one, although sometimes held by another officer.

The first to occupy the position of county recorder was John G. Lofton, who was appointed to this office Dec. 4, 1821, and who held it for about two years.

He was succeeded by Samuel Lee, Jr., in 1823. This gentleman held a number of offices in that early day, as is already mentioned, and died while in possession of this and other offices, in 1829.

William B. Whitaker succeeded Mr. Lee in this office, in 1830, and served but a short time.

John W. Skidmore was appointed to this position in 1830, and served as such for about a year. He was the first merchant in the town of Carrollton, and is spoken of at length in that connection.

John Evans, also one of the pioneer merchants of the county, was the next recorder, being appointed as such in 1831, and for four years had the custody of the records of the county.

David Pierson, now one of the prominent citizens of Carrollton, and of Greene county, succeeded Mr. Evans, in 1835, and held the office for almost four years. Mr. Pierson's sketch appears under the head of members of the general assembly in a previous part of this chapter.

Mr. Pierson was succeeded by Charles Lancaster, in 1839, but removed from

the county in Aug., 1841, and was duly succeeded by John D. Fry, who was elected at the election of 1841. The latter gentleman was re-elected in 1843, and held the office in all, five years.

Abram Spencer succeeded Mr. Fry in this office in 1846, and was re-elected in 1847. Owing to a change in the organic law of the state, in 1848, he was the last to serve in this capacity, the office of recorder being merged into that of circuit clerk, who now performs the functions of county recorder, in addition to his other duties.

SHERIFFS.

This has always been one of the most important positions in the gift of the people of the county, as it also included the collection of county taxes.

Thomas Carlin, afterwards governor of the state of Illinois, was elected in 1821, to fill this honorable position, and was the first sheriff of the county. He only held it about a year. A sketch of him is given elsewhere.

Young Wood, his successor, was elected in 1822, and re-elected to this office in 1824 and 1826. This man, from some accident in his youth was not of a prepossessing appearance, and with his hands distorted and drawn out of shape was anything but a beauty, but he was honest, upright and true, and understood and carried out the duties of his office. Of him it is said that the first public whipping in Greene county was done by him. There were three public whipping posts in the court house square, one near the northwest, and two near the northeast corners. One of the culprits punished by him was Thomas Anderson, who had

been convicted of horse-stealing and ordered to be whipped. He was led out by Sheriff Wood and his deputy, Jacob Fry. The patient's hands were tied to the top and the feet to the bottom of the posts, with the shoulders bared to the wandering breeze. Then, as the convict buried his head between his arms, Wood grasped a heavy raw-hide in his deformed hands, commenced slowly to lay the lashes upon the back of the shrinking victim, man-of-war fashion, diagonally and horizontally, so that they crossed each other. The deputy coolly stood by and kept tally aloud until the sum of 50 had been reached, when the stripes ceased and the prisoner released.

Jacob Fry, who had been deputy under Mr. Wood, was elected to the office of sheriff in 1828, and re-elected four different times, in 1830, 1832, 1834 and 1836. He made a most excellent officer.

Gen. Jacob Fry was born in Fayette county, Ky., on the 20th day of Sept., 1799. His father was Barnhardt Fry, a Revolutionary soldier, and a native of Maryland. He was of German origin, a farmer by occupation, and served five years in the Continental army. He was married to a Miss Swigert, who bore him six children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest. At the early age of 20 he became a resident of Greene county, his total possessions footing up to 37 cents. He it was who commenced the first house in Carrollton. On the 25th of May, 1826, he was married, at Carrollton, to Emily Turney, a daughter of the late Gen. James Turney, formerly of Tennessee. At the first county court ever held in Greene county, he was appointed constable, and

subsequently, deputy sheriff. Holding this position six years, he became sheriff of the county, and for five terms of two year's duration, he held the position to the satisfaction of all. In 1831, occurred the Black Hawk war, and Governor Reynolds, with his usual promptness, ordered out a brigade of mounted volunteers to the disputed territory, to repel the Indians. In this brigade, Col. Fry received the appointment of lieutenant-colonel. In 1832, Col. Fry was again called upon to take the field, and commanded a regiment of Gen. Samuel Whiteside's brigade. Col. Fry proceeded to LaSalle, where he was elected colonel of a regiment of new levies, and subsequently formed a part of Gen. Henry's brigade. Shortly after, the regiment received marching orders, their objective point being Mud lake, near Rock river, whence they joined the regular troops, under Gen. Atkinson. They overtook the enemy at the Wisconsin river, where a sharp conflict of short duration took place, and late in the afternoon the enemy escaped across the river. At the close of the Indian troubles in the northwest, Col. Fry took charge of the brigade, and proceeded to Dixon, where they were mustered out of the service. He was soon after made brigadier-general, and subsequently major-general, of the militia of Illinois. He was elected by the state legislature, during the sessions of 1836-7, as acting canal commissioner, and accordingly removed to Lockport during the winter of 1837. He served until 1846, a period of nine years, in this capacity. Remaining in Lockport, he entered upon a mercantile career, and in 1850, started for the gold mines of California; start-

ing from Lockport on the 1st of April, he reached Sacramento on the 2d of Aug. Here he remained for a period of three years, entering into mercantile pursuits, and turning his attention to mining, he became quite successful. He then returned to Illinois, locating at Ottawa. By James Buchanan, and through the direct influence of his old friend, Judge Douglas, he received the appointment of the responsible position of collector of customs, at Chicago, and received, while the holder of this important position, the first unbroken cargo that entered that port. However, Gen. Fry was outspoken in favor of his old friend, Stephen A. Douglas, then a member of the United States senate, and was accordingly superseded by a more pliable successor. He then returned to his old home in Greene county, where he was quietly pursuing the duties appertaining to his farm, when the war of the Rebellion came. He was well advanced in years, but he had a reverence for the old flag that had floated over many a battle-field in the Revolutionary struggle, and now, when the tramp of armed men resounded through many of our cities and towns, through the solicitation of Gov. Yates, he organized the 61st Reg. of Ill. Vol. Inf., and received from him the appointment of colonel. Proceeding to the front from Carrollton, he bore a prominent part in the Rebellion, where he became a participant in many important battles, especially that of Pittsburg Landing. Resigning his commission through disability, he returned to Greene county, where he has since died. His marriage to Miss Turney was blessed with five children: James, a

graduate of West Point, and holds a position in the regular army; Sarah; Wm. M.; Edward M.; and Julia A.

Mr. Fry quitting the office of sheriff previous to the expiration of his term, Young Wood occupied the office for about a year.

John D. Fry was the next sheriff of the county, being elected in 1838, and remained in office two years.

Hugh Jackson was first elected to the office of sheriff, in 1840, and was re-elected his own successor, at several general elections, remaining in the office until 1848.

Zachariah Morrow, in 1848, assumed the duties of the office of sheriff and served the people of the county, in this capacity, for two years. Mr. Morrow is noticed under the head of circuit clerk.

Hugh Jackson was again called on by the people of Greene county to take the office of sheriff, in 1854, and served another term of two years.

He was succeeded by Lemuel J. Patterson, who served two years from 1856. Mr. Patterson was born in St. Louis county, Mo., June 19, 1816, and resided there until the autumn of the year 1843. He was there united in marriage with A. E. Hume, and in the year 1844 moved to Greene county, and, in company with A. S. Seely and George Schutz, leased of John Coats, the David Hodges' mill on Hurricane creek, and started a steam distillery, the first in the county, and a great novelty at the time. They bought thousands of bushels of corn at 10 cents per bushel. They ran it till the spring of 1849, when Mr. Patterson sold out his interest to Geo. Schutz, and moved to Wilmington and

engaged in the mercantile business. He was elected justice of the peace that fall, served six years, and in 1856 was elected sheriff, and served two years, living in Carrollton. In 1858, he had to discharge one of the most disagreeable tasks, that of hanging Hall and Goffner, for the killing of Current Hinton. He then removed to his farm, near Wilmington, and in 1862, was appointed government inspector. In the fall of 1864 he was elected one of the county judges of Greene county, for four years. In 1860, he was appointed postmaster at Breese, in Greene county, and has held the office ever since.

Jordan Larkin was the next called upon to officiate as sheriff of Greene county, entering upon the duties of the office in the last of 1858, and serving two years.

Jacob Bowman, in 1860, entered the office of sheriff, in response to the call of his fellow-citizens, and served two years. He was a native of Ohio, and settled here about 1818. In his 27th year he was united in marriage with Letitia, daughter of John Fry. He was more than ordinarily successful as a farmer, and as a public officer was deservedly popular. He removed to Kansas about 1875. He had seven children—Samuel, George, John, Julia, Catherine, Rosie and Alice.

W. L. Greene was elected to the office of sheriff, in 1862, and served two years.

The next to fill this position was G. W. Coonrod, who was elected in 1864, and served two years most efficiently.

Geo. W. Coonrod, of Greenfield, Ill., an old settler, and one of the prominent men of Greene county, was born

in Wayne county, Illinois, September 3, 1827. He is the son of Stephen and Candis (Lee) Coonrod, both natives of Kentucky, his father being born in 1798, and his mother in 1800. His father was a Baptist preacher. In the year 1829 he moved his family from Wayne county to Greene county, where he made his first entry of land, on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Sec. 33, T. 11, R. 10, on which he built his first cabin, afterward entering the 40 acre tracts, adjoining the first entry, north and south, and purchasing the 40 acres adjoining east, where he built a more commodious house, and moved into it, in the year 1835, where he died in 1872 of that dreadful disease—small pox, his wife surviving him, dying at her son Jefferson Coonrod's, in Greenfield, in the fall of 1879. George W. was the fourth child in the family of 11 children. He received his education in the common schools of that early day, becoming proficient enough in the branches then taught to teach, himself, and followed the profession of common school teacher, interspersed with teaching classes in penmanship in Greene and the adjoining counties, from 1847 to 1852, when he went to Texas and followed the same calling until 1855, when he came back to Illinois and engaged in the fall of that year in the mercantile business, in company with G. N. Kinkad under the firm name of Kinkad & Coonrod, at Greenfield. In 1858, having been appointed postmaster, he retired from the firm and connected with the post office a confectionery, notion and grocery business in company with a younger brother. In 1861 he resigned the postmastership, continuing in the

mercantile business. In February, 1858, he was married to Mary A. Parks, born Dec. 28, 1837, in Meredosia, Morgan county, Ill. By this union they had five children, four of whom are living—Arthur G., born Jan. 6, 1859, at Greenfield; Louis P., born Oct. 5, 1860; Catharine E., born April 17, 1863, died Oct. 8, 1864; Mary E., born at Carrollton, July 12, 1865, and Helen G., also born there, Dec. 14, 1868. Mrs Coonrod died at Greenfield, Ill., June 2, 1870. Mr. Coonrod was again married Dec. 25, 1871, to Mattie E. Nutting, a native of Portland, Me., born March 3, 1847. By this union were four children, three of whom are living—Edith J., born Jan. 3, 1873, died Nov. 22, 1873; Curtis M., born June 24, 1875; William J., born Aug. 5, 1877; Guy N., born Feb. 14, 1879. Mr. Coonrod in 1864 was elected sheriff of Greene county on the democratic ticket, and in November of that year moved to Carrollton. After his term of office expired he engaged in the family grocery business at that place, closing out the same in the spring of 1875, and moving back to Greenfield he engaged in the same business in partnership with J. W. Piper, under the firm name of Coonrod & Piper. In 1876 he retired from mercantile business. He had held several positions of trust in the city, having served many years on the board of education; was twice elected president of the town council; in 1877 was elected police magistrate, and served four years. In 1883 he was appointed, by the governor, a notary public, which office, with insurance and general agency business now occupies his time, together with seeing after his farming interests in

Greene county, Illinois, and Bates county, Missouri. He was elected in 1884, the attorney for the city of Greenfield on its adopting a city government, and compiled the code of ordinances governing that young city. Was one of the commissioners to divide the county into political townships after the adoption of township organization. In politics he has usually acted with the democrats, but votes independently for the man he conceives to be the best qualified for the office. He belongs to no church, believing more in practical christianity than creeds and dogmas of sects. Independent in thought and action, regardless of popularity, preferring always to be right as his best judgment dictates. He belongs to no secret organization, and by strict attention to business has made life a success financially.

S. Foster Greene, in 1866, became sheriff of Greene county, and served in that capacity for two years.

S. F. Greene, who bore a prominent part in the growth and development of the flourishing county of Greene, is a native of the county, born Dec. 13, 1820, and is in all probability the first white child born south of the Macoupin creek. He was the son of John and Nancy (Mains) Greene, whose sketch appears in another chapter of this work, and was the third child born to them. Growing to manhood upon the old farm homestead, he received such education as the facilities of a log cabin offered. On the 5th of Nov., 1846, he was united in marriage to Polly Witt, a daughter of Franklin Witt. One child was born to them—John H., who married Maria Pope, and lives in Kane township. Mrs.

Greene departed this life Sept. 11, 1850, and two years later Mr. Greene was married to Eliza J. Witt, a cousin of his first wife, and daughter of William P. Witt. They are the parents of six children—William R., Hattie L., Robert W., Mary E., Justina and Walter B. During the autumn of 1866, Mr. Greene received the nomination and was elected sheriff of this county, and serving one term gave general satisfaction to the law-abiding portion of the community, and in 1877 he was elected county commissioner by a large majority. Ranking among the prominent farmers of the west, Mr. Greene is the owner of 706 acres of valuable land, and also holds a controlling interest in the private banking institution known as S. F. Greene & Co.

The office of sheriff of Greene county was filled from 1868 to 1870, by J. S. Vedder, who did it most satisfactorily.

In 1870, F. M. Bell was elected to this office, and entering upon the duties of the office, filled it for two years. Mr. Bell is noticed elsewhere.

N. J. Andrews was the next sheriff, filling it for two years, from 1872. Mr. Andrews has already been noticed at length under the head of treasurer, an office which he, also, graced.

F. M. Bridges, in 1874, was elected sheriff, and served two years. This gentleman afterward occupied a prominent place as senator from Greene county in the general assembly, in connection with which a sketch of him has already been given.

John Jones, the present genial county clerk, was elected to the office of sheriff in 1876, and was re-elected in 1878, serving in this office four years.

Mr. Jones was succeeded in 1880 by George W. Witt, who served two years.

George W. Witt was born in Greene county, April 21, 1841, his parents being Franklin and Malinda (Perry) Witt, his father a native of Tennessee, and his mother, of Indiana. His father came to Greene county in 1826, and located on section 13, remaining there one year, then removing to Carrollton township, locating on section 34, where he bought 20 acres. To this he added until he had 120 acres, on which he lived until 1836, when he traded it for a half interest in Thomas Rattan's farm of 600 acres. He removed to that place and spent the remainder of his life there. He died in 1851, and his wife survived him 26 years, her death occurring on the 10th of Feb., 1877, at the home of her son, George Witt. Our subject remained with his parents until 21 years of age, assisting on the farm. He then started out for himself, buying 140 acres of land on section 13, and afterward 80 acres on section 12. He then bought 160 acres on section 13, adjoining his other tracts, and which was set off as his mother's dower. Here he has resided and farmed since he was of age. Mr. Witt has been three times married; first on the 15th of March, 1865, to Eliza J. Moore. By this union there were four children, one of whom is living—Toinette. His wife died in 1873, and he was again married June 24, 1874, to Margaret A. Gardiner. Three children were born to them, one of whom, Freddie T., is living. His second wife died March 7, 1879, and on the 29th of Sept., 1880, he was again married to Louisa A. Williams, daughter of William P. and Rachel Williams.

To them three children have been given—Thomas K., Alta M. and Rachel J. In 1875 Mr. Witt built a fine two-story frame house 52x54 feet, costing about \$9,000. This, with its pleasant surroundings, show him to be an intelligent, enterprising citizen, and one who has made a success of farming, he now owning 650 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Witt are members of the M. E. church. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. lodge; is a democrat in politics; was elected and served one term as sheriff of the county, from 1880 to 1882, and is among the prominent men of the county.

William M. Morrow, the present efficient sheriff of the county, was elected in 1882, and has held the position ever since.

William M. Morrow, the present sheriff of Greene county, is a son of Abner and Mary (Ward) Morrow, and was born near Athensville, Greene county, Ill., on the 1st of Dec., 1842. His early life was spent on the farm, and as he was left an orphan, at the age of 13 years, he went to make his home with Peter Roodhouse, with whom he remained for four years. He then started out to "paddle his own canoe," engaging by the month, at farm work, until Nov., 1861, when he was united in marriage with Emeline Smith, daughter of James Smith. When he was married he had hardly a dollar, but two years later he received \$600 from the estate of his father. He then purchased his father's old homestead, and a year later sold the same at a gain of \$1,000. During the war he made some other deals in land, and thus got a start in life, still engaging in tilling the soil.

His farm now contains 460 acres of land, on which he raises a great deal of stock. He also engages in shipping stock and horses. Besides the farm, he also owns property in Roodhouse. In 1869 his wife died, leaving four children—Mary P., James A., Harry C. and Anna. In Sept. 1871, he was again united in marriage with Ellen Maberry, daughter of William M. Maberry, and this union has been blessed with a family of four children—Edith, Blanche, Claude and Ernest. In politics Mr. Morrow is a staunch democrat. He served three years as county commissioner, and in the fall of 1882 was elected sheriff of the county. He then left his eldest son to manage the farm and moved to town to enter upon the duties of his office, which he manages with the utmost satisfaction to all. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., the I. O. O. F. and K. of H. lodges. He is one of the directors of the Carrollton bank, and also of the Greene County Loan Association. Activity, honesty and liberality have won for him the position he now occupies in business and social circles.

CORONERS.

The office of coroner has been held

by many eminent men in the county, at various times, men identified with the growth of the county, and who have honored the office, while it honored them. The following is a list of them, with the years they served: John Waggoner, 1821; Christian Link, 1822-4-6; Peter Fronk, 1827-8; Philip N. Rampy, 1831-2; J. N. Whitlock, 1832-6; James G. Berry, 1836-8; J. N. Whitlock, 1838-42; James Hopkins, 1842-44; John N. Whitlock, 1844-6; Richard Ellis, 1846-8; James Medford, 1848; R. R. Nichols, 1849-50; Marshall Dulaney, 1850-8; Anderson Headrick, 1858-61; J. E. Bridges, 1861-2; John D. Jack, 1862-3; Parham Thaxton, 1863-6; Thomas Wright, 1866-8; Henry Nash, 1868-76; Anderson Headrick, 1876-80; George W. Thompson, 1880, and present coroner.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Among those who have filled the office of county surveyor of Greene, have been the following named gentlemen: Robert Avery, who was the first; William Scott, Samuel Smith, Job Collins, Jay M. Hurd, C. C. Dodge, William S. Ellis, Samuel Heaton, Henry Bonfoy, L. M. Dyer and J. C. White.

CHAPTER XI.

THE BAR OF GREENE COUNTY.

Perhaps there is no part of this history of more general interest than the record of the bar of the county. It is well

known that the peace, prosperity and well being of every community depends upon the wise interpretation of the

laws, as well as upon their judicious framing, and therefor the records of the various parties, who have at various times, made up the bar, will be no unimportant part of the county record. Upon a few principles of natural justice is erected the whole superstructure of civil laws, tending to meet the desires and relieve the wants of all alike. It has been said, that "The business of the lawyer is not to make the laws, but to apply them to the daily affairs of men." But the interests of men are of so diverse a nature, and so intermingled and complex, that the problem presented to both lawyer and judge often seems to need the judgment of an oracle. Change is everywhere the order of the day. The relations of life are changing with each revolution of the earth, and the law, that yesterday met the wishes of the people, will no longer suit the necessities of to-day. New and more satisfactory laws must be enacted to keep pace with the unprecedented stride taken in science, art and mechanics. The exigencies of law are those of to-day, and a lawyer is essentially a man of the present, and must meet the issues of the hour. His capital is his ability, and when he lies down and divests himself of mortal clay, the characteristics that distinguish him above his fellow men, are lost to his successors, to whom he could not bequeath them.

In 1878, in an address to the Illinois State Bar Association, Anthony Thornton, the venerable president of the society, thus speaks of the lawyer:

"In the American State, the great and good lawyer must always be prominent, for he is one of the forces that move and control society. Public confidence

has generally been reposed in the legal profession. It has ever been the defender of popular rights, the champion of freedom regulated by law, the firm support of good government. In the times of danger it has stood like a rock and breasted the mad passions of the hour, and finally resisted tumult and faction. No political preferment, no mere place, can add to the power or increase the honor which belongs to the pure and educated lawyer. The fame of Mansfield, and Marshall and Story can never die. Time's iron feet can print no ruin trace upon their character. Their learning and luminous exposition of our jurisprudence will always light our pathway. It is our duty to preserve the prestige of the profession. The past, at least, secure; the present and future summon us to action. With the progress of society, and the increase of population, wealth and trade, varied interests arise and novel questions requiring more thought confront us. A disregard for the law has been developed, crime meets us unabashed, and corruption stands unmasked in the high places of the land. It is no fancy picture that the law has, to some extent, lost its authority, and it is only the shade of that which was great. Hence new duties are imposed and firmer courage is required. * * *

"The exaltation is a duty enjoined upon us. It is a debt that only death can discharge. Lord Bacon has said: Every man is a debtor to his profession; from the which, as men of force do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty, to endeavor themselves, by ways of amends, to be a help and ornament thereto. Every

lawyer is a debtor to his profession. If worthy, it gives him an honorable character and position. The lawyer should prize and love his profession. He should value its past renown and cherish the memory of great men, whose gigantic shadows walk by us still. He should love it for the intrinsic worth and innate truth of the fundamental truths which adorn it."

The bar of Greene county has numbered among its members some who have been an honor, not only to the county, but to the profession and the state as well. So far as material was accessible, sketches are given of each attorney who has practiced at the bar of the county, being residents thereof. Not one has been omitted with intention; and of some, more would have been gladly written were the proper data at hand from which to do so. The peculiarities and personalities which form so interesting and pleasant a part of local history, and particularly of the lives of the members of the bar, are in some measure lacking, more from the nature of the case than from a lack of interest or labor. Unlike the fair plaintiff in the famous *Bardell vs. Pickwick*, we have no painstaking "sergeant to relate the facts and circumstances of the case."

One of the first attorneys, if not the very first, to settle in Greene county, was Alfred W. Caverly, who located in Carrollton as early as 1822. He practiced law there for many years, and was quite a prominent figure in the political world. He is noticed under the head of members of the general assembly, in the chapter on National, State and County representation.

James Turney, at one time attorney

general of this state, was a member of the bar of Carrollton, coming here about 1828. He is spoken of more fully in the chapter on representation.

David M. Woodson, for so many years the circuit judge of this judicial circuit, was also numbered among the brighter lights of the Greene county bar. A full biographical sketch of this eminent jurist is given in connection with the courts of the county.

James Pursley, one of the legal fraternity of Greene county, came to Carrollton about the year 1850. He was quite a politician, and was elected to represent the county in the 19th general assembly, which he did to the satisfaction of his friends. He afterward removed to Memphis, Tenn., where he died.

J. M. Woodson, a son of Judge D. M. Woodson, practiced law in Carrollton for some years. He is now a resident of St. Louis, Mo.

Charles D. Hodges, ex-member of congress, county judge, etc., was for many years a practicing attorney at Carrollton, where he died in 1884. A full sketch of him is given elsewhere.

James W. English was born in Mason county, Virginia, March 11, 1829. His father, Nathaniel English, was a prominent physician, who married Hannah Worth. James was but eight years old when his parents moved from West Virginia to St. Louis, from which point they made their way to Jacksonville, Morgan county, Ill., in 1836. In 1844 Mr. English entered upon a classical course of study at the Illinois College, graduating with honor in 1848. He now took up the study of law in the office of Richard Yates, afterward gov-

ernor of Illinois, and William Brown. In 1850 he was admitted to practice as an attorney in the state of Illinois, and in 1860, in the Federal courts and the supreme court of the United States in 1873. For five years the young but able attorney struggled for a foothold among such legal lights as Murray, McConnell and others. In 1856 he came to Carrollton, where his ability was soon recognized and the following year he was elected to fill the responsible position of state's attorney. He served in this capacity in an able manner until 1860, entering upon his law studies with renewed zeal. In 1871 he moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, remaining a number of years. On being apprised of the mortal illness of his old friend and colleague, Judge Woodson, of Carrollton, and at the solicitation of his many friends in this enterprising town, he decided to return here. He practiced here for a period of twenty years, and his course was marked by no ordinary ability. Mr. English married Eliza Stryker, a daughter of Henry Stryker, formerly a merchant of Jacksonville, Oct. 6, 1852. Mr. English is now a resident of Jacksonville, Morgan county, Ill.

Benjamin Mason, an attorney, came to Carrollton about 1858, and remained in practice until cut off by the hand of death in 1866, or 1867.

Albert G. Burr came to Carrollton from Scott county, in 1868, and opened an office for the practice of law. He represented this district on the floor of the 40th and 41st congresses, and a sketch of him occurs in that connection.

Asa Potter, now of Brighton, Macoupin county, practiced here in Carrollton, for several years.

Giles H. Turner practiced law at the bar of Greene county, and was a resident of Carrollton for several years. He is now a resident of Des Moines, Ia., where he enjoys a large practice.

Josiah Lamburn was a very bright and shining light of the legal fraternity of Greene county, but like many another man, he took to drink, and died of delirium tremens.

John J. Fitzsimons, a young lawyer of much promise, died in Carrollton, in 1874, while holding the office of state's attorney. He had not been in practice long, but gave evidence of rare ability and judgment.

John J. Fitzsimons, deceased, was born in county Meath, Ireland, on the 1st day of Nov., 1843, his parents being Robert and Mary (Toney) Fitzsimons. His mother died before he had reached the age of 2 years, and when John J. was in his 12th year, he came to America, whither his father had preceded him some 10 years. He was transferred from school at Cork to the St. Louis University, and remained in attendance at that institution until he graduated, at the age of 18 years. The civil war had then come on, and he went into the Confederate service as a clerk in the quartermaster's department. He remained in the service about one year, when he was taken sick, and brought home. He was employed in a clerical capacity for a time in one of the Federal army stations, at St. Louis, but, his father being a sculptor, he went into the marble business at Belleville. From there he came to Carrollton, where he was also employed for a time in the marble business. This, however, did not agree with him, and he commenced

the study of law, and soon after gave up the marble business for the legal profession. He studied with Benj. Mason, and was admitted to the bar Nov. 4, 1864, at Carrollton. He continued the practice of his profession in this city until the time of his death. In June, 1872, he was appointed by the governor to the office of state's attorney, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Brown. At the election in November following, he was elected to the office by the people of the county, on the democratic ticket, and was holding that position at the time of his death. He was married on June 16, 1874, to Mary Walker, a native of Christian county, Ky., and daughter of Joseph and Delia (Coffman) Walker. Her father died in Carrollton, in 1871, on the 6th day of August. Mr. Fitzsimons died on the 16th day of June, 1874. He was a leading member of the bar, and was rapidly rising in his profession.

Edward P. Gilson came to Carrollton, enrolling himself among the legal fraternity, in 1878, and remained several years. He was a native of Macoupin county, Ill., born in 1853. His father was a grain merchant at Brighton, where Edward passed his early years. He graduated from Blackburn University, in 1875, and going to Chicago studied law in the office of Lyman Trumbull. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, and came to Carrollton soon after.

In 1878, a law firm under the name of Root & Gardner opened an office in Carrollton and practiced for some little time. H. T. Root was a native of Michigan, born Nov. 5, 1853. When he was still young his parents removed to

New York state, but when 14 years of age the subject of this sketch came to Illinois. He took a preparatory course of study at Shurtleff College, but entered Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1872, graduating therefrom two years later. He then became a student at the Columbia Law Institute from which he graduated. J. C. F. Gardner was a native of Nantucket, Mass., and also a graduate of Columbia Law Institute.

S. G. Lewis came to Carrollton about the year 1880, and commenced the practice of law. He removed from here to Taylorsville, Christian county, where he now lives.

Edward D. Baker, afterward member of congress from this state, U. S. senator from Oregon, and colonel of the 1st Cal. or 71st Penn. Reg. in the late war, and who fell upon the field of battle, at Ball's Bluff, in 1861, was long connected with the bar of this county, having been almost raised in Carrollton.

R. L. Doyle was also one of the legal fraternity of Greene county.

Among the lawyers who have practiced at the bar in this county, was F. E. Huddle. He was born at Tiffin, Seneca county, O., March 6, 1856. He was the son of Benj. Huddle, a carpenter and joiner by occupation, and Rachel Kagy. When four years old, his parents moved to Marion county, Ill., where a purchase of land was made. On the old homestead young Huddle remained until he had attained his 16th year, when he received full permission from his father to go out into the world. On leaving the parental roof, he had \$50 in money. Proceeding to Tiffin, O., he entered the Heidelberg College, where he worked for his board and tuition, re-

maining one year. In the meantime he received the news of a serious accident that had befallen his father, and he returned home, where he obtained a position as clerk in a dry goods store. Afterward, becoming a school teacher, he took up the practice of law, the dream of the farmer boy being to become a successful lawyer, and he accordingly applied himself with diligence. June 8, 1877, at the June term of the supreme court, he was admitted to the bar at Mt. Vernon, Ill. Locating at White Hall in July, he entered upon a very successful practice, when but 22 years of age. Mr. Huddle married Ida B. Lester, of Marion county; one child—Edwin B. He is, at this writing, engaged in running the *Bloomington Through Mail*, a literary magazine, of no small merit.

LAWYERS OF THE PRESENT.

Among the prominent attorneys of Greene county, of the present day, there are the following gentlemen: H. C. Withers, J. R. Ward, John G. Henderson, S. F. Corrington, H. H. Montgomery, E. A. Doolittle, Leander R. Lakin, in Carrollton; W. M. Ward, in Greenfield; M. Meyerstein, and T. R. Henshaw, in White Hall, and Patterson & Starkey, D. F. King and Duncan C. Melver, in Roodhouse.

James R. Ward, one of the most able and leading attorneys of this congressional district, is a son of McKinley and Eliza A. (Jones) Ward. He was born on a farm in Madison county, Ill., May 7, 1852, where he grew to manhood, laboring upon the farm, and received his early education. In 1867 and 1868 he attended the Lincoln University, and later at Jacksonville, where

in June, 1873, he graduated from the Illinois College at that place. He then proceeded to Columbia, Missouri, and began a course of law studies under Philemon Bliss, who at one time was chief justice of the supreme court of that state. He was admitted to the bar in the state of Illinois at Mt. Vernon, in June, 1874, and was licensed to practice by the supreme court of Missouri, at St. Louis, June 21, of the same year. On September 23, following, he located at Carrollton and here first began the practice of his profession. In November, 1876 he was elected state's attorney for Greene county, by a greater vote and majority than was cast in the county for the president, Samuel J. Tilden. His business now increased so rapidly in civil cases that at the expiration of his term as state's attorney he declined to be a candidate for re-election and supported D. F. King for that position, the latter having been a law student of Mr. Ward's. During this term of office, however, he established the reputation of being an able and successful prosecutor of criminals, rarely losing a case, and since that time he has been retained to defend nearly all of the important cases of that character in this county. He has been engaged as counsel in the most important civil cases arising since he began the practice of his profession. His earnest and faithful efforts for his clients, his careful and adroit management of a case, his knowledge of men which he utilizes in the selection of juries, have in civil and criminal cases secured victories for his clients. Possessing a thorough knowledge of the law, a retentive memory and uniformly giving to every case, regardless

of the amount involved, or the wealth or poverty of his client, a thorough and exhaustive examination and preparation, have characterized his eminent success as a lawyer and given him the appellation of "the poor man's lawyer friend."

John G. Henderson, a prominent attorney of Carrollton, was born near White Hall, Greene county, Ill., Sept. 22, 1837. His father, John P. Henderson, was a native of Kentucky, and a son of Rev. John Henderson, one of pioneer Christian preachers, of Greene county. His mother, Susan (Green) Henderson, was a native of Ohio. John G. spent his early life on the farm. He was educated at Jacksonville, Ill., and subsequently taught school during which time he also studied law. He afterwards read law with John L. McConnell, of Jacksonville, and on the 10th of Aug., 1858, though not yet 21 years of age, was admitted to the bar at Jacksonville, to practice in Illinois. He subsequently practiced law, and also taught school, in Morgan county, until 1861, when he opened a law office at Griggsville, Pike county, and entered upon the duties of the legal profession in earnest. But he afterwards engaged at teaching for a while, his last term being taught in 1863, at Naples, Scott county, where he practiced law until 1866. He then located at Winchester, and in 1877 was elected county judge of Scott county, serving in that capacity five years. Since that time he has given his entire attention to the legal profession, practicing in both Scott and Greene counties, and his practice increased so largely in Greene county, he decided to remove to Carrollton, which

he did in Feb., 1884, and his office and residence are now there, although he still practices in Scott county, during each term of court. He was married April 10, 1884, to Isabel Springer, nee Hanback. In 1878, at the St. Louis meeting of the American Association, of Science, Judge Henderson became a member, and for two years, was secretary of the anthropological sub-section of the association, and at the Boston meeting was elected a fellow of the association. He has written for that society several papers, mostly on the subject of anthropology, of which he has made a life study, and has accumulated a fine library of works on that particular subject. He is also said to possess the finest library in the Mississippi valley, of French and Spanish works on the early history of said valley. He has now, at the point of completion, a work on ancient names of the United States and British provinces, which has occupied much of his time for the past 20 years. Politically speaking, he is an active democrat, and has taken a prominent part in politics since he attained his majority. Judge Henderson is a member of the Illinois Natural History Society, and an honorary member of the St. Louis Historical Society. Several of his articles have been published by the Southwestern Society, under which institute he has done considerable scientific research.

Stephen F. Corrington came to Greene county in 1858, and located at Carrollton, where he has since resided, thus being one of the old settlers of the county. He immediately opened up a law office, and entered upon its duties. In 1859, he was elected county superintendent of

schools, and justice of the peace, both of which he held until 1869, his duties as justice, however, not expiring until 1873. In 1870, he was elected city clerk, and continued in that capacity, with the exception of one year, until 1883. In 1872 he was appointed master in chancery, which office he still continues to hold. In Oct., 1881, Mr. Corrington entered into the business of insurance (fire, tornado, and life), and real estate, in connection with W. H. Barnett, the style of the firm being Barnett & Corrington. In Oct., 1883, Barnett sold his interest in the business to C. H. King, the firm then being Corrington & King. In Aug., 1884, S. F. Corrington bought out the interest of Mr. King, and gave it to his son, Frank, The firm then being Corrington & Son. This firm is probably doing quite as extensive a business as any other concern of the kind in the county. Mr. Corrington was born in Millersburg, Bourbon county, Ky., Feb. 1, 1830, his parents being Rev. Elijah and Ailsie (Gray) Corrington, the former of English, and the latter of Irish, descent, but the health of Mr. Corrington being poor, they returned to Kentucky, the mother carrying her son on horseback to their native home. In 1833, the family again came to Illinois, coming first to Greene county, where Rev. E. Corrington entered and bought quite an extensive tract of land, and then settled in Jacksonville, Morgan county, going into business at that place. He continued in business there for a little over a year, when he joined the Illinois conference of the M. E. church, and was assigned to various charges in Morgan and other counties. He afterward removed to

Carrollton, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1863. His wife preceeded him in Dec., 1862. Stephen F., the subject of this sketch, received his early education in a private school in Jacksonville, and in 1848, he entered McKendree college, at Lebanon, Ill., where, on account of his previous preparation, he was enabled to graduate three years later. He then taught school about six months, in connection with his sister, now the wife of Hon. Thos. B. Redding, a prominent lawyer and scientist of Newcastle, Ind. He then began the study of law with Judge William Brown, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He afterward entered into partnership with William String, which continued about a year. While in Jacksonville, he was also engaged in the mereantile business about one year, but this proving unsatisfactory, he disposed of his interest in the business to his partner. While there he was nominated for county judge, but withdrew, and was nominated and ran for county clerk, but as he was a young man, and opposed by an old and popular candidate, he was defeated by a small vote. He was married in Jacksonville, in 1856, to Susan F. Bell, a daughter of Jeremiah Bell, now of Jersey county. They are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living—Rosa, wife of W. A. Albright; Ailsie, wife of T. P. Clemmons, both living in Carrollton; Annie L., died at the age of 15, in Dec., 1876; S. Emma, by profession a stenographer, and assisting her father in his office; Frank F., the active member of the firm of Corrington & Son, insurance and real estate agents, located at Carrollton, Ill.; Eliza E., William J., Mabel R., and

Stephen N. Mr. Corrington is a member of the I. O. O. F. society, having been honored as a representative to the grand lodge for the past 10 years, and is now representing his encampment for the seventh term. He is also a member of the M. E. church, having been a trustee of the same for many years. In politics, he affiliates with the democratic party. He has always, without exception, voted the democratic ticket, and is considered by his party a thoroughbred, iron-clad, unflinching democrat of the old school.

H. H. Montgomery, A. M., has been a resident of this county since 1875. He was born in Scottville, Macoupin county, Ill., and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Sharp) Montgomery, the former a native of West Virginia, and the latter of East Tennessee. They settled in Macoupin county in 1840, and at present are residents of Carlinville. The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm, attaining his education at the university at Galesburg, and in the Blackburn University at Carlinville, graduating from the latter institution of learning in June, 1873, and three years later the university conferred upon him the degree of master of arts. In 1874-5 he had charge of the schools at Brighton, and the following six years of the Greenfield schools. In 1880 he was also appointed county superintendent of schools, but at the expiration of six months resigned this office to accept the editorial management of the *Carrollton Gazette*; although his political friends afterward placed his name before the state convention for nomination of superintendent, and out of eight contesting candidates he was second

only to the one who was successful, viz: Prof. Raab, the present incumbent. He continued editorial duty on the *Gazette* for two years, since which time he has been in the law office of H. C. Withers. On Thanksgiving day, 1880, he united his destinies with Minnie, a daughter of G. T. W. Sheffield, of Greenfield, the result of which was the birth of one son—Kenyon. Mr. Montgomery takes an active part in whatever pertains to the advancement of education, and in politics is a strong adherent to the principles of the democratic party. He is also a Knight Templar, and at present, High Priest of Carrollton chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

Duncan C. McIver was born near Murrayville, Morgan county, Ill., Aug. 12, 1831, being a son of William and Matilda (Cain) McIver, natives of North Carolina. When Duncan C. was an infant his parents removed to Tennessee, and eight years later returned to Illinois, and located in Jacksonville. Two years later they removed to McDonough county, and lived near Macomb until Duncan C. attained his 14th year. While there he was a schoolmate of Congressman Neece. His parents then removed to a point near Carlinville, Macoupin county, where they resided some four years, then going to Montgomery county, where Duncan C. attained his majority. At the age of 18 years, Duncan began teaching school, which profession he followed steadily some five years. Sept. 17, 1854, he was united in marriage, near Hillsboro, Montgomery county, with Mary A. Tennis, a daughter of William and Nancy (Raleigh) Tennis. By this union they have been blessed with seven

children, five of whom are now living—Frances Alice, Charles E., William T., Minnie M. and John A. From the time of his marriage until the breaking out of the war, Mr. Melver made his home in Montgomery county, where he was elected county surveyor in 1857, holding the same for four years, having been re-elected at the expiration of his first term. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. F., 122d Ill. Inf., as a private, and six months later was promoted from the ranks to second lieutenant. While serving with a small detachment of his company, at Trenton Tenn., he was captured, with his command, by Forrest's forces. Two days after they were paroled, and remained in parole camp, Benton Barracks, at St. Louis, until Sept. 1863, when they were exchanged, and returned to their command at Salisbury, Tenn. At that point, the captain of his company having been placed under arrest, and the first lieutenant having been detailed as division quartermaster, Mr. Melver was then left in command of the company, which he continued up to the 20th of March, 1864, when he was detailed by order of the secretary of war as assistant commissary of musters of the western district of Kentucky, and was placed on the staff of Gen. Hugh T. Reed, and at different times was on the staff of Gens. Brayman, Prince, Payne and Meredith, serving in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. At the close of the war he settled with his family at Nilwood, Ill., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits for two years. During that time, and previous thereto, he had been studying law, and, in 1868, was ad-

mitted to the bar by the supreme court. He then began the practice of his profession, which he followed until 1877. In 1875 he came to Roodhouse, and two years later, embarked in the newspaper field, which he continued until some two years ago, since which time he has been practicing law. In 1876, he was the nominee of the republicans for the position of county attorney, his opponent being J. R. Ward, who was elected, his party being largely in the majority, but Mr. Melver ran ahead of his ticket. Mr. Melver is a member of the Girard, Macoupin county, lodge of I. O. O. F.,; also of the Jacob Fry Post No. 193, G. A. R. He was also a member of the K. of P. lodge at the time of the surrender of its charter, and was chancellor commander at that time. Mrs. Melver is a member of the M. E. church, as are also her two daughters.

Mark Meyerstein, one of the members of the bar of White Hall, was born at Murawano Goshlin, province of Posen, Prussia, on the 27th day of October, 1836. His parents were William and Shenetta (Leshinsky) Meyerstein, both natives of Poland. They both died in their native country, about 1883. Mark was educated in the gymnasium at Posen, finishing at the "Real Schule," in Meseritz, where he graduated in 1853. In the spring of 1854 he came to the United States, and after spending a short time in New York, he went to Kentucky, where he engaged at Simpsonville as a salesman. In 1855, he went to St. Louis, in the same business, remaining there until 1860. He then went to Scottsville, Macoupin county, Ill., and engaged in the mercantile business for himself. In the month of Sep-

tember, 1863, he removed to White Hall, and engaged here in the mercantile business. This he continued until the spring of 1865, when he removed to Carrollton. From there he went to St. Louis, in January, 1866, and engaged in the wholesale clothing trade. After one year in that business, he returned to White Hall and engaged in the retail dry goods trade, which he continued two years. In his store he studied law, having determined to devote his life to the legal profession and devoted his attention to his studies with such assiduity that he was admitted to the bar in fall of 1867, while yet selling goods. He opened an office in 1869 and has since continued the practice of law. In this profession he has made for himself a reputation second to none in this part of the state. On the 17th day of May, 1861, he was married to Mary Hettick, a daughter of Perry and Sarah (Armstrong) Hettick,, natives of Ohio and Tennessee, respectively. Mr. Hettick was an extensive farmer near Scottville. He died in 1883. By this marriage there are four children—Sarah S., William, Yetta, and Mark. Mr. Meyerstein is a member of Carrollton lodge No. 50, A., F. & A. M. In his profession he holds an enviable position and enjoys an excellent reputation.

D. F. King, the present state's attorney, residing in Roodhouse, is a native of Texas, born Jan. 9, 1853. He was the third child of a family of seven children of Alexander and Mary (Wagoner) King, of whom mention is made in the Representative chapter. David was educated in Blackburn University, at Carlinville, Ill., after which he taught school and read law under M. Meyer-

stein, of White Hall, and then taught school and studied law at home until 1876, when he removed to Texas, and was there admitted to the bar during the same year. He remained in Texas less than one year, returning to Greene county, where he was admitted to the bar in 1879. In 1877, he was elected county superintendent of schools, which office he held until Dec., 1880, when he resigned. In the fall of the same year he was elected state's attorney for the county, which office he still retains, having been re-elected in 1884. In Sept., 1874, he was married to Nancy, a daughter of Jesse Morrow. She was born in Greene county. By this union there are four boys—Jesse A., John B., Oliver and Frank. Mrs. King is a member of the Campbellite church. Mr. King is a member of the Roodhouse lodge, No. 681, I. O. O. F., and of the Worcester lodge, No. 113, K. of P. He has represented the Odd Fellows lodge in the grand lodge of the state one term, and has been a member of several democratic state conventions, and of all the county conventions since 1876.

James L. Patterson, of the law firm of Patterson & Starkey, Roodhouse, is a native of St. Louis county, Mo., was born Aug. 29, 1846, being a son of Lemuel J. and Ann E. (Hume) Patterson, both natives of Missouri. Lemuel J. came to Illinois in 1844, and settled at Schutz's Mill, Greene county. For many years he was engaged in the merchandise business, and was one of the representative men of the county, having served the people in the capacity of sheriff four years, and justice of the peace several terms, in each of which positions he gave entire satisfaction to

his constituents. He is now a resident of the city of Roodhouse, and is much respected by his neighbors and friends. James L. Patterson, the subject of this sketch, received his preliminary education in the district schools of this county, and later attended the Winchester High School. In his 18th year he began reading law, under Judge Hodges, at Carrollton, and five years later, in 1870, was admitted to the bar. He had previously taught school for nine years, was deputy assessor for the same length of time, and township treasurer for five years, in T. 12, R. 13, now Patterson township, named so in honor of his father. In Oct., 1877, he came to the city of Roodhouse, and engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, in which he has been eminently successful, now being rated as one of the most successful attorneys in this part of the state. Mr. Patterson has been attorney for the C. & A. R. R. for the past eight years, and has a very extensive railroad practice, in addition to his general. The firm of which he is the head, was established Feb. 3, 1882, and has ever since practiced in the various courts of Illinois and Missouri, their practice being second to no other firm in this part of the state. In March, 1868, James L. Patterson and Mary E. Wilmington were united in marriage. She is a native of St. Louis county, Mo., and a daughter of Edwin Wilmington, a native of England. By their union, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have been blessed with two children—Buell and Harry. Mrs. Patterson is a member of the M. E. church, and Mr. Patterson the Baptist, having united with that organization in 1867. He is also a member of White

Hall lodge No. 80, A. F. & A. M., of White Hall lodge, I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., and K. of P., in two of which he has held most of the offices, at different times. He has been superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school ever since the organization of that society in Roodhouse, and under his efficient management, the school has flourished, now having large classes and a fine orchestra. Mr. Patterson was president of the town board at the time of the organization of Roodhouse as a city, and for five years has been clerk of the district board of education. In politics he is a democrat, and has been chosen as a delegate to every congressional convention held in the 12th district, and has at various times acted as chairman of the same. Since coming to Roodhouse, Mr. Patterson has done much toward the improvement of the city, being associated with Mr. Roodhouse in the erection of many of the best buildings in the city. They laid out the public square, and did much toward bringing trade to the city. Truly, it may be said that he is a representative man.

W. M. Ward, a practicing attorney at Greenfield, is a son of Jesse and Mary Ward, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. The father of W. M. was a farmer by occupation and was among the first settlers of Jersey county. W. M. was born Dec. 24, 1838, and attended the common schools until he was 18 years of age. He then took a trip to the Rocky mountains, where he spent eight years in various occupations. He was first engaged in mining, then was in the attorney-general's office, and was out on an expedition after the Red men and followed

them into their mountain fastnesses, and had some practical experience in Indian fighting. During his stay in the west he had a varied and checkered experience. In the winter of 1867, he returned to Brighton, and soon after entered the office of Asa Potter and engaged in the study of law, in which he continued about three years. On July 26, 1870, he was united in marriage with Louisa Prosser. By this union they have had three children, of whom two are now living—Louisa M. and Jessie W. He left the office of Asa Potter in

1872, and went into the employ of the R. & R. I. R. R. Co., as a machinist, where he remained one year. He then moved his family to Greene county and engaged in the milling business, which he followed until 1875, at which time he sold out his interest and located at Greenfield. On May 10, 1875, he received an appointment as postmaster, and June 5, got his commission. In 1876, he received the appointment of notary public, was admitted to the bar in Jan., 1877, and has since been engaged in the practice of law.

CHAPTER XII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF GREENE COUNTY.

From time immemorial the medical profession has been held in highest repute by all men, civilized or barbarous. Whether he is the learned disciple of Galen or Hippocrates, who has made a professional study of the healing art in all its branches, or the medicine man of the untutored savages, who, from the experience gathered from years of observation, uses the healing properties of the herbs and roots about him, honor awaits him on every hand, while the power of life and death, so far as it can be commanded by finite man, is placed in his keeping. The weary, suffering patient, lying upon his bed of pain, and the no less weary, anxious watcher, await the coming of the doctor with eagerness, and upon his arrival note every movement and expression, seek-

ing for the ray of sustaining hope. The medical fraternity of Greene county, have, with but very few exceptions, been an honor to this honorable profession. Ever ready to respond to the call of duty, they have defied the cold of winter's chilling breath, the summer's heat, or rain and darkness of all times. They have been compelled to thread the mazes of the primeval forests, or to cross the trackless prairie, facing the fierce snow storm from the north, at risk of life or limb, often with no hope of fee or reward, but only the consciousness of having performed a good action, in listening to the cry of anguish of those in distress. All this has been done by the physicians of Greene county, without complaint. If the good deeds done by these noble,

self-sacrificing members of the profession are not now remembered by those whom they have rescued from pain and suffering, the time is coming when they will be. When the names of the pioneer doctors are called to mind, it is hoped that the hearts of the old settlers will be touched, and none fail to respond, "May God bless them."

The pioneer physician in the county of Greene is believed to have been Dr. Potts, who lived about one and a half miles west of Carrollton. He came here about 1821. In about 1823 or 24, he removed to near the site of White Hall, where he died.

Dr. Joseph Piggott came to what is now Greene county in 1818, and was consequently one of the first settlers. He first settled near what is now called Old Kane, where he bought and improved a farm. In 1831, he removed to a place called Eminence, a small village in Elsah township, Jersey county, on the Mississippi river, which was so named from the fact that it was situated on one of the highest bluffs in the Mississippi valley. He here built and ran a hand ferry, which plied between Eminence and Portage des Sioux, on the Missouri side, continuing in that business some three years, when his wife died, leaving him with a family of five small children, when he became dissatisfied and went to farming near by, and also opened a small store of general merchandise. He remained here about two years, when he removed to Gillham's Mound, in Mississippi township, where he followed farming and the practice of medicine, as he had been a practicing physician since 1830, a fact that

should have been previously mentioned. He lived there until his death, which occurred Oct. 17, 1850.

Dr. Throckmorton came to the county of Greene in 1823, and shortly afterward located in the village of Carrollton where he soon had an extensive practice. At a later date he moved to Texas, of which state his son was the governor.

Among some of the physicians who have practiced in Carrollton in the past, not mentioned as yet, have been the following disciples of Galen: Drs. Pegram, Dulaney, DePew, Sharon, Johnson, Lashure, Coward, Bostwick, Gladwell, Hardtner, Thompson, Lindsey and Kingsley.

Dr. DePew was here but a short time, dying while a resident of Carrollton, at an early age, in the full promise of manhood.

Dr. Johnson, also an allopathic physician, remained here but a few years, removing from here to northern Michigan.

Dr. Lashure resided in Carrollton about two years, but his health not being very robust, he emigrated to Los Angeles, Cal., where he now lives.

Dr. J. Coward, was an Englishman by birth and education, who lived near the town of Carrollton for several years. He was quite successful in his practice. He afterward removed to Deseret or Salt Lake City, where he died about 1855 or 1856.

Dr. Thompson, was the first physician of the homeopathic school to locate in Carrollton. He did not make this his home for very long.

Dr. Bowman, now of White Hall, also practiced in the town of Carrollton.

Dr. John Hardtner, was a follower of what is called the eclectic school. He located here, where he practiced for a time, when he turned dentist. He invested his money in land, which, by the rise in value, made him wealthy. He removed to Springfield, where he now resides.

Dr. O. B. Heaton was a native of Vermont, and came to Carrollton about the year 1830. He remained in practice here for a number of years. He removed to Virden, Macoupin county, in, about 1850, and from there to Chicago, and died wealthy.

Dr. Chester Gaylord was quite a well known physician in Carrollton, and in the surrounding country. He remained here in practice for many years, and died at Cincinnati, O., whither he had gone on the 4th of June, 1847, at the advanced age of 75. He was a strong believer in the temperance movement, and a prominent member of the S. of T. order in the town.

Dr. Jesse Chorn, a talented physician, settled at Carrollton, in 1830, where he practiced his profession for many years. He was formerly a resident of Clark county, Ky., and an excellent doctor.

Dr. M. F. Kelly, long a resident physician of Woodville, was a native of Washington county, Va., born in 1814. He studied medicine with Dr. Snead in Virginia, but subsequently attended lectures at Transylvania University, Ky. He then came to Carrollton, where he practiced medicine about a year, in the mean time being united in marriage with Jane E. Vigus. He removed to Madison county, but after a two years residence there returned to Greene county, locating at Woodville, where he

lived for many years. He afterward moved to Roodhouse, but is now a resident of Kansas.

Among the practicing physicians of Greene county was Dr. Buel Culver. He was born in this county in 1831, and was reared in White Hall, where he received his early schooling. He attended the Rush Medical College, at Chicago, and commenced the practice of medicine at Kane. He then removed to White Hall. After a time he quit the practice of medicine, and entered that of merchandise, and later moved to Humbolt, Kan., where he is now practicing.

The pioneer physician of Greenfield was Dr. Martin A. Cooper, who made his appearance in that town in the winter of 1835-6. He was then a young, unmarried man, who came here from Tennessee. He received sufficient encouragement to stay, so built him a cabin 12x14, and returning to Tennessee, was married, and returned and installed his bride in the mansion prepared for her. He was an able practitioner, well read, but a poor business manager, and as a financier, a decided failure. Much of his large practice was done gratuitously, much of it charged, and no attempt made to collect it. His rides took him to Rockbridge, Witt's Mill, Hickory Grove, Athensville, Fayette, Scottsville and Rivesville, an extent of country of great magnitude. Kind in his disposition, and amiable to a fault, he had many friends. He enjoyed a monopoly of the medical practice at this point, scarcely disturbed by the successive advent of Drs. Metcalf, Mayfield and Rice, who came here, staid a short time, gave it up, and left for other climes, until 1850.

Dr. James B. Samuel came to Carrollton early in Feb., 1848, and commenced the practice of medicine. He was a native of Caroline county, Va., born June 2, 1798. He removed, when about 20 years old, with his parents, Richard and Margaret Samuel, to Cynthiana, Ky., where, in Dec., 1823, he was united in marriage with Agnes Pickett. In 1826, he began the practice of medicine, and in 1831 removed to Meredosia, Ill., and in 1828, to Carrollton. In the meantime his father had died, in 1831, of cholera, and his mother came with him to Carrollton, where she died in 1857. His wife had also died prior to his coming here, in 1837, and June 4, 1839, he was united in marriage with Lucy Ann Clark, of Carrollton, who survived him. Dr. Samuel was a most excellent, as well as popular physician; was a member of the Masonic order for 53 years, and a charter member of Fletcher lodge, of Carrollton, and for many years the master of the same.

Among the physicians of the past, who have proved eminent, Dr. Cyrus Davis must not be forgotten. A full biographical sketch of him is given in this work, in the chapter entitled, "National, State and County Representation."

James M. Davis, M. D., a son of Dr. Cyrus A. and Anna R. (Montague) Davis, was born in Boyle county, Ky., Oct. 7, 1828. He was in his fourth year when his parents settled in Greene county, Ill., at which time Carrollton was a village composed of a few rough stores and dwellings. Here James received the rudiments of education, and when only 17 years of age enlisted in Co. H, 2d Reg., of Ky. Inf., and served

in the Mexican war until honorably discharged on account of general disability. Returning home he commenced the study of medicine, with his father as preceptor. At the end of one year of unremitting study, he proceeded to St. Louis and attended the medical department of the Missouri State University, from which he graduated in March, 1852. He at once entered upon the duties of his profession, and until his death was the medical advisor for a large number of people of Carrollton and surrounding country. In 1857, Dr. Davis was united in marriage with Sarah A. Vedder, a daughter of F. P. Vedder. By this union five children were born—Francis A., Edgar L., Nettie, Belle and Nelia. Dr. Davis was a republican in politics, and at one time was that party's candidate for state senator, but was defeated, as was the remainder of the ticket. He held numerous responsible positions in local matters, and at the time of his death was one of the trustees of the blind asylum, at Jacksonville. He was a kind father and a public spirited citizen. His death took place June 8, 1885. The funeral services were conducted by the Masonic fraternity, of which the deceased was an honored member. He was also a member of the K. of H.

Dr. Ledbrook located in the town of Greenfield, in 1850, and remained there for many years, in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Finch came to Greenfield in 1852, and practiced medicine in that town and vicinity for many years, being very successful.

Dr. Augustus Knapp located in Kane in 1836 or 37, and remained there until

1845. He was a regular practitioner of the old school, and was quite successful. He removed to Jerseyville, and became quite prominent.

Among the honored physicians of the county, perhaps there were none better known than Dr. Luther Cory, of Kane. He was a native of New Jersey, born Feb. 18, 1789. When he was but a few months old his parents moved to Addison county, Vt., where they spent the balance of their lives. The doctor was reared there among the rugged hills of this his adopted home, receiving his literary education at the Castleton Academy, Vermont. When about 21 years of age he commenced the study of medicine, and attended lectures at Castleton, securing a diploma. He commenced the practice of medicine at Bridgeport, Vt., in 1813. Sept. 3, 1815, he was married to Hannah Miner. He served two terms in the Vermont legislature. He practiced his profession at the above place over thirty years, when, in Oct., 1844, he came to Greene county, locating at Kane, carrying on a farm and practicing medicine. He died here July 20, 1850.

Dr. John C. Miller, one of the early physicians and surgeons of Carrollton, practiced in that town and vicinity for many years. About 1855 he removed to Cairo, this state, where he died at a ripe old age, March 4, 1870. He was much respected, a zealous christian and a member of the M. E. church.

Dr. Manning F. DeWitt came to White Hall in 1858, where he practiced medicine successfully until his sudden and untimely death, April 21, 1870. He was born in Sussex county, N. J., July 9, 1835. His parents subsequently re-

moved to Luzerne county, Penn., and afterward to South Eaton, Wyoming county, in the same state. It was at the latter place that the doctor received his early education. While yet in his teens, he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, as a student and graduated thence, with honor, in 1857. He commenced the practice of his profession in White Hall soon afterward, and during some twelve years built up a very large practice, and won a reputation second to none in this portion of the state at that time, not only as a doctor but also in surgical duties.

Dr. John I. Jones was born in one of the southern states, but grew to manhood in Kentucky. He was regularly educated for the medical profession, and practiced both in that state and Louisiana, prior to his coming here. He made his appearance at an early day. He married Bethunia Bostwick, daughter of Hon. Manoaah Bostwick, who represented this district in the senate of the 11th general assembly.

Dr. Lindsey H. English was a native of Greene county, having been born on a farm now owned by A. M. Cunningham, near the southeastern limits of the corporation of Carrollton. He was the son of Lindsey H. and Arabell (Turney) English, and his natal day was the 12th of March, 1854. When he was about 16 years old his father moved with the whole family to Springfield, where the doctor made his home until coming back. In 1870, he entered Shurtleff College, and followed his studies at that institution until 1877. He then entered the Louisville Medical College, from which he graduated with the highest honors, in a class of 100, in

1879. In August of the same year he was united in marriage with Alice Roberts. The young couple moved to Woodville, this county, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1883 he removed to Carrollton, where he died, Friday, June 26, 1885.

Dr. William O. Langdon came to Carrollton about 1878, and built up quite a practice. He was born in Kentucky, in 1848, but while a boy, his father, Dr. William S. Langdon, removed to Nashville, Tenn. The elder Langdon was in the Confederate service until the close of the war, when he removed to St. Louis. William O. graduated from the Missouri Medical College, in 1870, and shortly after established himself at Delhi, Jersey county. There he was married to Caroline Early, but in Dec., 1876, this estimable lady died, leaving two children—Sarah A. and Susan V. The doctor came to Carrollton, as above, but in 1881, left this part of the country.

Dr. A. C. McFall, another representative of the homœopathic school of medicine, came to Carrollton in 1876, and built up a fine practice, and gained many friends. He was a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, but moved with his parents to Wisconsin when he was about 10 years old. He grew to manhood in the "Badger State," going to the Plattville Academy to receive his education. He went from there to New York and became a graduate of Fowler & Wells' Phrenological Institute, and a successful lecturer on that subject, and accumulated some wealth. He then commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. George M. Guernsey, and subsequently attended lectures at Cleveland, Ohio and at Chicago. He

was a scholarly gentleman, well read in his profession, and quite successful withall. He remained here until about 1880 or 1881,

Dr. S. H. Culver was for many years connected with the medical fraternity of this county. He was a native of Rhode Island, born Sept. 26, 1803. He was married to Polly Madison in 1821, and shortly after removed to Rochester, New York, where he began the study of medicine under Dr. Smith. In 1823 he joined the Methodist church and was licensed to preach. In 1831 he came to Greene county, locating near White Hall, where he spent over half a century in his double capacity of minister and physician.

Dr. I. S. Hughes, practiced medicine at Kane. He was a native of this state, born in 1844. Began the study of medicine in 1860, in St. Louis, with Dr. J. D. Hodgen, but in 1862, he enlisted in Co. 1, 17th Ill. Inf., but served in the medical department. At the close of the war he completed his studies, graduating from the St. Louis Medical College in 1852, practicing in the meantime. He moved to Kane in 1872.

To be classed with the medical profession are the professors of obstetrics, known as mid-wives, some of whom have proved quite celebrated in the annals of Greene county.

Eliza Link, one of the earliest mid-wives in the county, came here about 1821, with her husband, Christian Link, who was a blacksmith. They settled, at first, about a mile and a half from Carrollton, but afterwards removed into town. Mrs. Link practiced over a large section of territory, and always rode horseback when on her errands of hu-

manity. She attended many of the wives of the old settlers and prominent people, and indeed the wives of the physicians themselves. Her daughter who married a man by the name of Hudson, and who lived on Apple creek, was a worthy disciple of her mother, and practiced the same profession for years. Mrs. Link died about the year 1854.

PHYSICIANS OF THE PRESENT.

Among the prominent physicians of Greene county who are now engaged in the healing of the people, are the following named gentlemen, sketches of the most of whom will follow:

Drs. Clinton Armstrong, George W. Ross, James T. Crow, J. F. Simpson, C. W. Clemmons, W. D. Turner, C. H. Rew, C. P. Clemmons and Eberle Wilson, of Carrollton; Peter Fenity, B. J. Hall, O. K. Reynold and W. L. Burnett, of Kane; E. K. Shirley, W. J. Redwine, A. Bowman, G. W. Burns and Chapman, Potts and Brewster, of White Hall; F. L. Lightfoot of Roodhouse; J. L. Rollins, Thomas Finch, Abram Tompkins, Frank A. Stubblefield, of Greenfield; E. Fenity, Adam E. Miller and J. N. Miller, of Rockbridge; J. B. Hayes, of Barrow; and J. E. Waters, of Athensville and L. H. Clampit, Thomas McEuen, C. M. Brown, B. B. Lang and C. E. Allen, of Roodhouse.

Dr. Clinton Armstrong, one of the oldest practicing physicians in the county, is a native of Rogersville, East Tenn., born March 10, 1823, his parents being Clinton and Lucy (Rogers) Armstrong. The Armstrong family originated in the north of Ireland, from where William Armstrong, Sr., the

great-grandfather of our subject, emigrated to America, and settled in Virginia, where William, the grandfather of our subject, was born in the year 1758. During the early settlement of Tennessee, William Armstrong, Jr., removed to that state, and was there married to Elizabeth Galbreith, and by this union there were eight children, of whom Clinton, the father of our subject, was the third son. He was born March 10, 1793, and on arriving at the age of manhood, he was united in marriage, in 1816, with Lucy Rogers, a native of Rogersville, Tenn., born in 1798, and a daughter of Joseph Rogers, who laid out the town where Lucy was born. Joseph Rogers was a native of the north of Ireland. In 1786 he emigrated to the New World, arriving at Norfolk, Va., from where he came to Tennessee, and a year from that time, founded the town of Rogersville, where he became one of the most prominent merchants of the day. He died there, in 1833, at an advanced age. Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Armstrong, Sr., were the parents of 13 children, of whom our subject is the fourth eldest. Clinton Sr., removed from Tennessee to St. Louis, in 1845, where he was a prominent merchant and farmer, until 1853, when he passed away to his other home. Dr. Armstrong departed from his native state in 1844, going to St. Louis, where he studied medicine three years, and graduated in 1847, from the medical department of the University of Missouri, then known as the McDowell School. He then returned to Tennessee, where he was united in marriage with Martha Lynn, a daughter of William Lynn, of Kingsport. This union was blessed

with four children—William, Clinton, Lucy and Mary. They resided in St. Louis until 1849, when they removed to Carrollton, where Dr. Armstrong has since resided, securing in his profession a large and lucrative practice. He is one of our most liberal citizens, was secretary of the Old Settler's Association, and takes a deep interest in educational matters. Mrs. Armstrong died in April, 1872, and was laid to rest at Oak Ridge cemetery, Missouri. Oct. 30, 1878, Dr. Armstrong was united in marriage with Lottie E. Hayden, daughter of David Hayden, late of California, and grand-daughter of Gen. Eaton, who entered the United States service during the Revolutionary struggle, gaining fame and wealth, and who was afterward consul at Tunis. When the late civil war was in progress, Dr. Armstrong served two years, doing noble work as an acting assistant surgeon, of the 61st Ill. R.g., from Greene county, and was an eye witness of the siege and capture of Vicksburg.

George W. Ross, M. D., a native of Pittsfield, Mass., was born Oct. 7, 1856. His parents were Merrick and Mary B. (Cobb) Ross. He spent his early life at school in Boston, graduating from the Boston Latin School in 1874, and in 1877 graduated at Amherst as bachelor of arts. He afterward entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York city, graduating as doctor of medicine, in 1879. He then spent one year in the hospital, and afterward the degree of master of arts was conferred upon him at Amherst. In 1880 he came to Illinois, locating at Bluffdale, Greene county, where he practiced three years, when he came to Carrollton, and has

since been a practitioner of this place. Dr. Ross was united in marriage, in April, 1885, with Daisy J., daughter of B. Gillingham. He was one of the founders of the Western Medical and Surgical Society, and is, at present, secretary of the same.

Dr. James T. Crow was born in Pike county, Mo., April 14, 1827, his parents being John and Mary (Little) Crow, both natives of Boyle county, Ky. John Crow was a soldier of the war of 1812, and died in Pike county, Mo., in 1875. His widowed wife is still living in that county, upon the old homestead, where they settled in 1824, and is 94 years of age. James T., the subject, was the seventh of a family of 10 children. He resided in Pike county until his 17th year, when he went to Danville, Ky., and took a literary course at Center College, graduating therefrom, in 1850, as bachelor of arts. He then taught school for a few months, but soon turned his attention to the study of medicine, at Rockport, Mo., with Dr. George B. Wilcox. He afterward entered the St. Louis University, now the St. Louis Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1854, after which he located at Memphis, Scotland county, Mo., where he engaged in practice until 1862. At that time he came to Greene county, Ill., but spent the year of 1863 at Quincy, and the following year returned to Carrollton. In 1865, he crossed the plains to California, returning to Carrollton in 1866, where he practiced until Dec., 1882, when he again went to California, by the southern route, returning by the central route in June, 1883. He was accompanied by his wife on each trip to the Golden

State, and the latter time by two sons, also. In 1855, at Memphis, Mo., he was married to Martha E., a daughter of H. M. Gorin, for many years circuit clerk of Macon county, Ill., and an early settler of Memphis, Mo. Dr. and Mrs. Crow have been the parents of seven sons, five of whom died in infancy. The remaining two are still living—Charles C. and Albert S. In politics, the doctor affiliates with the democratic party, and has frequently been chosen by his fellow citizens to fill local positions. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1850, and his religious views are with the Episcopal church.

Dr. James French Simpson, a native of Culpepper county, Va., was born Oct. 10, 1814, his parents being Hendley and Elizabeth (Farrow) Simpson, both natives of Virginia, the former of Loudon county, and the latter of Culpepper county. His father engaged in farming, but was a wealthy gentleman with associations in only the highest society. In 1835 he removed his family to Illinois, and located at Medora, Macoupin county, where he and his wife spent the balance of their days. James F. had spent the early years of his life in Virginia, and was there educated. He afterward entered a general merchandise store as a clerk, and was thus engaged until he was 20 years of age, in the meantime beginning the study of medicine. Nov. 19, 1834, he came to Medora, Ill., where he finished his medical studies under Dr. Farrow. In 1837 he came to Carrollton, where he has since remained. He immediately engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed several years, and then bought a

drug store and continued in the drug business for eight years, at the expiration of which time he began the practice of medicine, in which he continued about 27 years. By that time he had accumulated some little means and hence decided to retire from practice. In Jan., 1838, Dr. Simpson was united in marriage with Harriet C. Miller, a native of Ohio; unfortunately, she was a lady of very poor health, and did not survive many years, dying in 1841. In 1844 the doctor was joined in marriage with Jane E. Hopkins, daughter of James and Mary (Chandler) Hopkins, natives of Rockbridge, Va. By this marriage there have been four children—Charles R., born March 31, 1845, now married; Lionel D., born Dec. 1, 1846; Julian H., born Feb. 11, 1849, died Feb. 28, 1865; Jennie Mae, born May 13, 1858. Dr. and Mrs. Simpson are members of the Baptist church. Dr. Simpson is a strong prohibitionist, and has received the highest honors which that party could confer, having received at various times the nomination for the respective offices of governor, auditor and elector, and penitentiary commissioner. During the late civil war the doctor was called into the army as a supply surgeon by Gov. Dick Yates, and remained in charge of the 14th Ill. Reg., commanded by Col. Hall. Dr. Simpson has, during his residence here, been an active, energetic citizen, and his pleasant manners have made for him many friends.

Dr. J. W. Redwine is among the present practitioners in the city of White Hall. Although among the later accessions to this profession here, he has succeeded in attaining a good and lucrative practice, and is growing in popu-

larity and the estimation of the community. Dr. Redwine was born in Morgan county, this state, Sept. 9, 1858, and is a son of Isaac and A. Pruitt) Redwine. The former, who was left an orphan when a small boy, emigrated from his native state, Kentucky, at an early day, to Missouri, and afterward removed to Morgan county, this state, where he was married to A. Pruitt, a native of Tennessee. They are now residents of Winchester, Scott county. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the schools of Morgan county, and during the years 1877 and 1878 he attended a private school at Chillicothe, Mo. In 1879 he entered the St. Louis Medical College, for the purpose of obtaining a professional education, where he remained during two consecutive sessions of the school. In 1881 he became a student at the Missouri Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1882. Mr. Redwine then located at White Hall, and began the practice of his profession, where he has since resided. He was married, March 16, 1862, to Mary R. Tunison, born in this county in 1857, and a daughter of Jacob E. and Lucy (Griswold) Tunison. Mr. Redwine is a member of the Masonic order and Odd Fellows lodges, and in politics is a democrat.

Prominent among the members of the medical profession of Greene county, is Philip F. Lightfoot, of Roodhouse. He is a native of Alabama, having been born in that state on the 23d of Sept., 1823. He was a son of Reuben and Gillie (Meredith) Lightfoot, the former of whom was a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Tennessee. Reuben Light-

foot was a tanner and planter, and was one of the prominent men of his section of the country. His death occurred in 1824, and that of his beloved wife nearly half a century later, in 1873. Philip F. Lightfoot received his preliminary education in his native state, and later attended the New York Medical College, from which popular institution he graduated with honors, in 1848. In 1850 he began the practice of his chosen profession, at Fort Madison, Ia., and it was but a short time before his abilities were recognized. In 1852 he came to Illinois, and for six years practiced medicine in Macoupin county. Then, in 1858, he removed to Manchester, Scott county, where he remained until 1868, meeting with deserved success. In 1869, he removed to Murrysville, Morgan county, where he remained until 1878, when he went to Vernon county, Mo., returning in 1879. In the latter year he came to Greene county, locating in Roodhouse, his present home. Dr. Philip F. Lightfoot and Sarah E. Edwards, a native of Morgan county, Ill., were united in marriage, in 1852, and their union has been blessed with three children—Ann Ella, wife of S. D. Masters, of Jacksonville, Ill.; Joseph T. and Beatrice. Mrs. Lightfoot is a member of the M. E. church, while the doctor is a member of the Murrayville lodge, Morgan county, of the A. F. & A. M. During the war of the Rebellion the doctor was an independent surgeon in the 91st Ill. Inf. He now takes a place in the front rank of the medical profession in Greene county, having a very extensive practice, which is well deserved.

Dr. E. K. Shirley, one of the well known physicians of Greene county,

was born in Morgan county, this state, on the 25th day of April, 1855. He is a son of George and Emily (Brown) Shirley, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. They located in Morgan county in 1830. The father of our subject was a physician, by profession, and practiced in Morgan county until his death, which occurred on the 17th day of Feb., 1868. His widow now resides in St. Louis. Dr. E. K. Shirley was educated in St. Louis, and there studied for his profession. He graduated from the Homœopathic College, in that city, in 1881, and has since that time, been for the most part a resident of White Hall, in which city and vicinity he has built up an extensive practice. For two years, however, he practiced in St. Louis since his graduation. Since 1884 he has been located here permanently. In 1882 he was united in marriage with Annie L., daughter of Alfred and Elizabeth (Hubbard) White, natives of Ohio, and this county, respectively. There are two children by this marriage—Alfred Harris and Henry White. Dr. and Mrs. Shirley are members of the M. E. church.

Dr. Benjamin J. Hall was born at Lebanon, Marion county, Ky., on the 19th of April, 1834, his parents being Joseph A. and Mary A. (Mudd) Hall, natives of Kentucky. Benjamin J., the subject of this sketch, received his early education at St. Mary's College, in Lebanon, attending school there until he was about 16 years of age. In the year 1851, he went to Louisville, Ky., to attend the Medical University of that city, at which place he graduated in his chosen profession in 1854. During that

year he begun the practice of his profession at Raywick, Ky., and continued there until 1862. In the year 1864, he came to Greene county, Ill., and located at Old Kane, where he remained only one year. In the year 1865, he removed to Hardin, Calhoun county, remaining there until 1881, when he again returned to Greene county, and located at Kane, where he has since continued as a practicing physician. On the 5th day of August, 1865, he was married to Sarah (Woolsey) White, daughter of Amos and Eunice Woolsey. By this marriage there were seven children, four of whom are now living—Joseph A., Daniel W., Ida M. and Bennie L. Dr. Hall owns property in the village of Kane, and has a good practice which is constantly increasing, and in which he has proven to be a very successful physician.

Peter Fenity, M. D., a leading physician of Greene county, located at the town of Kane, is a native of the Emerald Isle, born in the county of Roscommon, March 15, 1827. He is a son of John and Margaret (McDonnell) Fenity, both natives of Ireland. In 1840, his parents left the shores of Erin, bound for Canada, and upon arrival there settled near the city of Kingston. The subject of this sketch received the rudiments of an English education before leaving his native country—his first and only reading book being the New Testament—of which he committed the four Gospels and Paul's letter to the Hebrews, to memory. Soon after arriving in Kingston, where he had an uncle who was an "old citizen, he, with the family, moved west and settled on Amherst Island, bay of Quinte, where he continued at work for different farm-

ers for three years. Intemperance drove the family to America, and the passions engendered by intemperance in the father, drove the son away from home at the age of 16. At that age he began a course of study and preparation, studying during the long winter nights by the light of pine knots, and working on the farm during the summer, and teaching after sufficient education had been acquired, until the spring of 1846, when, at the age of 19, hungering for a higher life, he ventured again among strangers, crossing Lake Ontario to Niagara Falls; thence to Buffalo; thence to Cleveland and Oberlin, O., where he continued working and studying, until Aug., 1847, when, in company with a classmate, Jos. H. McChesney, now of New York City, he crossed the lakes to Chicago, then a small city, and traveled in a lumber wagon with a farmer to Rock Island, and thence to the home of McChesney, in Mercer county, where they both remained until the beginning of the school year at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. Here he remained five years, graduating A. B., in June, 1852, in a class of 12. Through poverty and hardship, toiling in summer's heat and winter's cold, nothing ever daunted or caused him to swerve a hair's breadth from his life purpose of gaining knowledge. On graduating in June, 1852, he came with two schoolmates—S. V. White, now of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Charles Dougherty, to Jersey county. In Sept., 1852, he began teaching the first select male school ever taught in Jerseyville, and at the close of his school visited his mother then living at Troy, N. Y. On his return from Troy he engaged as

agent for the American Sunday School Union, in organizing Sabbath schools. In 1853 and 1854, he again taught in Jersey county, and continued in Jersey until Feb. 20, 1855, when he came to, and taught school in Old Kane four months, working hard all summer in haying and harvesting, with Jacob L., William and John Pope, and in Oct., 1855, after a course of study in medicine with Dr. Norman T. Winans, in 1853, and Dr. Charles A. Knapp, in 1854, he attended lectures and clinics at the St. Louis Medical College, and at the City Marine and Sister's hospitals through the winter of 1855-56; studied and taught in 1856, in Champaign county, and in May, 1857, began to practice at Old Kane. Married Oct 23, 1857, Helen Elmira Cory, a daughter of Rev. David Cory and Eunice Elmira (Wolcott) Cory, both of whom died in eastern Illinois years before. Dr. Fenity attended lectures and clinics again at St. Louis Medical College, and the St. Louis hospitals in 1858-9; graduating in March, 1859, he returned home, and resumed his practice in the spring, and continued till the fall of 1863, when he again attended the City Hospital at St. Louis, and on his return home, has from that time pursued the even tenor of his life in all kinds of weather and to all classes of men. He has four children living—Frank C., nurseryman at Jerseyville; Dr. Edward W., practicing physician at Rockbridge, this county; Fred. H., a student of Prof. Pike, Jerseyville, and Clara M., attending school at home. The doctor commenced practicing in New Kane, July 12, 1866, which he has continued ever since.

Dr. W. D. Turner was born in Lon-

don, Eng., June 21, 1843. He was left an orphan at the age of five years, and when but eight years old was placed in charge of a family coming to America. In due course of time he came to Pike county, Ill., where he was reared and educated. When the war broke out he enlisted in Co. E., 50th Ill. Inf., and served gallantly until honorably discharged, when he returned to Pike county, where he entered upon the study of medicine, attending three terms at the Cincinnati Eclectic College, and two clinical courses at the Commercial Hospital. He commenced practice in Waynesville, DeWitt county, Ill., but in 1871, came to Carrollton, where he has attained some considerable practice. He was married Oct. 1, 1868, to Miss S. J. Peebles, by whom he has two children—Walter and Frank.

Dr. O. K. Reynolds, a physician of Kane, was born in Belmont county, O., March 12, 1833, and was the son of Stephen K. and Miriam (Kinsey) Reynolds, the second settlers in that county. The doctor attended school in his native place, and at academies in the neighborhood, and at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. His medical education was received at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, Mo. He commenced practice near St. Joseph, Mo., where he remained two years. During the early days of the war, he found it difficult to reside there and entered the service as assistant surgeon. He afterward served as surgeon of the 17th U. S. Inf. In 1865, at the close of hostilities, he came to Old Kane and located, and resumed practice. Four years after, he removed to Johnson county, where he lived until 1875, when he came to the new town.

Dr. J. L. Rollins, of Greenfield, was born in Montgomery county, Mo., April 1, 1838. After due training in the district schools of his native county, the future doctor entered the State University of Missouri, at Columbia, in the fall of 1875, and graduated from that institution in 1878. He commenced the practice of medicine in Columbia, Missouri, where he remained until 1883, when he went to New York, and attended a special course at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In February, 1884 he came to Greenfield, and entered upon the practice of his profession.

Dr. E. Fenity, practicing at Rockbridge, was born in Kane, this county, March 27, 1861, and is the son of Dr. Peter Fenity, of Kane. He was educated at Shurtleff and Knox Colleges, and at the Chicago Medical College. He commenced practice at Rockbridge Aug. 1, 1882.

Dr. W. L. Burnett, a practicing physician of Kane, was born in Indiana in 1842, and was educated principally at Shurtleff College. When the war broke out he enlisted in company F., 27th Ill. Inf., and subsequently became orderly sergeant, and served until the close of hostilities. He then became a resident of Arkansas, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1866, when he removed to Jerseyville, Jersey county, and entering the office of Dr. J. O. Hamilton, commenced the study of medicine. He graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1869, and for several years practiced his profession at Fidelity, Jersey county, from which place he came to Kane. He was married in 1869 to Emeline Smith.

Dr. Adam E. Miller, of Rockbridge,

was born in Gaylesville, Cherokee county, Ala., Dec. 11, 1843. He remained in the place of his nativity until 1858, when the family removed to Illinois. He received his education at Shurtleff College, and his medical knowledge at Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he graduated. He commenced practice in Rockbridge in 1869. He was a partner in the drug store with the late Jacob Keeley. He married Genevieve Ludwig, and is the father of six children, five of whom are living.

Dr. Thomas Finch, the oldest resident physician in Greenfield, was born in Staffordshire, England, Feb. 12, 1823. In the summer of 1843, he emigrated from that island, and came to Greenfield in Feb., 1850. He received his early education in England, but finished it in America. He studied medicine partly with his step-father, and partly with a student of that gentleman. He was married in Jan., 1851, to Eliza J. Saxton; they have three children.

Dr. Abram Tompkins, one of the physicians of Greenfield, was born in Canada, Nov. 1, 1835, and is the son of John and N. (Clute) Tompkins. He studied medicine in his native country, and in 1875 and 1876 attended the Rush Medical College, Chicago. He commenced practice at Berlin, Sangamon county, in 1865. He came here from Scott county, where he had spent some eight years, in May, 1879. He was married Dec. 10, 1870, to Susan E. Frederick.

Dr. Frank A. Stubblefield, a practicing physician at Greenfield, is a son of Rev. D. H. Stubblefield, and was born at Salem, Ill., Nov. 12, 1852. He received his education in different public schools.

He engaged in the drug business, in 1873, at Hillsborough, Ill., which he ran until 1878, when he attended medical lectures at Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., from which he graduated in 1881, and then came to Greenfield and engaged in practice. He was married in Feb., 1883, to May Montgomery.

Dr. Edward E. Peter, was born near White Hall, this county, June 28, 1861. In 1879 he entered the American Medical College at St. Louis, remaining there one year, when he entered the office of Dr. A. W. Foreman, at White Hall. He read under him one year, and then returned to the college which he had previously attended, in St. Louis, from which he graduated in June, 1882. He then practiced at Muskegon, Mich., about a year, then traveled with Dr. Crane, through Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, for about 10 months, and then worked in a wholesale drug store in Cincinnati. In 1884, he located in Wrightsville, where he has since continued to practice.

Dr. Charles C. Clemmons, among the present practitioners of Carrollton, is a son of Dr. C. P. and Matilda Clemmons. He was born in Pike county, Ill., Jan. 27, 1857, and was brought to Carrollton by his parents, in 1860, where he was reared and received his early education. He received a large portion of his literary training at Frankfort, Ky., graduating from the Military Institute at that place, in 1875. He then took a commercial course at Jones' Commercial College, St. Louis, graduating in 1876. He then began the study of medicine, and in 1879, graduated as physician and surgeon, from the St.

Louis Medical College, when he engaged in practice at Carrollton. In 1882 he went to Kansas, and later to Texas and Louisiana, returning to Carrollton in the spring of 1885, and resumed practice at that place. He was married Oct. 26, 1882, to Jessie Robards, by whom one daughter has been born—Bessie. The doctor is a member of the K. of P. society.

Dr. Carleton H. Rew, a disciple of the homeopathic school of medicine, came to Carrollton in Sept., 1884, and opened an office for practice. He is a native of New York, but studied at and graduated from the Hahnemann College, at Chicago, in 1884.

Dr. Alexander Bowman, a practicing physician of White Hall, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1817, where he was liberally educated. In 1839, he removed to Cincinnati, and began the study of medicine and graduated from the State Eclectic Institute of that city. From there the doctor came to Bond county, Ill., and after four year's practice came to Carrollton, where he remained some 11 years and then removed to White Hall, where he is still engaged in the profession of medicine.

Dr. George W. Burns, long a physician of Wilmington, but now of White Hall, was born in Mercer county, Penn., and is the son of Thomas and Sarah (Duff) Burns. Of this marriage Dr. Burns was the second child; his education was received in the district schools of his native place; for some time he became a school teacher, and then entered the Lebanon Academy. Prior to the war he studied medicine under Dr. T. H. Fulton. He enlisted in Co. A, 139th Penn. Inf., and was wounded at

the second battle of Fredericksburg; transferred to the Army Medical Corps as an assistant to some of the most eminent army surgeons, he gained an experience that has helped materially to make of him a skillful physician and surgeon; he was among those detailed to bury the dead after the famous second battle of Bull Run; among the battles participated in by him were Antietam and Fredericksburg. While on duty at Armory Square hospital he was the student of Prof. G. K. Smith, of the Long Island College hospital. When the war closed he returned to Pennsylvania, where he studied medicine under Dr. White, of Harlemburg; proceeding to Philadelphia, he attended the medical college there for two terms pursuing the higher medical studies; in 1868 he moved to Wilmington, Greene county, where his skill as a physician is well known. In 1872 he was united in marriage with Helen M. Black. He is now numbered among the physicians of White Hall.

Dr. J. B. Hays, a resident physician of Barrow, was born in Indiana, in 1845. He there studied medicine under Dr. W. H. Price and A. W. Porter, for three years, afterward attending the American Medical College, at St. Louis. At Cincinnati he also attended the Eclectic Medical Institute. In Indiana, where he became a practicing physician, he became well and favorably known for skill in materia medica. In 1868 he was united in marriage with Rebecca Crane; there was one child born of this marriage—George W. In 1861 Dr. Hays enlisted in Co. A, 53d Ind. Inf., serving fourteen months. He was engaged in the battles of Aversborough,

Bentonville and others. Honorably discharged when the war closed, he returned to Indiana. It should be stated Dr. Hays twice enlisted in the service of Uncle Sam.

Dr. Eberle Wilson, a practicing physician of Carrollton, was born in Girard county, Ky., Jan. 22, 1839. During the late war he enlisted as a private in the 19th Ky. Inf., of the Federal army, and rose to the rank of 1st lieutenant. He was taken prisoner during Banks' Red river expedition and sent to Texas as a prisoner. In 1865, after being exchanged, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. P. W. Logan, who had been a surgeon of some prominence in the service, and attended a three year's course of lectures at Bellevue, and graduated at Brooklyn, N. Y. In the fall of 1867, he located in Fayette, where he practiced until 1872, then removed to Rockbridge, where he practiced until 1885, when he removed to Carrollton. He married Lucy A. Cannedy.

Dr. James N. Miller, now residing in Rockbridge township, was born in Gaylesville, Ala., May 17, 1841. He moved to this state with the family in 1858. He was educated at McKendree College, and at the Rush Medical College. After graduation, in 1862, he was appointed 1st asst. surg., and assigned to the 13th A. C. He was united in marriage with Eliza Edmondson. In Oct., 1865, the doctor located at Fayette,

and engaged in the practice of medicine.

Dr. A. J. Bruner, who was engaged in the practice of medicine near Woodville, is a native of Tennessee, where he was born in the year 1835. He received a preliminary education in the district schools of his native place. Removing to Kentucky, he entered upon a literary course of study at the Hiawatha College. Proceeding to Keokuk, Ia., he entered the College of Physicians, graduating from the institution with honor, on the 17th of Feb., 1875, and after that date soon secured a large practice in Greene county, and lived near Woodville, where he has become the owner of a valuable property. In 1869, he married Mrs. Mary A. Slaten, a daughter of Richard and Sarah J. Spalding. He is now in Roodhouse, engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Dr. J. E. Waters is practicing medicine in the village of Athensville; born in Morgan county, June 25, 1829; married March 11, 1850, to Ann Dawson, of Delaware. This union has been blessed by five children, only one of whom, however, is living—James M., born July 4, 1852. Dr. Waters is a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College, in the class of 1862, and has attended several courses of lectures at Chicago, St. Louis and Louisville. He has lived at Athensville since 1860, and enjoys a wide reputation, as a physician and gentleman, throughout the country.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE PRESS OF THE COUNTY.

What a power there is in that simple word—the press. Although but of recent birth it is the grand instrumentality of our grander civilization. It is the mighty power that has stamped its mark upon the age, and leaves its imprint upon our everyday history. The influences of it are felt to-day, and go “thundering down the mighty corridor of time” to ages yet unborn. No other engine of our later civilization exerts an equal force with it—not even the pulpit or the bar—for is it not both these combined, with its own sphere besides? The messenger of the gospel truth rises in his place upon the Sabbath day and discourses of his subject to a few hundred at the most; on the following morning the press, reproducing the thoughts, spread it throughout the length and breadth of our fair land, to be discussed by all. The attorney at the bar of justice, pleading the cause of some client arraigned before its stern front, utters the thrilling appeal that loosens the bonds and lets the unjustly held prisoner go free, or, with God-like eloquence fastens the guilt upon the criminal, and, with scathing, burning words, crushes down the brazen front of hardened crime. The press takes up the words that else must have perished, and the judgment of all men can read them, and digesting their true import, accept them at their true worth. The

politician takes the stand and addresses a small assemblage, but, through the power of the press, his words are carried to the uttermost parts of the country, and he thus addresses a whole people. By and through the press, all people and all lands are made as one nation. The waters rise and overflow vast tracts of fertile, thickly populated country, leaving many homeless and penniless; the devouring flames break out in the over-crowded city and many be bereft of house and home and daily bread; pestilence may stalk with grim visage through a portion of the land, smiting down the rich and poor alike; but the press takes up the news, repeats the burden of their cry, and help comes from the charitable, a white-winged messenger, to raise their fallen hopes, and tide them over the season of their dire distress. At the demands of the press, food, clothing and money are poured out to relieve these suffering mortals. Its power to knit us all in one great common brotherhood is unquestioned. Its power for good or evil is almost limitless, in this our day and hour. It may hold up the mirror of public opinion and show therein the shortcomings or guilt of the public man, or it may cast its mantle over them, and they are hidden from all human ken. Through its mighty columns the dark deeds and villanies afloat in our

land are brought to light, and the evil doer hates and fears its bright, noonday light. The press is the great controlling power in nation, state and county, and the press of Greene county is by no means an exception to this rule. The local press is justly considered among the most important institutions of every city, town or village, if not the most important. The people of every community regard their particular newspaper as of peculiar value, and then not only for the above reasons, but because these newspapers are the safe repositories wherein are stored the facts and the events, the deeds and the sayings, the undertakings and achievements that go to make up its history. One by one these things are gathered together, and placed in type. One by one these papers are gathered together and bound and another volume of local, general and individual history is laid away, imperishable. The volumes thus laid away are sifted by the historian, and the book for the library is ready. The people of each city or town have, or ought to have, a just pride in their home newspaper. The local press, as a rule, reflects the business enterprise of a place. Judging from this standpoint alone, the energy and enterprise of the people of Greene county is commendable. The many papers which it supports are well filled with the advertisements of home merchants, and of its various business establishments. No paper can exist without this advertising patronage, and no community can successfully cope with its neighbors without using the advertising columns of its local press. Each must sustain the other to live. Biographical sketches of many of the

present editors of these papers are given in the histories of the various towns and cities wherein they publish their respective papers, and are omitted in this connection.

CARROLLTON ADVOCATE.

A paper under the above head was initiated at Carrollton, in 1843, by a party named Edward F. Fletcher, who had been running the *Backwoodsman*, in Jerseyville, in company with Parenteau, where their office had been burned, shortly before coming to this county. The paper was not of very long life, and no copies of it have been found by the historians. This was the first paper published within the present limits of Greene county.

THE CARROLLTON GAZETTE.

This paper is the oldest representative of journalism now being published in Greene county. It was established in 1846, by George B. Price, who was its editor and publisher for many years. The first issue appeared June 26, of the above named year, and contained the following salutatory:

"This day we present to the people of Greene county the first number of the *Carrollton Gazette*, and we respectfully ask from them a liberal and generous support. Our county contains a body of farmers and mechanics as intelligent and thrifty as any other portion of our state, and strange to say, we have never yet had a newspaper among us at all adapted to the wants or wishes of the community. Every effort heretofore made to establish a paper in Greene county has most signally failed, and we think it does not require the gift of prophecy to tell the cause.

"They were established merely for factional purposes, and we know that in a community as intelligent as this, no mere partisan paper can be sustained. Newspapers were never designed to become the mere tools of a sect or party, but, on the contrary, were intended to stand as sentinels upon the watch-towers of the constitution to warn the people of the designs, and to warn them against the machinations of mere party demagogues, who regard as nothing all else save their own petty schemes of low ambition.

"We enter upon our undertaking under more favorable auspices than our predecessors. They set sail when the storm of political strife was loud. We set out upon our voyage when all in the world is—comparatively speaking—calm. The great political excitement growing out of the presidential canvass of 1844, has died away, and the minds of all honest, candid men, are better prepared to investigate calmly and dispassionately those great questions so intimately identified with the future prosperity of our common country. Great questions of national policy are not, can never be, fairly discussed in the midst of a great political ferment; hence the necessity of talking over these things in quiet times, when the passions of men are cool, and their minds are open to conviction.

"There are two great questions now before the American people for their decision, and upon the correct decision of these questions mainly depends the future prosperity of this Union: 1. The adjustment of the tariff. 2. The improvement of our western rivers and lakes. Shall we make them ourselves, or shall the general government?

"We are the humble advocates of the tariff policy as understood and inculcated by the old republican party of the United States. We go for the protection of the labor of our own free citizens against the pauper labor of Europe.

"We are for the speedy improvement of the navigation of our great rivers, and of the lakes upon the northern frontier.

"So far as our state affairs are concerned we shall advocate those measures which in our judgment may best promote the permanent interests of the state without regard to party lines or distinctions.

"We are decidedly opposed to the creation of any banking institutions by the state legislature.

"We regard the early adjustment of our state indebtedness with a view to its future liquidation, as a measure alike the dictate of sound policy, and good morals.

"We are in favor of the call of a convention to amend our present state constitution.

"But we do not design to make our paper exclusively political; we shall endeavor by judicious selections, and otherwise, to make our humble sheet a welcome visitant to the fireside of every reading family in our county. So far as we may indulge in political discussions, we will treat our opponents with all due respect, and we never shall permit our sheet to be defiled with the low party slang and abuse of private character that too often disgraces the public press of the country."

In this issue of the *Gazette*, there also appeared the following military order, signed by William C. Raney, Col., and M. S. Link, Adjt.

"Whereas, war has been declared by the congress of the United States of America, and proclaimed to the world by the executive head of this republic against Mexico, the babbler and tool of Great Britain and France, its present military usurpers, having outraged every principle of humanity, and

"Whereas, the dark clouds of war seem to be gathering on the eastern as well as southwestern horizon, where blood has rained on our soil, shed by hostile hands,

"I, William C. Raney, colonel of the 18th regiment, 2d brigade, 3d division of Illinois militia, do hereby order and direct all her sons in Greene county, south of Apple creek, subject to military duty, to enroll themselves in companies and battalions, according to the laws of Illinois, and elect their own commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and make their return, in due form of law, all poll books and reports of such elections, as soon as practicable, to M. S. Link, adjutant of said regiment, in order that commissioners may be had and a perfect military organization take place. Free men, prepare yourselves for war, and be ever zealous of your country's liberty and able to defend its honor."

The *Gazette* was started as a five column folio, all printed at home, at a subscription price of \$1.50 per year. "Devoted to politics, agriculture, literature and morality," was a motto which adorned the first page. Politically, the paper adhered to the principles of the whig party, until 1856, when the republican candidate for president, John C. Fremont, received its hearty endorsement and support. Since that

campaign, however, it has been a consistent, ardent advocate and supporter of the democratic party, and still adheres to those principles. The *Gazette* was continued by Mr. Price until the issue of Nov. 8, 1851, when an announcement appeared stating that he had associated with him R. B. Dedman, and the paper was shortly afterward increased in size to a six-column folio. Mr. Dedman, however, did not remain connected with the paper very long. Mr. Price continued its publication alone from the 1st of Feb. following, until 1860, being ably assisted in the meantime by his son, senior member of the present management. On the 8th of Dec., of the above year, the following explanatory notice appeared in the columns of the *Gazette*:

"Owing to the largely increasing business of the *Gazette*, together with the desire on our part to render such further services to our readers in the editorial department as the times demand, we are pleased, with the present number, to announce that we have secured the valuable assistance of H. L. Clay, Esq., the recent editor of the semi-weekly *Axis*. From the date of the present issue of the *Gazette* he will be included as a partner in the office.

"The former highly appreciated services of Mr. Clay rendered to the democracy, and the numerous encomiums of the press throughout the state, renders superfluous an extended comment upon his abilities. Uniting in himself the qualities of a gentleman and a scholar, combining a thorough knowledge of the mechanical department of the press, with a long experience in the editorial chair, a loyal devotion to the principles

of the democratic party, and a commendable spirit of enterprise, his labors will add new attraction to the columns of the *Gazette*.

"With this accession our readers will, doubtless, be delighted, and the paper may receive an extended patronage as a news and political journal for the citizens of Greene and adjoining counties."

This firm existed until 1863, when Mr. Clay retired, the business being continued by Price & Son. In 1868, George B. Price retired from the editorial work, and the paper was then conducted under the exclusive management and control of his son, Thomas D. Price, although the firm name remained the same until succeeded by Price & Montgomery, in 1881. In the issue of July 9, of the year, the following appears in the *Gazette* relative to the change:

"When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for two parties to unite, and thus constitute a firm for the promotion of public good, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind require that they should declare the causes which impel them to the union.

* * * * *

"We, therefore, the representatives of this journal, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of the commonwealth, solemnly publish and declare, that while the *Gazette* will continue to be soundly democratic, it will be liberal and charitable to our republican friends, who are not responsible for the actions of their leaders; that it will be a fearless advocate of the cause of temperance; that it will make

earnest endeavors to think right, and to speak just what it thinks; that its influence can't be 'bought'—that the man approaching us with bribes will be promptly sent elsewhere; that it will be diligent in preparing the latest news, and presenting it in the most attractive style; that it will be keenly alive to every measure that will tend to promote the interests of Greene county, and especially those that pertain to the delightful city of Carrollton; that in all our dealings with the outside world we will adopt the golden rule—doing as we would be done by. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, and the support of all good citizens, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors."

The firm of Price & Montgomery continued in the publication of the *Gazette* in a successful manner until May, 1883, when they were succeeded by the present management. In retiring, Mr. Montgomery paid the following tribute to the new firm, in an announcement which appeared in the *Gazette* on the 19th of the above named month:

"With this issue I lay down the *Faber* and sever my connection with the *Carrollton Gazette*. I transfer my interest to Mr. H. P. Farrelly, with whom negotiations began two months ago. Were I an older editor, having had many years' connection with this paper, the usual valedictory might be appropriate. As it is, I simply state that the firm of Price & Montgomery is this day dissolved. Mr. Farrelly, my successor, is a man of correct habits, full of energy and capable of making a great success.

He has had experience in the newspaper world, and I have full confidence that the old reliable *Gazette* will continue hereafter, as heretofore, to keep in the van. My hearty good will goes with the new firm, Price & Farrelly."

In the following publication, May 26, a short but pointed salutatory appeared, relative to the new management, couched in the following words:

"Promises are easily made and often broken. The managers of this paper, therefore, have no new outline of policy to lay before its readers. We shall strive to make it more and more interesting from time to time. When we are wrong we shall expect criticism and shall deserve it. When we are right, and battling for the right, we shall expect the meed of praise. We kindly ask such patronage as we deserve."

The *Gazette* at present is a six-column, eight-page paper, a form which was adopted Nov. 30, 1878. It is one of the finest equipped country printing offices in the state, bringing into use a large Chicago Taylor cylinder newspaper press, and three job presses, all of which are operated by steam. The *Gazette* is one of the oldest papers in this part of the state, and has practically been under the same management during its entire career. It is ably conducted by Messrs. Price & Farrelly, who make it a journal well up with the times, and which wields considerable influence in the politics of this district.

GREENE COUNTY BANNER.

A paper bearing the above title was started in Feb., 1848, by John Fitch, but which had but a short life. The Carrollton *Gazette*, in speaking of it in

its columns, on the 26th of Feb. of that year says:

"We have before us the first number of a democratic paper, just started in this place, entitled the Greene county *Banner*. In the mechanical execution of the *Banner* there is some taste displayed, and its spirits—if we can judge of its future course by its present—will be moderate and courteous, though decidedly democratic. The proprietor, John Fitch, is a young man from the state of Vermont, has been but a short short time in the west, and as he is a stranger among us, we trust that he will meet with the usual kind feeling, which ever emanates from the warm hearts of the sons of the west. Vermont the Green Mountain state, is noted for producing men of remarkable energy of character and intelligence—such men we want among us."

CARROLLTON DEMOCRAT.

During the year 1855, a bright and brilliant paper known by the above name, was started in Carrollton. It was ably edited by H. C. Withers, now a leading member of the bar of the county, who then was but a young man, but had already a clear style and a trenchant pen. It did not live long, but expired some time in the following year.

CARROLLTON PRESS.

In 1857-58, the issues that led to the civil war, absorbed the attention of the people of the country, and the newly formed party, known as free-soil or republican, in Greene county, desiring an organ of their views, which were in opposition to the administration, and which would represent the, as yet, infant

party. Therefore, in 1858, certain parties, among whom was David Pierson, established a journal at Carrollton, the county seat, under the editorial charge of S. P. Ohr, and which bore the name of the *Carrollton Press*. This was a crisp and newsy sheet, ably edited, and in mechanical make-up, fully equal to its cotemporaries. The editor was a man of ability, and upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, being willing to endorse the principles he advocated even with his life, he entered the service of the general government, and made a gallant soldier. Shortly after, under the auspices of the Union League, of Carrollton, and assisted by some excellent contributions from the pens of members of that organization, the paper was revived under the name of the

CARROLLTON PATRIOT,

under the editorial management of E. L. Craig, who ran it for several years. He was succeeded by William B. Fairchilds, and afterward by others. It then fell under the management of Lee, Lusk & Pratt. Shortly afterward the firm became Lee & Pratt, who, through some lack of business tact or other cause, allowed it to decline until it no longer had any influence or standing in the community. At this stage, in the spring of 1874, Edward Miner and Edward Lindley purchased the paper, and on Friday, April 17, 1874, the first issue under their management made its appearance. Heretofore, the *Patriot* had been published as a seven-column folio, but these gentlemen changed it to a five-column quarto. In this paper Mr. Miner, now the talented deputy county clerk, and secretary of the Old Settlers'

Association, who had the editorial control, indulges in following salutatory:

"In assuming editorial charge of the *Patriot*, we are not without a keen appreciation of the responsibility that attaches to the office, and more especially do we feel this when we consider the ends to be met before we can reasonably expect to retrieve the paper from the disfavor into which it has, to some extent, fallen, by reason of the unfortunate management of our predecessors, and before we can again establish it in the confidence of the citizens of Greene county. But we enter upon our duties in full faith that, with the kindly favor of our republican friends, and all others in the county who desire to have another good local paper at the county seat, we shall soon succeed in re-establishing the *Patriot* upon a sound and permanent basis. It will be our purpose to make it a paper particularly devoted to the interests of Greene, a home paper that will be welcome in every household in the county.

"Although we came to your city a stranger, still we have found many who have spoken words of encouragement and furnished other evidence of good will, and we already begin to feel at home in your midst. It shall be our earnest endeavor to always so conduct the *Patriot* in the interests of progress, temperance, law and order, as to command your respect and material and liberal support, without which the efforts of the editor, however earnest and untiring they may be, will be in vain. Presenting, then, this our first issue, and asking for it a friendly reception, and charitable criticism, we leave it with you."

In this issue of the paper appears the advertisements of Hodges & Burr, John J. Fitzsimons, attorneys; Dr. Bull; Carrollton Clothing Manufacturing Company, Stohr, Hartley & Co., then located on the west side of the square, Miss Mary Day, dealer in hairwork; Hodges & Keeley, groceries; Davis & Bushnell, lumber, and others. It was a neat and tasty sheet, and bears the marks of Mr. Miner's ability as a writer and genial humor.

Messrs. Miner & Lindley, with a characteristic energy, backed by ability and good business tact, built up the journal until it was upon a most excellent footing. They continued to run it until Oct. 1, 1875, when they disposed of it to Clement L. Clapp. In bidding adieu to his readers, Mr. Miner penned the following words:

"With this issue of the *Patriot* our connection with the paper ceases and we resign the editorial and business management to Mr. Clement L. Clapp, of Jacksonville, who has purchased the office.

"We part with the *Patriot* with reluctance. After 18 months of close labor we have succeeded in bringing it up out of the slough of disfavor in which it had long lain, by reason of its unfortunate management in the hands of our predecessors, and now have the satisfaction of seeing it planted on a good basis, with its subscription patronage daily increasing, and its advertising and job work enhanced 300 per cent. However, we feel that we are leaving it in good hands, and can assure our patrons that they will lose nothing by the change—on the other hand we confidently expect they will be the gainers. The gentleman

who succeeds us is a graduate of Iowa College, and recently a tutor in Illinois College at Jacksonville; also editor of "College notes," which have for the past year formed a prominent feature in the Jacksonville *Journal*. He has had two years experience on the editorial staff of an eastern daily, and is otherwise well posted in the duties pertaining to his position; therefore, we expect the *Patriot* to still live and thrive and continue to grow in favor with the people of the county. Thanking the good people of Carrollton and vicinity for the many manifestations of their good will toward us, and their appreciation of our labors in the attempt to furnish an acceptable paper, and with special acknowledgements to our neighbors of the *Gazette* for courtesies, timely and substantial, we bid adieu."

On Friday, Oct. 1, 1875, was issued the first paper under the control of the present able editor, Clement L. Clapp. He has brought the office, both in its paper and its job departments to a high state of efficiency, while the paper manifests the hand of a born journalist, one of the brighter lights of Illinois newspaperdom.

WHITE HALL REGISTER.

This paper, one of the representative journals of Greene county, was first issued Aug. 21, 1869, by S. H. Davis and F. Glossop, the former in the editorial chair. It was a very neat seven-column folio, at that time, and well gotten up, both mechanically and editorially. In obedience to time-honored custom, the editor opens with the following salutory:

"When, in the course of human events, it is deemed proper by one or

more individuals, to dissolve the bands theretofore connecting them with the rest of the human family, and to enter upon the business of conducting a newspaper, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that he, she, or they, should declare the causes which impel him, her, or them, to make so rash a venture; or, in other words, not farther to travesty that venerable document, the Declaration of Independence, do what candidates for office assume to do in their long-winded speeches, to-wit: define their position, though heaven knows, if to define be to make definite, these latter personages are guilty of gross perversion of language, when they apply the phrase just quoted. Complying with the demand aforesaid, and with the common practice of individuals in our situation, and greeting the good people of White Hall in particular, and of Greene county, in general, we proceed to state that we have established the *White Hall Register*. First, because we expect to make it pay ourselves; secondly, because we expect to make it pay our patrons; and third, because we expect to make it pay White Hall. Whether or not our expectations shall be fulfilled is contingent upon two things, to-wit: The manner in which this paper shall be conducted, and the measure of patronage and encouragement which it shall receive from the public. If we did nothing ourselves capable of satisfactorily meeting the first named condition, we should not have made the attempt. And were we not reasonably certain that the latter condition would be satisfactorily met we should not be wasting stationery upon this salutatory. As touching the

whole matter, we have to say that we shall labor earnestly and with all our abilities to make the *Register* such a journal as no intelligent resident of this county, and especially of this town, can afford not to take and pay for, and we rely upon our efforts in this behalf, and upon the public spirit and enterprise of our fellow citizens, to secure the needed patronage. Now a few words as to the editorial conduct of the paper, its policy, its principles, if you please. First and foremost, that conduct will regard the interests of White Hall. The leading principles will be that whatever is good for White Hall is good for the *Register*; and our policy will be squared by that sound doctrine. We shall do all in our power to make this a live, go-ahead town. We shall show up its advantages, natural and artificial, its desirability as a place of residence, its facilities as a trading point, its adaptation for manufacturing purposes, and, in a word, in every way possible, shall advertise it to the world. Of whatever will inure to the benefit of White Hall, we shall be the persistent advocate, and as persistent an opponent of whatever threatens the prosperity of the town. This is our town. We have come here to live and we mean to aid in making our home a good one. As to politics, the *Register* will be democratic. In this respect we shall not be 'red-hot' if to attain and maintain that high degree of temperature it be requisite, in writing of our political opponents, to use the language of the Billingsgate fish-wives, and to deal in personal abuse. We have no taste for the 'Parson' Brownlow and 'Brick' Pomeroy style of journalism. To all such who do, we will give the

friendly advice not to subscribe for the *Register*. While our political opinions are as above indicated, and those of the present National administration are different, we shall not for that reason feel called upon to oppose every act of that administration. The good things that President Grant or congress may do—and we hope they may be many—we shall heartily endorse. And the evil things—whereof we pray there may be few—we shall earnestly condemn. And generally we shall not commend a political scoundrel as a saint, because he is a democrat, or call an honest man a thief, because he is a republican. So saying, good people, we introduce to your acquaintance the White Hall *Register*, hoping that you and it may become fast friends, and that from the friendship may result much advantage to you and to us."

This firm continued the business but a short time, Frank Glossop retiring Nov. 6, 1869, and S. H. Davis carrying on the paper until May 28, 1870, when he disposed of the office and material to Charles H. Johnson. Mr. Davis had conducted the paper in a very able manner, some very fine editorials appearing from time to time from his pen.

Johnson commenced with the following address to the patrons of the paper and the public, as is the manner of the craft:

"The undersigned, with the retirement of Mr. Davis, assumed charge of the *Register* this week, and merges his individuality into the editorial "we." In so doing, we have no lengthy professions to make, or lavish promises to give. The politics of the paper will be unchanged. Its local policy will be as

heretofore, and the editor, to the full measure of his ability, will strive to merit and to win public approval. We have been with the *Register* since its establishment, and its successive issues, together with the job work done in the office, are the witnesses to our knowledge of typography. We think we know what the demands of the people here are in the way of a newspaper, and shall labor to supply those demands, with reasonable hope of success. In the performance of our duties, we ask the indulgent criticism of our patrons, and of the press. So saying, we doff our hat in greeting to the public, and utter our 'How d'ye do?'"

Mr. Johnson was an enterprising, go-ahead man, and with the issue of Sept. 3, 1870, the paper was enlarged to eight columns and presented a neat appearance. He continued to publish the journal until the month of Jan., 1875, when the White Hall Register Company was formed, with Henry Johnson, as president, and Charles H. Johnson, as secretary and treasurer. This company continued the paper from the issue of Jan. 9, until March, 1882, when Fletcher Cain became editor and proprietor. He commenced well, but July 28, 1883, the office passed into the hands of Palmer & Roberts, Mr. Cain stepping down and out, with the following witty valedictory, under the heading, "We've quit."

"With this issue of the White Hall *Register* we step down from the editorial chair, and walk out of the reporter office. We are done.

"In our brief career as editor, we have doubtless made mistakes. If so, we do not beg that your criticism be lenient, but harsh and cutting; and if

our course has met the approbation of a single individual, we beg his pardon, as it was entirely unintentional on our part. If we have said anything we are sorry for, we are glad of it, and if we had the opportunity, would say it again.

"In retiring, we turn over the business to Messrs. Hiram H. Palmer and Prof. William J. Roberts, of the Roodhouse *Journal*, two gentlemen of ability and integrity. Their personal beauty is perhaps not equal to our own, but they are men with heads on, and know what they are about.

"To satisfy the idle curiosity of outsiders, and save the office from the torture of impertinent questions, we will say that our withdrawal is the result of a purely business transaction, and the fact that we have made a mint of money is more than we can bear up under. We will probably spend the remainder of the season at Saratoga, or somewhere else.

"All debts due the office will be paid to Messrs. Palmer & Roberts—we hope, and all liabilities will be assumed by them.

"In conclusion, we will add that we have made arrangements with a prominent dry goods house of this place, to furnish to subscribers, free of charge, handkerchiefs sufficient to wipe away all genuine tears shed over our withdrawal. As to ourselves, we will enter upon—but it's nobody's business what we enter upon.

The following announcement appeared in the same paper, which fully explains itself:

"After this week's issue the White Hall *Register* exists no longer. Realiz-

ing the fact that fewer newspapers and better ones are what the people of Greene county desire and believing that by a combination of the two, we would be enabled to give our readers at Roodhouse, at White Hall, at Carrollton, and in fact all over the county and state, a more interesting, more readable and more influential newspaper, the proprietors of the *Daily and Weekly Journal* have purchased the *White Hall Register*, printing presses and outfit, books, accounts, files and good will.

"The *Daily Journal* will also be published as heretofore.

"The *Weekly Journal* will also be continued as before, while the White Hall edition will be issued under the name of the *White Hall Watchman*.

"W. J. Roberts will open an office in White Hall and have headquarters there, while H. H. Palmer will continue at Roodhouse.

"This combination gives us the largest circulation of any newspaper in Greene county, and as the paper will go to thousands of readers (having 1,500 subscribers) in all parts of this and adjoining counties, it will make it the best advertising medium in this part of the state.

"The *Journal* has just put in a large, improved Fair Haven newspaper press, and by the combination of the two offices has enlarged and increased facilities for all kinds of job work, which we guarantee will be done as well as at any office in Greene county. The paper will continue to be democratic, but will boldly and fearlessly speak its sentiments upon all questions of public policy.

"The *Daily Journal* is the only demo-

eratic daily paper published in the 12th congressional district, except the Quincy *Herald*, and we bespeak the hearty support of the democrats of this district."

Although the above announcement says that the name of the paper would be changed to that of *Watchmen*, the edition was continued in White Hall under its old name of *Register*, the printing being done at Roodhouse. With the issue of July 4, 1884, Mr. Palmer retired from the firm, Mr. Roberts continuing the paper. In the latter part of Aug., 1884, the material of this office was removed to White Hall, but upon the 26th of November the office with all its contents was destroyed by fire, a total loss of about \$1,600, to the publisher, upon which there was no insurance. With characteristic energy, however, Mr. Roberts did not allow the paper to miss an issue on that account, having it printed in the office of the Carrollton *Gazette* until June 1, 1885, when a new outfit was purchased. July 7, 1885, M. Owings became a partner in the enterprise, but only remained a short time. The paper is now run by W. J. Roberts, in White Hall, and is an excellent representative of mechanical excellence, and ability.

GREENFIELD INDEPENDENT.

This was the pioneer journal of the town of Greenfield, and was established by Morton & Pickett, in the spring of 1869. A neat paper, it had quite a liberal support, but after a time Mr. Morton collecting all the outstanding accounts of the firm, and borrowing all that he could on the good name of the *Independent*, skipped out of the country, leaving Mr. Pickett the office, and the

debts to run the paper on. But it could not be, so this journalistic venture came to an untimely end.

THE COMET.

Mr. Pickett, who still kept the office of the *Independent*, published a paper by the above name for a time. Like the meteor from which it drew its name it was bright and sparkling, but sadly, erratic, appearing spasmodically, and finally disappeared in the dark void that has swallowed up so many other journals.

THE LOCOMOTIVE.

In the early spring of 1870, the material of the *Independent* office was purchased by A. G. Meacham and a partnership formed between himself and a party by the name of Milton, a fine practical printer, and under the name of Meacham & Milton the *Locomotive* was started. They pulled the throttle valve wide open, and for a while the *Locomotive* ran along quite smoothly and drew a good advertising and subscription list. Finally, Mr. Meacham left, dissolving the co-partnership, and Milton starting a paper at Brighton, and one at Winchester, moved the press to Brighton, although he still continued to print the *Locomotive*. W. T. Pickett became his partner and the journal was made semi-weekly, but after a short time the subscription list and good will was sold to C. H. Johnson, of the White Hall *Register*, who continued to print local editions of the *Locomotive* for some little time, but finally abandoned even that.

GREENFIELD NEWS.

In the spring of 1875, a man by the name of Walker brought a press and

the material of an office from Carlinville to Greenfield and commenced the publication of a paper with the above heading. This was of a sharp, spicy nature, independent in everything, neutral in nothing; but for want of sufficient support, soon, like its predecessors, came to an untimely end. The office was left in the hands of the backers of the enterprise, and after remaining idle for some months was leased by Byron Orr and John Walker, who commenced the issue of

THE GREENFIELD DISPATCH.

Walker was identified with the enterprise but a few days when he abandoned it to his partner, Mr. Orr, who continued the publication a few months, when he sold out to W. T. Pickett. This gentleman carried on the paper without any very flattering prospects until May 12, 1877, when finding it would not pay, he sold out to Mr. Farris, who was publishing the *Greene county Democrat*, at White Hall. After this the office remained idle until the publication of the

GREENE COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

The first issue of this new effort in the journalistic field was dated July 7, 1877. A few days previous, R. D. Sudeth leased the office and initiated the paper, and continued its publication until March 23, 1878, when the Greenfield Printing Co. purchased the entire outfit, and taking possession of it, commenced the publication of the

GREENFIELD WEEKLY ARGUS.

W. W. Havens was installed as editor and general manager, and the first

issue was dated March 30, 1878. It was a seven column folio, and was well filled with advertisements. From the past experiences of the newspapers in this town, who had all to succumb to the inevitable, it was to the no small anxiety of the new editor, the establishing of this new journal. On taking possession, Mr. Havens penned the following salutatory, which appeared in the first issue of the paper:

"It is with many misgivings and perturbations that we essay to mount the editorial tripod.

"We are fully cognizant of the successive failures of the several newspaper enterprises heretofore attempted. Hence, our diffidence; and were it not for the assurances and encouragement given us by the leading business men and the community generally, we would have refrained from becoming a target for our enemies to shoot at. However, as we have assumed the duties of editor, we shall endeavor, with the continued encouragement of our friends and the assistance of our local agents at all the principal points, in this and adjoining counties, to make the weekly *Argus* a success.

"As to the political cast of the *Argus*, we can only say that we are a republican, but not exactly of the Hayes type. Nor, are we so blind and reckless a sample, as to advocate republican nominations for the county offices in Greene county, because, we believe that the republican party, before it can succeed or be fairly represented in this county, must by some manner of honorable means, either in its own or some other name, gain numerical strength sufficient to overcome that immortal twelve

hundred democratic majority that that now invariably places any man in office that secures the nomination. In our opinion, that government, either local state or national, should be watched over by the people, and they divided into two parties, as nearly equal as possible. When any party, no matter what, largely predominates over the other in numerical strength, the tendencies to fraud and extravagance are increased just in proportion to the excess of one party over the other. Hence we desire to see a reduction of the democratic majority to something reasonable. Then the local affairs of Greene county will be in a more satisfactory condition to all except the few aspirants for office.

"Our observations have been, that a newspaper that neither makes one glad nor sorry, is of short life. Therefore we shall make free to censure, in our own manner, such crookedness, either individual, social or political, as may come under our notice. At the same time, we shall be more prompt, if possible, to award the meed of praise to the deserving.

"Knowing, as we do, that we cannot please everybody, we shall attempt the next best thing, to please ourselves, hoping that a large majority of our readers will see the utility of such a course, and be pleased accordingly.

"We have taken hold of this newspaper enterprise with a limited amount of "shekels," and in consequence must remind our friends that in order to make the enterprise successful and at the same time give them a live paper, money must be had. Therefore, we hope our friends will not hesitate to come forward with their cash subscriptions. Our

patrons need not fear that the enterprise will fall through as the others have done, for we have come here to stay. We have got to stay, because we can't get away.

"With your forbearance, gentle criticisms, and patronage, we will endeavor to publish a paper that will make your faces wider, instead of longer, and be a credit to our thrifty little village, and ourself."

The *Argus* continued under the management of Mr. Haven, until the time of his death, which took place upon the 8th of Dec., 1884.

W. W. Haven was the eldest son of Isaac and Mercie Haven; was born in Addison county, Vt., on the 1st day of Aug., 1831. In the year of 1843, he immigrated to Greene county, in company with his parents, his brother Robert, and his sister, now Mrs. James French, settling northeast of Greenfield, and engaged in the pursuit of farming, and attending school. Young Haven acquired a good education, and in 1849 he was employed in the store of R. M. Booker, where he served for about one year. He was next engaged in teaching singing and public schools, and established quite a reputation throughout the eastern portion of the county, as an efficient teacher of music. On Oct. 27, 1853, he married Georgia A. Kemper, born Dec. 25, 1834, in Kentucky, who survived him. After his marriage he continued the profession of teaching, until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the 40th Ill. Inf., and served until the close of the war, and received an honorable discharge. He was with Sherman at Shiloh, in his march to the sea, and through

the Carolinas. On his return, he engaged in farming until 1870, when, in company with W. S. G. Allen, he entered the grain and milling business, which proved pecuniarily disastrous. He then engaged in journalism, first as a correspondent, then as managing editor of the *Argus*, in which he continued to his death. Mr. Haven also spent much of his time as an auctioneer, and had a good business in this and adjoining counties. Though pecuniarily unfortunate, Mr. Haven possessed energy and pluck to a great degree, and abilities of no mean proportions. Socially, he was a genial and agreeable companion, fond of a good story, and ever ready to add to the entertainment of those with whom he associated. At the formation of the lodge of the K. of P., at this place, he was a charter member, as well as one of the originators of Weisner post, G. A. R., maintaining his membership in each until his death. In politics, he was a stalwart republican, and a warm defender of republican measures and principles. He had three sons—V. H. Haven, Leon Haven, and Gilman Haven. He was buried in the cemetery at Rubicon, where the deceased members of his family were interred.

After the death of Mr. Havens the *Argus* was continued by his son V. H., who immediately took charge, and who is still at the helm. The journal is a sprightly, seven-column folio, neatly and tastefully gotten up. In the issue of Jan. 3, 1885, the following notice appeared from the pen of V. H. Havens, the new editor:

"I will continue to edit and publish the Greenfield Weekly *Argus*, as here-

tofore, under the head of 'the Greenfield Printing Co.' Hoping I may receive your hearty approval, and a liberal share of patronage, I remain, very respectfully."

WHITE HALL REPUBLICAN.

The enterprising, able newspaper known by the above name commenced its journalistic career Feb. 24, 1877, with E. J. Pearce and C. L. Clapp, as proprietors. Mr. Clapp was then, as now, the editor of the Carrollton *Patriot*, and upon Mr. Pearce devolved the editorial work, although the paper was printed in the office of the *Patriot*. It was an extremely neat and well edited paper, showing care and workmanlike skill in both departments. Capt. Pearce indulged in the following salutatory to his friends and patrons:

"Having for some time known that White Hall needed a paper that would be more fully a representative of the place, both politically and in a business point of views, than the *Patriot*, being primarily a Carrollton paper, could well be, we have undertaken the task of supplying such a paper, and this, the first number of the White Hall *Republican*, is the result of our first attempt in this direction. The editor being a republican, and the town leaning very much in the direction of the same political faith, the paper will be republican, but never narrowly partisan. When we cannot find sound valid arguments in favor of supporting the grand republican party, we shall not seek to bolster up the cause by resorting to sophistry or political trickery. It shall be our aim to be candid, straight-forward and frank. The paper will not be for sale to any

party, clique or sect, but will strive to serve its readers in the direction in which the editor believes their best interests morally, politically and financially lie. We are aware that we have undertaken a somewhat difficult task, one in which the work is usually vastly greater than the pecuniary compensation, but we have counted the cost, and the public may rest assured that they will not lose a dollar at our hands. Those who regard the enterprise as a worthy and commendable one, will no doubt encourage it, and here we rest the case, content to abide by the verdict of the people."

The paper started as a seven-column folio, but with the issue of June 2, 1877, it was enlarged to an eight-column, the size it still maintains. Messrs. Pearce & Clapp continued the publishing of this journal until May, 1883, when Capt. Pearce became the sole proprietor. At that time he purchased the material and outfit of the *White Hall Tribune*, together with the list of that paper, and consolidated it with his journal, thereby enabling him to print the *Republican* at home. The following notice of the change is clipped from the issue of May 3, 1883:

"Having consolidated the subscription lists of the *White Hall Republican* and *White Hall Tribune*, I have now a paper with a circulation that is equaled by few outside of the large cities, and I respectfully ask the public to favor me with such an extension of patronage as the increased importance of the paper merits. As an editor and publisher it shall be my aim to do my whole duty to the patrons of both papers. Those who have been taking the *White Hall Repub-*

lican need no assurances as to what the tone of the paper will be, and I trust that others will find that there will be no cause for complaint. The expense of bringing this entire business to White Hall is heavy, and I hope that patrons will appreciate the situation without further suggestions."

The *Republican* is still in the hands of Capt. Pearce, one of its founders, and bids fair to take a prominent place among the journals of this section of the state, if it has not already attained the front rank. Capt. Pearce is an able writer, and with a trenchant pen does not hesitate to probe any wrong to the quick. While not brilliant, still the paper has steady qualities that renders it a favorite among a large class of readers who appreciate true worth, and have no regard for froth and glitter.

THE EVENING REPUBLICAN.

This daily venture upon the rough and stormy seas of western journalism, was launched in Sept., 1884, the first number appearing Monday evening, the 15th of that month. It emanates from the office of the weekly *Republican*, and is edited by Capt. E. J. Pearce. The following is his address to the friends of the enterprise in the initial number:

"Having been urged repeatedly to issue a daily edition of the *White Hall Republican*, we have finally decided to make the experiment. That a local daily will be a great convenience to the people of White Hall and vicinity, there can be but little doubt; the only question is, will it pay? This we cannot answer, except by saying that if it does not pay expenses we cannot afford to

run it. The matter is in the hands of the people. The paper is started and it is with them to say whether or not it shall be continued. We have little time to devote to soliciting subscriptions, therefore, must respectfully ask those who wish to subscribe to call at the office. Subscriptions should be made for short terms and paid in advance, as the labor of making weekly collections will add to the expense and to this extent operate against the paper. To-day's edition is not a fair sample of what the paper will be in case it succeeds, but it is large enough to contain a record of passing events at home, and this is about all that is expected of a local daily. The paper is not started for campaign purposes, nor as a campaign sheet. No one except the publisher, not even the men in the office, knew prior to Saturday that it was to be issued. We had reached a point when it was possible to publish it, and here it is. Read it, and if you like it, pay in 15 cents and try it a week."

The paper is a five-column folio, which form it has had ever since its birth, and is a newsy, bright, local, daily sheet, that reflects great credit to the office from which it comes, and the town which supports it.

WHITE HALL TRIBUNE.

A paper bearing the above name was established in the fall of 1882, at the enterprising city of White Hall, by Charles Weis. It was an eight-column folio in form, well edited and ably printed. The first issue bears the date of Oct. 18th, and contains the following salutatory:

"For years past we have been urged

by our friends and acquaintances to establish in the town of White Hall, a job and news printing office, and in connection therewith, publish a weekly newspaper devoted to the interests of Greene county. We have yielded to the above solicitations, and this week place our sanctum in the Oswald block, and the finest and most complete job and newspaper office in the county. And in addition thereto we have boldly entered the journalistic arena, and with confidence sent forth upon its mission the *White Hall Tribune*, a weekly newspaper devoted to the eternal principles of truth, and pledged to the support of all worthy enterprises. Being a practical printer and having had years of experience, in the newspaper business, we enter upon this enterprise with the full determination to devote our time, our money and our talents to the publication of the best newspaper in this part of the state. We intend that the columns of this paper shall come to its readers laden with that pure, moral and useful journalism which shall make it a household necessity and a welcome guest to every family circle. We ask the good people of this county to assist us by their friendship and patronage, and in return we promise that the *White Hall Tribune* will devote its energies and influence to the upbuilding of Greene county's best interests, and that it will ever be found in the front ranks, exposing the wrong and battling for the right."

This paper was continued by Mr. Weis, until May 1, 1883, when the material was purchased by E. J. Pearce, of the *Republican*, who consolidated it with the latter.

ROODHOUSE SIGNAL.

During the year 1871, a paper with the above head was published at White Hall, by Henry Johnson, editor, Charles Johnson, publisher. It was the first paper with a Roodhouse head. It was an eight-column folio, and was simply a reprint of the *Register*, with the above title placed over it.

ROODHOUSE HEADLIGHT.

About the year 1872 a paper was published by George B. Priece & Son, of Carrollton, with a Roodhouse head as above. It was a seven-column folio, and continued to fill the place of a local journal for about a year.

ROODHOUSE INDEPENDENT.

In the early part of 1875, W. T. Lakin brought material for a paper to Roodhouse, with the exception of a press, and started the *Roodhouse Independent*, a six-column folio. He had the presswork done in White Hall, but only published a few numbers when he removed the material to White Hall, where he published the

GREENE COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

After a short time this paper was sold to James Smith, now a resident of Washington county, Kan. It was afterwards run by various parties. It was quite a paper for some time, and had an extensive circulation.

HARPER'S HERALD.

In January, 1878, John S. Harper brought the material for an office to Roodhouse and established a paper with the above name. It was democratic and independent republican in politics;

was a five column quarto in form. He ran the journal for about six months, during which time it had a fitful career. The office was then sold to William H. Pogue and Morris R. Locke, of Jerseyville, who removed the material to that city and started the *Examiner*.

GREENE COUNTY ADVOCATE.

A weekly greenback organ, was established in Roodhouse in 1881, the first number appearing May 1. It was a five column quarto in form. It ran until Jan. 8, 1883, when it was discontinued. Duncan C. McIver was the editor and publisher and was the source of considerable revenue to the proprietor, it having a large circulation and a good advertising list. It came to an untimely end shortly after the institution of the *Eye*, as there was not room enough for three papers in the town.

DAILY MORNING JOURNAL.

In the fall of 1882, H. H. Palmer started the *Daily Morning Journal*, which met with a fair support till the fall of 1883, when shortly afterward its publication was suspended. It was at first all printed at home, but in the spring of 1883, when W. J. Roberts became a partner, it was changed to a patent inside. It was a five column folio.

ROODHOUSE REVIEW.

This was the first paper in Roodhouse, the printing of which was done in that city, all previous ones having had the mechanical work done elsewhere. The first issue made its appearance on the 1st of Oct., 1877, at which time it was a five-column folio, 26x20 inches in size. At the head of this initial number ap-

pears the name of W. T. McIver, as editor and publisher. At that time this energetic young man was but 17 years of age, but gave promise of the business ability that has marked his career here. In the initial number appears the following salutatory:

"In presenting the initiatory number of the Roodhouse *Review* to the public, we do not appear in any spirit of obsequiousness, having no apologies to offer for our humble existence, but claim that the publication of our paper is simply in response to a want long felt in this place, for a home-organ that is willing and capable of representing the interests and needs of Roodhouse and vicinity. Our readers (especially those in this community) know that in the many of the so-called Roodhouse papers, heretofore published, and obtaining a limited circulation here, that not one was ever printed in Roodhouse, and that often they are filled up with local matter from everywhere else in the county except here.

"This is simply the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out, yet the harmless fiction of a Roodhouse paper has been kept up and quite liberally supported several years, while in reality there has been none, except in name, and our friends have been paying out money and patronizing a rival town, and no doubt will be still asked to do so.

"Now, we propose to publish a paper in Roodhouse that shall distinctly represent Roodhouse interests of every kind, and to that end we now earnestly bespeak the kind and liberal support of our Roodhouse friends, for it is upon you that we must rely for success. It is true, that our first number, hastily issued, is

rather small and unpretending in appearance, but we ask nothing of our friends as a gratuity, but for favors extended to us in the way of advertisements and subscriptions we expect to give to all value received."

In the second number the name of Duncan C. McIver, the father of W. T., appears as editor, he taking editorial management in connection with his law business, while that of the youthful printer still continues as publisher and proprietor. In December of the same year the paper was enlarged to a five-column quarto, and continued without missing a single issue until September, 1880. In 1879 W. T. McIver withdrew from the publication of the paper, leaving it in the hands of his father, D. C., who ran it alone, until January, 1880, when the latter sold a half interest in it to Frank M. Palmer, and the firm so formed continued until September, 1880, when they disposed of it to John S. Harper, who changed the name to that of the

ROODHOUSE EAGLE.

He continued the publication of this for about six months, with fair success when he disposed of it to Hiram H. Palmer, of Jacksonville, who again changed the name to that of

THE ROODHOUSE JOURNAL,

and changed its politics to that of the democratic party, and continued it until 1882, when a half interest was purchased by W. J. Roberts, and in the spring of 1884, the latter gentleman became the sole owner and proprietor, and removed the material to White Hall, when it was consolidated with the White Hall *Register*, of which he was the edi-

tor. A year previous to moving there, the *White Hall Register* had been bought by Messrs. Palmer & Roberts, the material sold, and the *Register* published in connection with the *Journal*, merely changing the head. After removing to White Hall, Mr. Roberts continued to publish the *Roodhouse Journal* until about June, 1885, when its publication was suspended. The material was burned a short time after removing to White Hall.

GREENE COUNTY UNION.

The first issue of the *Greene County Union* was published at Greenfield, March 8, 1882, by W. M. Wallace, where its publication was continued until March 26, 1885, the date of its first issue in Roodhouse. It was an eight-column folio, neatly printed. N. J. Ludi appeared as editor, he having purchased a half interest about 1884, and the other half before coming here. The following salutatory appeared in the initial number at Roodhouse:

"In establishing the *Union* at Roodhouse, we are simply undertaking a business enterprise, in regard to which, we have no occasion at this time, to make extended remarks, but prefer, rather, that our works speak for themselves. The paper will be issued each week, until at least, there seems to be a greater demand for something more frequent than now exists. Opposed to the principle of saloon licensing, the *Union* will be strictly anti-license, supporting such measures and men only, as will best promote the interests of the city, and guarantee an administration of municipal affairs on the side of temperance, morality and sobriety. While we

shall aim to make the paper reliably republican, we do not propose to be the mouthpiece of any sect or faction, and shall use our influence for the elevation of party, men and measures, only so far as is consistent with the exigencies of the hour and the manliness of independent action. In this we ask the support of the public generally, assuring them in return, that our highest ambition in the enterprise, is to advance the best interests of the city, and the moral and social welfare of the people of the community."

The paper is one of the representative journals of the county, and still edited by Mr. Ludi, although it is published by the Union Printing Co.

ROODHOUSE DAILY UNION.

On the morning of April 15, 1885, a five-column folio daily sheet made its appearance upon the streets of Roodhouse. It was a neat and tastily gotten-up sheet, and was edited by N. J. Ludi. It was anti-license in politics. In the initial number, the editor thus addresses his friends and the patrons of the new journalistic enterprise:

"At the time we engaged in the newspaper business in this place, we stated that until the demand was greater than it then appeared to be, we should confine our labors to the publication of a weekly newspaper only. Since then the demand has increased to such an extent that we feel justified in laying before our readers, this morning, the first number of the daily *Roodhouse Union*. As a champion of the anti-license cause, the daily *Union* will be published until after the spring campaign and election. Further than this, its future

publication will entirely depend upon the patronage with which it is received and recognized, and, should the demand continue, we shall, of course, aim to supply it. Trusting that our efforts in this direction may not be unappreciated, and that the *Union* may make for itself many friends and additional influence in its stand for principle and protection from the rum traffic."

This paper was continued until in October, 1885.

ROODHOUSE DAILY EYE.

On Thursday evening, June 22, 1882, appeared the initial number of the *Roodhouse Daily Eye*. This is a bright and sparkling sheet, owned, edited and published by W. T. McIver and J. P. Drennan, jr., under the firm name of McIver & Drennan. The following salutatory appeared in the editorial columns of the first issue:

"In the few weeks which have elapsed since the *Eye* office was brought to Roodhouse, so many conflicting and sensational rumors have been circulated about the new daily, that it is, perhaps, well for the *Eye* to state definitely, at the outset of its career, what it expects to be and do, or, rather, what it will not be and do, as the proprietors prefer that as to its positive qualities, the paper should speak for itself.

"In the first place, then, the *Eye* is not a 'speculation' or an 'experiment.' A first-class office has been brought to Roodhouse, in which to print it. A first-class room has been found for its reception. A first-class corps of printers have been secured for the mechanical department. Everything has been fixed for permanency, and, with its columns

as full of Roodhouse advertisements as they are to-day the *Eye* can safely say that it will be permanent.

"Second, The *Eye* will not be a republican paper, nor will it be a democratic paper, and, we might add, that it will not be a greenback paper. It is to be independent in politics, strictly so. It will favor no men or measures because they belong to one party or the other, but will, at all times, view all questions with an *Eye* unclouded by the mists of political prejudice and bigotry.

"The *Eye* was not established to support any one's political aspirations. It is intended to be a Roodhouse paper, devoted to the interests and growth of our city, whose future prosperity the *Eye* hopes to have a share in. To this one aim, the efforts of the *Eye* will constantly be directed, and to its accomplishment it invokes the hearty assistance of all who desire a future for our lively little city.

"Eight years ago, the proprietors of the *Eye* started the first job printing office in Roodhouse, and, six years ago, they published the first paper ever printed in Roodhouse—the *Review*. To-day, not without some feelings of pride, they give to Roodhouse and Greene county, with full confidence in its ultimate success, the evening *Eye*, the first daily paper in Greene county."

The *Eye* remained an independent sheet until the fall of 1884, when, on reviewing the issues of the day, it then declared for Cleveland and reform, and is now ranked among the leading democratic sheets of this section of the state, and is a credit to any community. It is a five-column folio, and mechanically is well and ably gotten up, while the spicy locals and judicious editorials,

mark it as a model paper in every sense of the term.

WEEKLY EYE.

This paper was started by McIver & Drennan, Aug. 10, 1882, as a five-column quarto, and ran in that form for about

two years, when it was enlarged to its present form of six-column quarto. It is all printed at home, and is one of the best papers in the county, being bright, newsy, and above all devoted to the interests of Greene county.

CHAPTER XIV.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The little band of Puritans that landed upon the bleak and sterile shores of Massachusetts, upon that stormy December day in 1620, brought with them and planted in that first settlement on New England soil, the seed of the church. The oppressed and persecuted Friends, in their endeavor to escape the legal tribunals and prisons of bigots, in England, fled to the wilds of America and planted in the more congenial atmosphere of the new world their peculiar tenets of religious belief. The Carolinas, the asylum of the French Huguenots, driven into exile from their native land for their Protestant belief, and Maryland peopled by the followers of the Calverts, for their Catholic faith, and many more of the seaboard states settled by refugees for faith's sake, have all combined to make this United States, pre-eminently, a land of religion and religious liberty. These and other causes have led the people of this great republic, children of sires who have suffered in the cause of Christ, great church people, and when the emigrants from the older states turned their

faces to the setting sun, and with slowly plodding teams or scarcely less rapid flat-boats journeyed into the new land in the west, they carried with them the various religions, beliefs and creeds, and here in the wilds set up their altars, and, in time, built themselves houses of worship. To recount the origin and rise of these various churches is now the pleasure and duty of the compiler of these annals. As to which of the sects or denominations was the first to have an organization, it little matters here, but the following, in giving the history of each organization, will sufficiently point the fact.

Among the early preachers who made many stations in this county, were Father Breech, a Presbyterian; Elder Van Cleve, a Methodist, and Elijah Dodson, Moses Lemen, Jacob Bower and Alvin Bailey, Baptists. All these preached here in the "twenties," or early "thirties," and are well remembered as pioneer ministers.

The Mormon revival of 1830 to 1835, is well remembered. These were conducted by Elders McClelland and Parley

P. Pratt in the west part of the county. Considerable excitement grew out of these meetings and some converts made. Elder Pratt was shot afterward near New Orleans for trying to induce a man's wife to leave him.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, WHITE HALL.

This religious society was organized in White Hall upon the 11th of March, 1883, with the following members: C. J. Bush, James Tunison, Mary Tunison, David Boone, Elizabeth Boone, Francis Fowler, Lucinda Fowler, Delila Barrow, Amanda Henshaw, S. P. Dreon, Henry Porter, William Pritchard, Ann A. Pritchard, William Blair, Kate Blair, J. D. Boggess, Elizabeth Boggess, John Dunn, E. A. Dunn, W. E. Butler, and Mary Butler. Elder Jermane was the first to preach to this little flock, but Elder J. J. W. Miller was the first regular pastor. John Dunn and W. E. Butler were elected elders; David Boone, James Tunison, W. H. Pritchard and Samuel Culbertson, deacons, and F. Fowler, clerk. The church is in a flourishing condition and is gaining strength in the community.

HICKORY GROVE UNITED BAPTIST CHURCH.

The name was taken from a round grove of old shellbark hickory trees that stood on the southeast quarter of section 26, one mile east of the present church, which was a noted grove for travelers in early times, in this section of Illinois. The church was first organized under the name of an arm of Taylor's Creek Baptist church, on Jan. 30, 1830, with John Finley, moderator and Ellis Davidson, clerk, and the following members: Ellis Davidson, Margaret

Davidson, John Davidson, Elizabeth Davidson, Geo. M. Wright, Cassandra Wright, Thos. Lee, Amos Lee, Charles Lee, Huldý Lee, Matthew Garrison, Mary Garrison, Abel Moore, Delila Moore, James Moore, Lucinda Coonrod, Isaac Hill, Leannah Hill, Lucy Hill, Polly Grimes.

Saturday, June 1, it was organized under the name of Hickory Grove church by Elders Graham Jackson, Charles Kitchen and Aaron Smith. On July 1, Geo. M. Wright, Thos. Lee and Samuel Close were appointed messengers to the association. Saturday, June 1, 1831, Stephen Coonrod was chosen pastor and Abel Moore first deacon.

April 1, 1834, Meshach Browning was chosen pastor and Dudley Brannan was chosen second deacon. The first church house was built in 1841 by Thos. Wright, Sr., for the sum of \$225, the size being 30 x 46. Rev. Browning continued to faithfully break the bread of life to this church for seven years, when death closed his work. H. H. Witt was called in 1842 to the charge, which place he filled to the satisfaction of both saint and sinner, for the space of eleven years, when God called him home. Elder Samuel B. Culp was chosen pastor in 1853, and he remained 29 years. In 1882 Elder D. P. Deadrück was called to the pastorate, which place he filled for two years. In 1884 Elder T. N. Marsh was chosen pastor, which place he fills at this time. This church is now in its 56th year, and is the largest country church in the county, with nearly 300 members. For peace, harmony and good will, it stands at the head of all, and financially is second to none.

PROVIDENCE BAPTIST CHURCH.

At an early date, a Baptist clergyman by the name of Jackson, held religious services at the house of Henry Cook in this neighborhood but no church organization was formed there. At the residence of Aaron Reno, farther southwest, however, regular appointments were held until the building of the neat church edifice by this congregation, on a lot donated by William N. Ashlock. He also gave two acres of land for cemetery purposes. The church was built on the south side of the farm of that gentleman, in the timber. It was used until the new building was put up. This latter was erected at a cost of \$1,200 and was dedicated by the pastor, Rev. Albert Farron, of Medora, who was connected with the church for about 20 years. He was a native of Kentucky. He removed from here in 1884, going to California, but has since gone to Oregon, where he now resides. He is said to have been one of the ablest ministers in the county. The membership at present is about 50. The present officers are the following named: Howard Ashlock, clerk; James Hankins, George K. Ashlock and George Secor, trustees.

ALL SOUL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,
WHITE HALL.

The erection of the church edifice owned by this congregation was commenced in the autumn of 1883, and was so far completed in the following spring that it was used as a place of worship. The fund for its construction was raised by subscription among the members, who all responded freely in the cause of religion. The original contract for the building was let for \$3,500, but an

additional sum was expended on it, and together with the lot upon which it stands, makes it \$4,000. The edifice is 40x65 feet in size, with a 22 foot ceiling. The spire when finished, will have an elevation of 85 feet above the side walk, and presents a fine appearance. The entire structure is built of brick. Father Metzler, of Brighton, was the first pastor. He was succeeded by Father Dietrich, of Jacksonville, and he by Father Halloran, of the same city. Services are held on the second and fourth Sundays of each month. About 35 families are connected with the church. The condition of the society is excellent, although the debt on account of the erection of the building is not entirely liquidated, nor the structure completed. The church is located on the west side of south Main street, between Franklin and Carlinville streets.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, CARROLLTON.

This congregation was organized in the year 1832, under the able ministry of Elder B. W. Stone. It commenced its career with something like 120 members, and for some years, enjoyed a season of prosperity under the ministration of Elders Stone, Huitt, Osborn, Ely, Challen, Graham and others, but after a time, dissension crept in, death removed some of the members, some immigrated to other climes, and from these causes and others, in the early part of 1841, the church passed out of existence. In December of the same year, however, Elders B. W. Stone, John T. Jones and D. P. Henderson addressed themselves to the task, and a re-organization of the church was effected, with some 28 or 29 members. D. W. Ken-

nett was chosen elder, and W. R. Montague and J. H. Marmon, deacons. From that time on the church has had a comparatively prosperous existence, having been under the ministration of some very able men, among whom may be mentioned, Elders E. V. Rice, E. L. Craig, John Harris, John McPherson, and J. A. Berry. These are not all, but all that could be remembered. The church is still in a flourishing condition, and doing most excellent work in this portion of the Lord's vineyard.

BAPTIST CHURCH, KANE.

This religious body was organized at the house of Judge Jehu Brown, in what is now Jersey county, Nov. 3, 1823, when there were but 200 or 300 Baptists in the state, and not a church building of this denomination. The original members were—Joseph White, Enoch Backus, Major Dodson, Amy Dodson, Penelope Brown, William Johnson, and Lydia Johnson. It was organized through the instrumentality of Elders Joseph Lemen, and John Clark, as the Macoupin Baptist Church of Christ, and belonged to that branch of the church known as "Friends of Humanity." Although Elder Lemen preached here frequently, there was, in all probability, no regular pastor here, or regular services held for ten years. In 1832, Rev. Moses Lemen became pastor, and remained in that connection until 1838, when he was succeeded by Rev. William Hill, who had labored part of the time here with Mr. Lemen. In 1839, both of these gentlemen labored here. These were followed by the following elders: Joel Terry, William Jerome, and Moses Lemen. From 1847 to 1851,

Joel Terry preached nearly all the time. In November, 1851, Rev. T. A. Morton became pastor and preached half the time, alternating with Joel Terry, J. S. Chilton and others, until Feb. 14, 1852, when Mr. Morton was engaged for three quarters of the time, and the other quarter was filled by resident ministers. Mr. Morton, however, did not remain long, and was succeeded by Elder William Roberts, who was engaged for half of his time, and Ezekiel Dodson the other half. From October, 1852, Rev. B. B. Hamilton preached nearly a year. From the month of September, 1853, Elder Joel Terry preached until March, 1855, when Elder Farnham came to the little flock. In April of the same year, however, the church called Rev. Alvin Bailey, who preached here until September following when his health failed. Ezekiel Dodson and Joel Terry then took up the Lord's work. In 1858, Henry Manning was employed half his time, with resident and itinerant ministers to fill up the balance. In 1859 the same gentleman was employed part of the time, and Stroud Keller part. Mr. Manning was ordained while employed here and became the regular pastor. In 1861 he resigned and became the captain of Co. E, 61st Ill. Inf., and served until March 26, 1864. Joel Terry died in 1861. Rev. Albert Keene, assisted by Elder Ezekiel Dodson ministered to this people, until 1865. Elder Coley succeeded them and remained until 1868. In December of the latter year Rev. Justus Bulkley became the pastor and remained until March, 1871, when Rev. Mr. Howard took up the good work. In 1872 Rev. D. Hutchins came to the church, remaining until April,

1873. Rev. Joseph B. Werman was pastor from Feb., 1875. Rev. B. B. Hamilton came to the church again in 1876. In 1879 Rev. M. C. Clark preached about five months, and was succeeded by F. M. Mitchell. Rev. E. S. Sage came in 1881, remaining one year. In the following year Rev. F. M. Mitchell again became the pastor and acted in that relation to the church until the spring of 1885, when Rev. E. S. Sage, the present pastor again was called to this field of labor. W. H. Hunter is the present clerk, and John T. Williams and James Brooks, deacons.

The first church edifice was erected by subscription in 1837 and 1838, on the site of the present school-house in Old Kane. This building, long past its days for church purposes, was moved to the town of Kane, in the summer of 1882, and is used by W. C. Reinecke, as a drug store. The present structure in which this congregation worship, was erected about 1870, at a cost of about \$3,600. In Nov., 1873, this church celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary, and Rev. B. B. Hamilton, the then pastor, declining to deliver the address, Dr. Peter Fenity, gave an original historical essay, giving the history of the church from its organization. The society is in excellent condition and has no debt.

BAPTIST CHURCH, WHITE HALL,

Was organized in Oct., 1826, by David R. Chance, with seven members: Sam'l Rogers, Elizabeth Lee, Sally Hicks, Abigail Daggett, Abraham James, Polly Rogers and Abigail Lee. Aaron Hicks and Chauncy Lee were received at this meeting as candidates for baptism, and

they were baptized soon after. They came from Marion county here, and were visited by Elder Chance, who gathered the new organization under the name of the Henderson Creek Baptist church. Elder Sear Crane, and Anna, his wife, joined here, but were dismissed to help organize the church at Carrollton. The North District, now Carrollton Baptist Association, was organized here in 1827. Elijah Dodson preached some time for the new church, and resided near the present cemetery. Alvin Bailey, after removing from Upper Alton to Carrollton, preached as a missionary at White Hall.

In 1834, a meeting was held here, and the Illinois Baptist convention was organized, J. M. Peck, the Lemen brothers, Jon. Sweet, and others, taking a part in the organization.

In 1838, Calvin Greenleaf preached for the church, and a building was begun and finished in time for its dedication, in the latter part of Dec., 1839. This is the house now owned and occupied by the Baptist church. Chauncy Lee, Aaron Hicks, John and William Kistler, Christian Harper and Vincent Higbee, were among its prominent members. Joel Sweet became pastor and resided in the village of White Hall, for some time. Wm. H. Briggs, a recent graduate of Shurtleff College, became pastor in 1844. Removals and deaths thinned the ranks of its members, and but little was done in the way of progress for a number of years. In 1850, when the association resumed its missionary work, the church was almost extinct. In 1852, Elder H. T. Chilton came and gathered the few surviving members, and in March, 1853, a meet-

ing was held in which a very considerable number were added to the church. Another meeting was held in the fall, and another in the fall of 1854. In these several meetings, some 70 or more united with the church. In 1858, B. B. Hamilton came to make his home in White Hall, and has preached for the church more or less, ever since. In the spring of 1867, Elder Thos. W. Greene held a meeting in which some 46 were baptized, and in the spring of 1883, Elder Wm. Greene held a meeting, which resulted in some 60 additions, and the present membership is reported at 122. Its Sunday school has been well sustained for a period of some 18 years, and the outlook is more hopeful than ever before in its history. At present, B. B. Hamilton is pastor; W. W. Carter, clerk; J. E. Higbee, G. W. Trask and C. Vanderhuyden, are deacons.

ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,
GREENFIELD,

Was incorporated March 12, 1880, by Right Rev. P. J. Baltes, bishop of Alton; Very Rev. J. Janssen, vicar-general of the diocese; Rev. J. D. Metzler, pastor, and P. Peuter and P. J. Madden, lay-trustees. These gentlemen also acted as the first officers of the newly organized congregation. Three lots, at the corner of Chestnut and Sheffield streets, were bought March 21, 1880, with the intention of erecting thereon a church edifice. Plans were furnished by Lucas Pfeiffenberger, of Alton, and the contract of building was awarded to James Shields, of Greenfield. The pastor, Rev. J. D. Metzler, by commission of the Right Rev.

Bishop, of Alton, laid the corner-stone, on Sept. 2, 1880. The church is a brick structure, in the Celto-Gothic style of the 14th century. The building is 37 feet wide in front, 67 feet long, and it has a chancel of 20x10 feet, to which is attached a vestry-room on either side. The sidewalls are 18 feet high; the roof is self-supporting; the height inside from floor to ceiling is 24 feet. In the front, at the southwest corner, a tower with belfry is erected, which rises to the height of 70 feet. The furniture of the church is in strict harmony with the building. Up to the end of 1885, the members had expended about \$5,600 for grounds, edifice and furniture. The first service in the church was held by the pastor, April 24, 1881. The solemn dedication of the building to the service of God, took place on June 17, 1885, Right Rev. P. J. Baltes, bishop of Alton, officiating, who also administered the sacrament of confirmation to 81 persons. At the present, there are 50 families, with about 300 individuals, attending the church. The pastor is Rev. J. D. Metzler, who is also in charge of the Brighton mission. The trustees are P. J. Madden, treas., and O. L. Siegel, sec., who have served with great energy for several years.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WHITE
HALL.

This was the first church of this kind in Greene county. It was organized in the court house at Carrollton, Ill., May 4, 1823. The original members were Z. Allen, Elizabeth Allen, Ruloff Stevens, Elizabeth Stevens, Anthony Potts, John Allen, Polly Allen, Thomas Allen, Margery Allen, William Morrow, Jean Mor-

row, John Dee, Francis Bell, Elizabeth Bell, William Allen, Sallie Allen, C. Link, Fannie Painter, Lucretia Brush, Lavinia Redel, and Lucy Thomas. The first elders were Zachariah Allen, Ruloff Stevens, Anthony Potts and John Allen. The church was long without a settled pastor, or a shelter of its own. Services were sometimes held in the court house and sometimes north of Apple creek, where a large part of the members lived. In time the church came to be known as the Apple creek church, and so stands on the records of the Presbytery, when on April 11, 1840, the name was changed by the Presbytery of Illinois, to White Hall Presbyterian church. In 1842, Henry Tunison and John Morrow were elders, and Rich. Fulkerson was elected such in 1844. Some years later the church became a partner in a Union church building, but in time, the other partner managed to get control, and turned them out to shift for themselves. September 11, 1870, the church was re-organized as the first Presbyterian church of White Hall, Ill., by Revs. S. H. Hyde and A. T. Norton. Jas. Cochrane, J. B. Steere and J. C. Tunison were chosen elders. The following were the first members: S. B. Steere, Margaret Steere, J. C. Tunison, Mrs. Tunison, James Cochrane, Eliza Cochrane, Mrs. Stubblefield, Mrs. — Milne, Miss Rachel Hull, Mrs. Mary A. Davis, Mrs. Anna Nesbit, Mrs. Lucy Chapin, Mrs. Vosseller, Mrs. Anton, John S. Voorhees, Mrs. A. McGuire, Mrs. Margaret Barr, Mrs. Arnee, Mrs. Strang, Miss Emma Strang, Mrs. Pauline Terhune, Paul Theo Lange. Steps were taken at once for the erection of a house of worship, and

on Oct. 29, 1871, the present edifice was dedicated, which cost about \$8,000. The church was supplied for a short time by Rev. Jos. S. Edwards, of Cleveland, O. The first Sabbath of Oct., 1872, Rev. Hugh Lamont was installed as pastor. Rev. P. S. VanNest supplied the pulpit from Feb., 1877 to Oct., 1878. The present pastor, Rev. D. R. Thompson, entered on his labors June 3, 1880. The church now has a clear membership of 86. The following are the present officers: Jas. Cochrane, Ed. Connett, Dr. H. W. Chapman, elders; Wm. W. Arnold, Jas. Cochrane, Ed. Connett, Dr. H. W. Chapman, John Wolforth, trustees.

BAPTIST CHURCH, ROCKBRIDGE.

This church was organized in 1837, and was a branch of the Providence Baptist church, being composed of members of that church. It was then called the Taylor's Creek Baptist church. The original members were: Thomas Carlin, W. H. Cannedy, Aaron Reno, Mrs. Aaron Reno, Jacob Rhoads, and others. Rev. Abner Hill was the first minister. This church endured until about 1842, when a division arose, partly growing out of a Mrs. Hubbard, who sought the membership, and partly brought about by a schism called the "soul sleeping doctrine." In consequence of this, a considerable number of the members withdrew and formed a new church, known as the Apple Creek United Baptist, in connection with which, in 1856, the New Salem church, of Rockbridge, was organized. In 1873 the church was re-organized by Elders A. Few, S. F. Wright, A. Hankins and W. M. Rhoads. The members were at this time: A. Taylor, who was elected clerk; Stephen

Taylor, J. H. Elkinton, E. R. Davis, Elizabeth Stephens, Candace E. Taylor, Anne E. Dowdall, Nancy Dixon, Mahala Tites, Maria Allen, Elizabeth A. Taylor, and W. M. Rhoads. This congregation worshiped in the old school house, on the site of the present one, until 1875, when they determined to build an edifice for their use. A building committee consisting of the following gentlemen was appointed: A. Taylor, Stephen Taylor, J. H. Elkinton, E. R. Davis and W. M. Rhoads. These gentlemen erected a building 30x40 feet on the ground, at a cost of \$1,100, in which the society now hold services. There is a present membership of 113. William Cannedy is the present clerk.

PLEASANT POINT BAPTIST CHURCH.

This society was organized Oct. 18, 1856, with the following members: H. Drake, G. W. Cameron, W. W. Smith, W. Chaney, C. A. Wooley, J. T. Barnard, N. Drake, M. A. Cameron, M. A. Smith, M. Chaney and M. Phillips. H. L. Johnson and C. P. Johnson were the presbyters, and A. J. Johnson, the clerk. The first meeting was held in a grove, near the site of the present church building, where Rev. C. P. Johnson, their first minister, held forth. A union church was put up by this congregation and the Methodists that same fall, money enough being raised by subscription to warrant it. This structure is 30x40 feet in size, and is located on the southeast corner of section 9. There is a present membership of 100, under the ministry of Rev. Wm. M. Rhoads, who has been pastor for about seven years. A flourishing Sabbath school is held in connection

with this church, of which S. W. Johnson is superintendent.

BAPTIST CHURCH, WRIGHTSVILLE.

This church was organized in Feb., 1880, by Rev. B. B. Hamilton, of White Hall, and James Haycraft, of Medora, with the following members: Henry Stout and wife, A. J. Wright and wife, Jerry Bethard and wife, James Bethard, William P. Parker, and Andrew Cage. The first officers of this little society were Jerry Bethard, deacon, and James Bethard, clerk. Rev. John Bush was the first minister, and remained until in Sept., 1882, since which time Rev. J. P. Alexander has been the pastor. A. J. Wright and Jerry Bethard are the present deacons, and Francis Bell is clerk. At present the membership amounts to about 30. They meet in the Temperance hall, which was built in the spring of 1880, at a cost of \$965, and is 24x40 feet in size.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WALNUT GROVE.

The Presbyterian church of Walnut Grove, originally known as String Prairie church, was organized at the house of Morris Lee, on the farm now owned by Coonrod Kahm, the house standing very near the present residence of Mr. Kahm. The date was Oct. 20, 1833, and the officiating clergymen were Rev. Thomas Lippincott and Rev. Mr. Brich. There were nine members, one of whom, Mrs. Morris Lee, of Carlinville, Ill., is still living, aged 84 years. The location was about midway between the two settlements of Cook's Prairie and Kineaid's point, where meetings had been previously held for several years, by ministers of that order. Soon

after the organization, the neighbors and friends of the cause erected a large double log building on the northeast corner of Mr. Lee's farm, and furnished it in primitive style. They called it a meeting house, and it did service until 1848, when the church erected a frame building on the southeast corner of the farm now owned by Wm. B. Robinson, at a cost of \$4,000. In 1861, the same building was moved to its present site at Walnut Grove, remodeled and enlarged, and by request of the presbytery, the name of String Prairie was changed to Walnut Grove, by which name it has continued to be known.

In 1866, the church and congregation having increased in numbers and benevolence, they purchased of Mrs. Mary Miller five acres of ground at \$100 per acre, and erected thereon the well arranged and comfortable buildings known as the parsonage, the plans and specifications being furnished by Rev. J. R. Armstrong, who was the first minister to occupy the new church home. The cost of the ground, buildings, and fencing was about \$3,000, which was paid by those directly interested and the many others who were working harmoniously together and making sacrifices to build up a church here.

From its first organization, for a number of years the church was both financially and numerically weak, yet it managed to have some preaching services every year. In Sept., 1861, Rev. J. R. Armstrong took charge of the church and continued his labors until April, 1869, which efforts were greatly blessed, building up and strengthening the church in gospel work and doing much good in the community.

METHODIST CHURCH, WALNUT GROVE.

There had been occasional Methodist preachings at the house of Aaron Reno, near where the Providence church building now is, previous to 1828. That year Mr. Amos McPheron settled on the land where he has continued to reside to the present time, and built a large, log dwelling house, which was one of the Methodist preaching places for many years. Services were also held at Daniel Kirby's and John Legg's, until the society was established at the Walnut Grove school house and church, where they continued to worship until 1866. In this year the church erected a neat and commodious house of worship on land obtained from Dr. Mason, one mile west of the Grove, at a cost of \$2,500, and known as Aker's chapel. The organization commenced in 1830, with three members, viz.: Mr. and Mrs. McPheron and Mrs. Morris. From that small beginning it grew into a large working society. By reason of deaths and removals, there are but few members left, yet they manage to keep up regular preaching appointments.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BLUFFDALE.

A protracted meeting, out of which grew this branch of the church militant, was commenced Oct. 12, 1832. Elder Elijah Dodson, had preached here occasionally before this, but on the opening of these meetings he called in the assistance of Elders J. M. Peck, Sears Crane, Bower and Moore. A council was held Oct. 23, 1832, at which Elder Peck acted as moderator, and Elder Dodson, as clerk, and with the assistance of Elder Crane and some visiting brethren from Carrollton, a church was organized

with the following members: Joseph Sweet, John Russell, Richard Robley, Joshua C. Harvey, Hiram Brown, David W. Thurston, Elizabeth Spencer, Zimri Brown, Laura A. S. Russell, Nancy Hawley, Catharine Holden, Rhoda Brown, Hannah Brown, Rebecca Thurston and Erepta McCormick. That meeting was held at the old school-house. Elder E. Dodson was the first minister. The church never was very strong, and, since 1857, there has been no regular meetings.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, ATHENSVILLE.

The society known as the Christian church of Athensville, was organized in Dec., 1879, by Elder M. L. Anthony, with the following original members: Jesse Morrow, William Cooléy, G. W. Morrow, W. H. McCracken and A. R. Morrow. Oliver A. Morrow was the first clerk and treasurer. They worshipped at first in Union hall, but that building burning down in the spring of 1880, they commenced the erection of the present neat and tasty edifice, where they meet to hold services. The congregation is growing slowly, and the society is in a flourishing condition.

RICHWOODS UNITED BAPTIST CHURCH.

The religious society known by the above name, was organized on the fourth Saturday in Sept., 1857, by Elder H. Cain. W. F. Hicks was the moderator of the meeting. The original members of the church were W. F. Hicks, Joseph Moore, James R. Spencer, Major Spencer, Simeon Munday, William Barnett, Albert Goacher, Joel Mitchell, and their wives, Mrs. Schauntz and Frank Nichols. The first clerk was Joel Mitchell, and the present one is Jas. F. Cannedy.

The second sermon was preached by Rev. W. F. Hicks, who was the first pastor of the church. The church edifice was built in 1861, at a cost of some \$500. It is located on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 17. This was afterward somewhat added to, and is a very neat church building. Rev. J. D. Johnson is the present occupant of the pulpit. This church has a membership of over 100.

BAPTIST CHURCHES OF GREENE COUNTY.

We are largely indebted to Rev. B. B. Hamilton for most of the history of the Baptist churches of Greene county, he having written a very fine account of the organization of the various churches of this denomination, which was largely used in a former history of the county, and which we have drawn from, by kind permission of the author.

The account of the organization of the first Baptist church in the county, is given further on in the history of the church at Carrollton.

In Oct., 1826, what was known as the Henderson creek church, was formed by David R. Chance, with some seven members. This was the beginning of the White Hall church, a history of which is given elsewhere.

In 1832, Jacob Bower gathered together a church near where Woodville is now situated, of which Mashek Browning was clerk. This church afterward split in two, and both branches had various fortunes; sometimes flourishing, sometimes almost defunct, but still surviving.

Says Mr. Hamilton: "It was with the Woodville body that the meeting of the Apple creek association occurred

in which Harrison Witt, M. Browning and J. V. Rhoads took the side of missionary efforts, and John Record and Stephen Coonrod took the Antinomian side of the controversy, and this led to the formation of the Concord association, while the Apple creek body began to approximate more nearly to the missionary, a point not reached for several years. The Apple creek association was formed from the Sangamon association, in 1830, and both of these bodies were anti-mission. The latter covered the territory embraced in the counties of Greene, Macoupin, Madison, Bond and St. Clair. This Concord association had three churches in Greene county—Hopewell, on the west side of Apple creek, now extinct; Union, now located at Barrow; and one near Greenfield, over which Stephen Coonrod presided for many years. At Wilmington was a church connected with the Apple creek association, and to this came Josiah Whiteside, who became its pastor." Under his preaching the church became strong, but later, the pastor turned Universalist, and the church became somewhat weakened, and in the end it divided. The larger division followed Henry L. Johnson into the Sandy Creek association, while the others hung to the Apple Creek association, but some time after this disbanded, and re-organized at Barrow, leaving the church and other property in the hands of the other faction.

What was known as the Martin's Prairie church was organized in the summer of 1842, by Joel Sweet, Thomas Taylor and Jacob Bower. In 1859, the congregation erected a church edifice, about five miles east of Roodhouse.

Among the early preachers were Elijah Dodson, Joel Terry, H. T. Chilton, J. M. Wells, D. Wilson, and T. N. Marsh. It is said that they have never had a resident minister except Rev. J. B. Van, who preached here, being a resident of the neighborhood.

The Richwoods church is situated directly east of the above named, and is a member of the Western association.

About the year 1873, a church was organized at Taylor creek, but it is now extinct.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GREENFIELD.

A congregation or class of this church was organized at Greenfield in 1851, and to them was deeded one-half of the Union church, which was built by the community at large, and enjoyed by this church and the Baptist denomination. In this building then, they opened services with Rev. William Bell, as stated preacher, and George Shackelford and Wm. A. Secor, as elders. For some reason not stated or known, this church had a fierce struggle to keep up, but for some years kept up the fight manfully, under the ministrations of Revs. Daniel Bell, Lorance, Viney and others. Sometimes public service would be entirely suspended, sometimes they were regularly conducted. After a precarious existence, covering the best part of 20 years, it finally succumbed to the force of circumstances, and ceased to exist as a congregation or church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, GREEN- FIELD.

Religious exercises were enjoyed by the settlers of this denomination at a

very early date, at the residence, of George W. Allen, Joel Edwards, and George A. Cowden, and were encouraged in the faith by the traveling "circuit riders" and by local preachers. In 1824 and for four years thereafter, occasional services were held by Isaac Scarrett and I. T. Johnson, circuit preachers, and by the well known Peter Cartwright, the presiding elder of the circuit. In 1829, L. Bogart and I. French were on this circuit. In 1830, the first regular preacher at this place made his appearance, in the person of Rev. James Bankston. In 1831, W. D. Trotter and William Haskins, were upon this circuit, and in 1832, John Vancleve and Levi Springer. These were followed by many others. Local preachers, as they were called, filled up the time between the visits of these itinerants. In 1841 George W. Allen donated a lot for the purpose, and the church edifice was built. As the early settlers were not blessed with a superabundance of wealth, their contributions toward the new edifice took the form of lumber, bricks, hardware, labor, and some few, money. Under the supervision of Ichabod Valentine, the structure, which was but modest in dimensions and finish, speedily went up, and it was opened for service during the winter of the same year as witnessed its inception. Dr. B. C. Wood, of Carrollton, preached the first sermon in the building, it being a funeral oration over the remains of Samuel Capps. The Methodists of this vicinity, now having a house of worship of their own, now congregated at this point, and the church could then number some 50 members. They remained in this

church until 1856, when they built their present brick edifice. During the years 1853 and 1854, it had been seen that the old building could no longer meet the necessities of the growing congregation, and accordingly, in 1855, a plan was put on foot to build a better, more commodious church, and one more in consonance with the progress of the age. An edifice costing about \$3,000 was supposed to be about what was wanted, and this amount was readily raised by subscription, throughout the entire community, all without regard to sect or belief. The work was commenced, but before it was completed, it was found that an error of about \$3,000 had been made in the estimate of cost, and a second subscription not proving as successful as the first, caused much trouble to the trustees. They finally saddled the matter upon themselves. Through some fault in its construction, it had at various times necessitated repairs, additions and alterations to the amount of \$3,000 more, but now is one of the features of the town.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CARROLLTON.

The early history of Methodism in Carrollton and its immediate vicinity is somewhat obscure, owing to the loss of the church records. Indeed much valuable history of every new country is lost in the same way, or by making no recorded account of its events, trusting merely to memory. The pioneers finally die or move to other sections of the country, and thus the means of information are lost. In the year 1821 the Dodgson family came from Yorkshire, Eng., and settled some two and a half miles

north of Carrollton. John Dodgson, the father of this noted and worthy family, was a Wesleyan Methodist in England, and soon after coming to this country, in about 1822 or 1823, a society was organized, called the Hopewell class. This was the first organization of Methodists in Greene county. The first preaching place was at Mr. Jackson's, a little north of where Benjamin Roodhouse now lives, and occupied at that time by John Dodgson. This society, in a few years, built a brick church, a little north of Daniel Morfoot's, which continued a preaching place for many years. The first organization of the M. E. church in Carrollton, of which there is any record, was in 1832. This was included in the present Apple Creek circuit. John Van Cleve, who died some years ago, was preacher in charge, assisted by Levi Springer. Prominent among the early members might be mentioned M. P. Taylor, who was leader of this class, Ansel Hubbard, Charles Stout and wife, Mr. Landiss, father of W. H. Landiss, and several other children, the first wife of Dr. Samuel, who soon afterward also became a member of this society, and Thomas Short, who was so long and favorably known in Greene county. The Rev. B. C. Wood, universally loved and respected, together with his wife, have long been members of this society. The church first worshipped in the court-house, and afterward held meetings in a school-house which stood on the east side of the square, about where Loomis & Villingers' jewelry store now stands. In 1836, a brick church building was erected on the present site. This was an awkward, ungainly building, and was after-

ward torn down to make room for a more sightly one, which was erected in 1850-51. Among those who have been stationed here as preachers are: Rev. Messrs. Wm. H. Askins, J. Van Cleve, I. Phelps, Jesse Hail, David Cory, Norman Allen, B. Randall, J. C. Houts, Richard Bird, S. Sweeney, — Carpenter, W. D. R. Trotter, J. S. Akers, J. B. Corrington, E. Corrington, Wm. Wilson, J. Anderson, E. Gentry, Newton Cloud, Wm. R. Powers, A. M. Pitcher, Robert Clark and others. The present magnificent church edifice owned by this society was erected in 1883, at a total cost of \$20,500, including the price of the lot. It is a brick structure, with a fine rock foundation, and stone window caps and trimmings. The main front is to the south, and on the southwest corner has a handsome spire, some 90 feet high, in which is a fine town clock.

AKERS M. E. CHAPEL, LINDER TOWNSHIP.

The church building which is known by the above name is situated on the center of section 23, and was built in 1866. The society was organized in 1831, or 1832, at the house of Amos McPheron, where services were held for about 20 years. After this they met in a school-house close by, and later in the Walnut Grove school-house. Services were held in the latter building until the church edifice was built as above. This structure is 39x40 feet in ground area, and was completed at a cost of \$2,500. Among the original and early members of this church were Amos McPheron and wife, Mrs. Nancy Morris, Daniel Kirby and wife, Thomas Robinson and wife, John Legg and wife, James, Martha and Sarah Legg, Isaac

Colby and wife, Samuel McPheron and wife, James A. McPheron and wife, Oliver Colby, Joseph Rhoads and wife, and John Waggoner. Rev. Mr. Clark preached the first sermon in the new church.

BAPTIST CHURCH AT CARROLLTON.

The first church of this denomination in Greene county was organized in Carrollton by Elder Jones, of Madison county, very shortly after the laying out of that town, in 1821. Their first meeting house was a log cabin not far from the present residence of Dr. J. F. Simpson. Among the original members of this pioneer church was Thomas Carlin, the founder of the town, and afterward the governor of the state. This was originally what is called the hyper-Calvinistic anti-mission church. In course of time it moved eastward, and is now the Providence church. On the 28th of April, 1827, at the house of Justus Rider, in the town of Carrollton, was founded the present Baptist church of Carrollton. The original members were but six in all—Sears Crane, Anna Crane, Abraham Bowman, Mary Bowman, Elizabeth Rider, and Phoebe Harris. Some of these had been excluded from the anti-mission church near Carrollton, for holding missionary views. The minutes of the second meeting of this church, to which is appended the name of Gorham Holmes, as clerk, is a specimen of almost Spartan brevity. It reads: "Fourth Saturday in May, 1827, church met and after worship proceeded to business: 1st, chose Brother Crane, moderator; 2d, the brethren all in peace; 3d, Brother Bowman chosen clerk. Dismissed by prayer." Elijah Dodson and wife presented letters for admission

into the church, the first additions to the little flock, in March, 1828. Rev. Elijah Dodson was the first pastor of the flock, from that date, if not from its organization, until June, 1830. The congregation then had different supplies until May, 1834, when Rev. Alvin Bailey took charge, and remained pastor until March, 1840, except about six months in the early part of 1836, when Rev. Amos Dodge seems to have supplied the pulpit. He was succeeded by supplies among whom was Rev. W. H. Briggs until March, 1841, when Jacob Bower devoted one-fourth of his time to this church. Rev. Elijah Dodson again filled the pastorate for one year from 1842, one-fourth his time. Rev. W. H. Briggs next succeeded from June, 1843, to July, 1845, and was followed by Rev. Porter Clay, who remained one year. In Jan., 1847, J. N. Tolman became pastor, and remained until March, 1851, when he was succeeded by W. F. Boyakin who had charge until Aug., 1852. Rev. E. J. Palmer acted as a supply until March, 1853, when he was succeeded by Rev. A. Bailey, who remained two years. Rev. J. Bulkley now took upon himself the pastoral duties, and served nearly nine years, until April 1864. Rev. N. Kinne, from June, 1864, to Feb., 1866, and Rev. James M. Stiffler and other supplies filled the pulpit until Jan., 1868, when they were succeeded by Rev. W. D. Clark. The latter continued in the pastoral relation for two years and was succeeded, in April, 1870, by Rev. B. F. Parshall. He was followed by Rev. H. A. Guild, whose term of service extended from June, 1872, to Feb., 1874. Rev. J. C. Bonham was pastor from Oct.,

1875, until April, 1876, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. E. Roberts.

Where or when the first house of worship was built, the records of the church do not state. But in May, 1834, it is recorded, that the church held its meeting in the new church building. Under date of January, 1835, is the entry "church met in the brick meeting room."

In March, 1852, during the administration of W. F. Boyakin, a committee consisting of A. W. Caverly, Thomas Hobson, John Headrick, Alfred Hinton and Francis P. Vedder, was appointed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a new house of worship. On April 24, they submitted a report, through Judge Caverly, chairman, recommending that the church be built of brick and rock, with a basement story—the building to be 66x42 feet in size, and, with lot, to cost \$5,000. To carry out the purposes contemplated in the report of the committee, a building committee was appointed, consisting of David Pierson, Thomas Hobson, John Headrick, A. W. Caverly and Z. A. Morrow. In time the committee reported \$2,700 raised and the rock and brick contracted for. In July, 1852, the trustees were instructed to sell to the highest bidder, the south side of the lot, purchased for the site of the house, which they subsequently sold to Lyman Wheeler for \$501. The old church was also sold to advantage to P. M. Brown for \$410. It finally passed into the hands of the Cumberland Presbyterians. The new house was dedicated Jan. 6, 1856, D. P. French preaching the dedication sermon.

It may be interesting to note the pro-

gress made in the salaries paid the various pastors. In 1838, A. Bailey was paid at the rate of \$200 a year for one-half his time, with a pledge that the church would pay him \$500 for his entire time in 1839. David Pierson and George Pegram were appointed to raise the money. For 1839, they paid him \$250 for one-half of his time. In July, 1844, William H. Briggs was offered \$100 for one-quarter of his time one year, provided he would live in Carrollton, and take one-half of it in produce. He must have refused the offer, because two weeks later, the church agreed to raise a reasonable portion for his support, and he accepted. In 1845, Porter Clay agreed to preach one quarter of his time Saturday and Sunday, and an additional one-quarter Sunday, if the church would clothe him, and defray his expenses. In December he announced his intention to give his entire time to Carrollton and vicinity. He was a brother of the statesman, Henry Clay. In 1847, J. N. Tolman was given \$200 and board, the money to be paid as fast as collected from subscriptions. In 1849, the finance committee reported that for the previous 18 months they had paid Brother Tolman \$219.14; voted to add \$200 within six months. In December, 1849, the church agreed to pay him \$250 salary for his entire time, salary to be paid in quarterly installments, and \$50 more if possible. In July, 1850, W. T. Boyakin received \$400; Oct., 1852, Alvin Bailey, \$200; April, 1855, J. Bulkley, \$600, afterward raised to \$800; Sept., 1866, agreed to pay Rev. Stittler, for supply, \$600; Sept., 1867, offered O. B. Stone \$1,800, offer declined; Jan., 1868, W. D. Clark, \$1,500;

Jan., 1872, H. A. Guild, \$1,500 and expenses of moving; June, 1875, J. C. Bonham, \$2,000. Since that time they have been supplied by John E. Roberts, for which they pay at the rate of \$520 per year.

The town of Carrollton and vicinity was devastated by the cholera, in 1837, and this was followed by a great revival, one of the most extensive in the history of the church. Another extensive revival was held in 1852, which resulted in some 49 being added to the church.

The first clerk of the church was Abraham Bowman, who was elected in May, 1827, and served until June, 1834, seven years. The first deacons were Abraham Bowman and Justus Rider, elected in June, 1834.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CARROLLTON.

On the 30th of April, 1823, a little knot of people, among whom were Rev. Oren Catlin and Rev. D. G. Sprague, met at the house of Zachariah Allen, in Carrollton, to confer upon the subject of organizing a Presbyterian church. A second meeting of the kind was held soon after, and, finally, upon the 4th of May, 1823, at a meeting held at the old court-house, was instituted a church of this denomination. The original members were 21 in number—Zachariah Allen, Elizabeth Allen, Ruloff Stevens, Elizabeth Stevens, Anthony Potts, Jno. Allen, Polly Allen, Thos. Allen, Margery Allen, Wm. Morrow, Jean Morrow, John Dee, Frances Bell, Elizabeth Bell, Wm. Allen, Sally Allen, Christian Link, Fannie Painter, Lucretia Brush, Lavina Bedel and Lucy Thomas. The first elders chosen were: Zachariah

Allen, Ruloff Stevens, Anthony Potts and John Allen.

This infant church could not have a shelter that it could call its own, but meetings were held, not regular Sabbath services, for they were impracticable, as circumstances would permit, sometimes in the court-house, sometimes in a blacksmith shop near the northwest corner of the village, and sometimes north of Apple creek, where many of the members resided. At the latter place, in 1827, a sacramental meeting was held, and some added to the membership. This state of affairs continued for eight years, under the ministrations of various clergymen, among whom were, in addition to those named as instrumental in the organization, the Revs. Jno. Brier, J. M. Ellis, — Hawley, Henry Herrick and Solomon Hardy. In 1831, a change took place—Carrollton had increased until it had become the social and business center of the county, but as the majority of the members of the church lived north of Apple creek, that part of the country was made the center of operations. Under these circumstances, the members resident at Carrollton desired a separate organization, and permission was asked of the Presbytery, July 23, 1831, for the same, and granted. In consequence of these the following named parties came together and organized the Carrollton Presbyterian church: Anthony Potts, Joseph Gerrish, Elizabeth Gerrish, Cornelia H. Leonard, Elizabeth Page, Abigail T. Hopping, Miriam Turner, Sarah Lee, Reuben Page, Morris Lee, Julius A. Willard, and Almira C. Willard. On their organization they chose as ruling elders: Julius A. Willard, Joseph

Gerrish and Anthony Potts. This establishment took place under the ministry of Rev. Henry Herrick. In May, 1832, Rev. Elisha Jenney succeeded Mr. Herrick as stated supply in the little church, and continued until the end of July, of that year, when, after a meeting of 11 days duration, with the assistance of Rev. Thomas Lippincott, some 50 had been added to the flock, the last named gentleman succeeded to the charge as stated supply. Under this gentleman, the church flourished, and led away by the accession to their number, they were induced to purchase a lot with the expectation of building a church edifice in the spring. But their plans met with a sudden check. In a letter written by the church to the secretary of the American Home Missionary Society, they state: "We engaged Mr. Lippincott to supply us, hoping we should be able to furnish much of his support, but party influence crept in and, aided by strong prejudice against eastern emigrants, of whom the church was then largely composed, and against Presbyterianism, drew away many to the Baptist and Campbellite churches, and some who had pledged their word to assist liberally in supporting Mr. Lippincott."

The purpose of building the church was now postponed indefinitely, but the congregation still went on with its worship, in the old blacksmith shop, sustaining their school, and meetings, and gradually receiving accessions to their numbers. One of the elders, Mr. Gerrish, withdrew with 10 others, to form a church in what is now Jersey county; Elder Willard removed to Alton, and the ravages of the cholera in 1833, and the

removal of the other two elders, weakened the infant church, but the organization was kept intact and new elders elected. These were S. D. Cushing A. L. Shull and John Evans. In the spring of 1835, Rev. Hugh Barr became the successor of Mr. Lippincott, as stated supply. This gentleman's labors covered a period of 10 years, against the most adverse circumstances. In 1837, the subject of building a church edifice was revived, and J. H. Hinton, Peter Vanarsdale and Geo. Wright were appointed a building committee. Though times were hard and money scarce, and subscriptions were paid in wood, farm produce, live stock, labor, anything, still they found contractors, Lynn and Wright, to undertake the building, and work was commenced. It was carried to a successful issue at a cost of \$2,500, and free from debt or incumbrance, it was dedicated to Divine worship, a neat commodious house of praise and prayer. Early in 1842, as the result of a revival, some 50 people were added to the church. In 1845, Mr. Barr terminated his labors here, leaving the church in excellent shape, but for the following six years a feeling of apathy pervaded the church, Rev. James Dunn only preaching about two years of the time, and a partial disorganization was the result. An effort was made to make it Congregational, and much dissension crept in to the body. However, in Feb., 1850, the Presbytery of Illinois assembled in Carrollton, and re-organized the church with 31 enrolled communicants. A. W. Lynn, R. F. Clark, C. Armstrong, M. D., and J. H. Wilson were ordained elders. Rev. E. Jenney supplied the pulpit one year, and was

succeeded by Rev. J. G. Rankin who labored faithfully in this portion of the Lord's vineyard for 10 years. Revivals were held by him in 1854 and 1857, whereby many were added to the church. In addition to the regular church work, they projected, and with the aid of outsiders, erected the adjacent academy building, at an expense of over \$2,800, making it the property of the church, placing it under the control of a board of directors consisting of the trustees of the church, and three persons chosen by the subscribers to the fund, of which board the minister was, ex-officio chairman. A parsonage, costing \$1,000, was also built.

Mr. Rankin was succeeded by Rev. Morgan L. Wood who remained with this people until the summer of 1864. He was succeeded by Rev. S. H. Hyde, in Nov., 1864.

At the very beginning of his work, the need of a new house of worship was confessed, but war prices ruled in labor and material, and the undertaking was postponed. In 1866 it was felt that they could delay no longer, and the initial steps were entered upon. The chief labor in soliciting subscriptions devolved by common consent on Elder Robert Clark, and with signal success he prosecuted it. George Wright, C. Armstrong, M. D., and Lyman Wheeler were appointed a building committee, and the contract was let to Engleman Gatchell. As a happy result a pleasant and beautiful house was erected and furnished at a cost of \$11,000, and, unincumbered by debt, dedicated on the 18th, of March, 1868, to the worship of God. Nor was this all. They have added improvements to the parsonage

to the value of \$1,500, during Mr. Hyde's pastorate, thus evincing their care for the Lord's servants, and further proving their devotion to the cause. This gives the sum total of the property at not less than \$16,000.

MT. ZION P. M. CHURCH.

This is located on the southeast quarter of Sec. 33, T. 12, R. 11. The first building here was erected shortly after the organization of the society, in 1844, at a cost of about \$600. The first minister was Elder George Stevens, who labored with the little flock for about three years. The building was also used as a school-house for about eight years. It was remodeled and rebuilt in 1878, at a cost of some \$600. The first minister in the new church was Rev. Anderson Orr, who preached here for four years. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Sturges. The church has a present membership of but a few, and it is not in as good condition as the cause deserves. Owing to removals and deaths, the little congregation has grown small, and spiritless. Joshua Jones deeded the land, some three-quarters of an acre, upon which the church is built.

OAKLAND BAPTIST CHURCH.

The edifice occupied by this congregation was erected in 1867, on land donated to the society by George Johnson. The first ministers to preach here were Revs. John Bush and William Smith. The church has a very fair membership now, and is quite prosperous.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

This church was organized about the year 1871, under the pastoral care of

the Rev. Mr. Carney, who preached but a short time, when he was called away. The church building, which is open to any denomination to hold services in, was built about the time of the organization of this church, at a cost of about \$3,000. It is located on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Sec. 16, T. 11. R. 12, and was erected out of a fund raised by subscription of 111 liberal minded, public spirited citizens. E. A. Giller, B. F. Baldwin, L. P. Griswold, Edgar Griswold and E. V. Baldwin, were the first directors. The church has a membership of about 50, but has no regular pastor.

UNITED BAPTIST CHURCH, ATHENSVILLE.

This society was organized in 1860, by Revs. C. A. Worley and B. F. Cleveland. Mr. Worley was the first pastor, but after about three years, was succeeded by Rev. B. F. Cleveland, who also ministered here three years. Elder Lewis G. Hart was the next occupant of the pulpit. In 1875, Elder J. D. Johnson assumed the pastorate, and has continued in that relation ever since. Mr. Johnson has had great success in the church, he having baptized 44 during one revival, and many at others, and has added to the membership some 120 souls during the 10 years of his ministry. The society had no regular church edifice until 1882, when a building was put up, at a cost of about \$1,600. This structure is 34x48 feet in size. A bell has been ordered, and soon will summon the faithful to worship. The present officers are as follows: G. W. Callahan and Wm. Hopper, deacons; Sarah Stoddard, clerk. It has now a membership of about 80,

and is in excellent condition. Their edifice has not yet been dedicated.

BAPTIST CHURCH, MIDDLE FORK OF APPLE CREEK.

This church organization came into existence on Saturday before the second Sunday in Nov., 1861, at a meeting held at the house of Harris Cox, across the line in Morgan county. Elder Isaac Conlee, assisted by Deacons J. Meacham and K. Deatherage, was chiefly instrumental in the organization. The first members were as follows: Isaac Daniel, Abigail Daniel, Wiley B. Daniel, Julian Daniel, Harris Cox, Mary Cox, Bartley Wilkerson, Elizabeth Wilkerson, Elijah Steele, William F. Starnes, Claiborne Dalton and Emory D. Grider. The first preacher of this church was Elder Isaac Daniel; and the deacons, Emory D. Grider and Harris Cox. Mr. Grider was also the first clerk, and held that office until 1869, when he was succeeded by Marshall F. Grider, the present occupant of the office. The following reverend gentlemen have filled the place of pastor to this flock: Elders I. Daniel, T. Shepherd, S. Coonrod, A. W. Murray, R. Q. West, J. C. Simmons, and W. Shepler, the present incumbent of the pulpit. Services were held in Morgan county, at the residences of the members, until March, 1868, when they moved into a church building, which they had erected on land donated to the society by T. Shepherd, on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 23, of this township, in which they hold services. The edifice is 28x30 feet in size, and cost about \$700. The society has but twenty members, but is in good, fair condition. Services

are held every four weeks, regularly, and sometimes in the interval, preaching is had of some traveling elder.

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CARROLLTON.

Prior to 1871 the members of the Episcopal congregation in Carrollton held their services in the court-house. During the winter of 1870-71 the subject of providing some more suitable place of worship was earnestly discussed, and in April, 1871, it took effective form. Some time in April, 1871, there was a meeting of the leading male members of the congregation, held at the office of the Hon. Jas. W. English, for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of buying or building a house for worship. That meeting was composed of Judge C. D. Hodges, Dr. J. T. Crow, Jas. W. English, Ornan Pierson, H. C. Withers, R. H. Davis, W. C. Sleight, B. B. Bartholemew, Chas. H. Hodges and others. A plan was proposed by which some \$1,500 was then guaranteed. Judge C. D. Hodges also gave notice of his donation of a lot on which to erect a building. When the committee appointed to solicit subscriptions commenced this work, they were met with so much liberality, on the part of the public, that it was determined to erect a much better and more costly building than first intended. At a subsequent meeting a building committee was appointed, consisting of the following persons, to-wit: R. H. Davis, chairman; C. D. Hodges, Dr. J. T. Crow, Ornan Pierson and B. B. Bartholemew. This committee employed Wm. Embley as architect, whose plans, after some alteration by the committee, were adopted, and the contract for building the church given to Adam

Engleman. The building is of Gothic architecture about 60x30 feet in size, including tower and vestry, with a seating capacity for about 400 persons and beautifully finished inside in hard wood. Thus from the leaven of the small congregation that worshipped at the court house, the liberal donation of Judge Hodges of the lot, the liberality of the general public, and the untiring devotion and self-sacrificing labors of the ladies of the congregation, sprung the beautiful little church that stands on the corner of Church and West 6th streets to-day. Commenced in the summer of 1871, it was finished and paid for and dedicated on the 10th of March, 1872. But one event alone occurred, from its beginning to completion, to mar the pleasures of its success, and that was the death of Mrs. R. H. Davis, on Feb. 18, 1872, a lady whose christian devotion and influence in the matter did much for its success, whose death in the meridian of her life and usefulness, cast a gloom over the community. The church was duly consecrated by the bishop of the diocese.

In 1884, under the rectorate of Dean Whitmarsh, the building was extensively repaired and beautified, and a handsome brass lectern added to the chancel furniture as a memorial of Judge Hodges, which was consecrated by Bishop Seymour, on Sunday, Jan. 4, 1885.

A memorial window to the memory of Mr. Withers, Jr., is of peculiar beauty and with the handsomely draped altar, contributes to produce an effect of special richness to the interior of this beautiful little church. The font is at the entrance under the large and hand-

some west window; the organ at the south end of the chancel. The reredos bears the symbol of the Holy Trinity, to whom the church is dedicated, and the chancel walls are handsomely illuminated in oil polychrome. All the windows are of stained glass.

EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH, ROODHOUSE
TOWNSHIP.

The church of this denomination was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$1,300, and is 28x40 feet in dimensions: The first pastor was J. J. Gardiner, who remained about three years. The first offices of the congregation were filled by John Spencer, Thomas H. Wilson, John K. Moore and James Bradley. The present officers are John Spencer, James Shaw and G. Keller. There is at present a membership of about 19. Services are held regularly every two weeks by Rev. S. G. Tera.

MARTIN'S PRAIRIE BETHEL BAPTIST
CHURCH, ROODHOUSE TOWNSHIP.

The organization of this denomination was effected in 1834, with 34 members. The first ministers were Thomas Taylor and Joel Sweet. The edifice used by this society at present was built in 1856, at a cost of about \$1,000. It was constructed by subscription, and in size is 36x40 feet in ground area. The pioneer ministers of the church conducted services in a log cabin erected for the purpose, until the present building was erected as above. The original officers were Josiah Morton, deacon; James D. Morton, clerk. From the time of the organization the following is a succession of the different pastors of the church: Elijah Dodgson, Joel Terry,

G. W. S. Bell, Joel Terry, R. C. Keeler, John M. Wells, W. C. Harney, J. D. Wilson, Elder Fleming, George W. Stevens, John Van, Daniel Wise, B. B. Hamilton, T. M. Marsh, George Robinson, Stephen Cate, W. F. Hicks, and the present pastor, William M. Rhoads. From 1866 to 1870 there was no regular services, as the church was destitute of a regular pastor, although Bro. Wise occupied the pulpit occasionally on Sunday. Also from 1873 to 1876 the church was without a regular minister of the gospel, but during the latter year prayer meetings were instituted, and at a special revival some 30 new members were added to the congregation. Since then the church has prospered and at present there is a membership of about 85, services being held regularly every four weeks, while there is a flourishing Sunday-school conducted every Sabbath. The church edifice is kept in good repair and is located on the west half of Sec. 13, T. 12, R. 11. The present officers are Josiah and Samuel Martin, deacons, and C. K. Smead, clerk.

METHODIST CHURCH, WHITE HALL.

This society was organized, as a class, about the year 1823. For several years they held services, wherever they could find a room, but it was not until about 1832, that they had any recognized house of worship. In that year, in connection with the Baptist congregation, they erected a union church edifice. This was a frame structure, and is now the Old Baptist church. About the year 1837, the Methodist congregation put up a separate church building on a lot opposite the present postoffice, which they used for a place of worship

until the erection of their present splendid edifice, in 1872. This latter is of brick, and cost about \$23,000, and is one of the ornaments of the town. The first regular pastor was Rev. Mr. Bankston, who came here about 1830. After a time he was succeeded by Rev. William Askins, and he, by Rev. Mr. Trotter. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Stevens, who succeeded Rev. Isaac Higgs, in Sept., 1885. Perhaps it would not be out of place in this connection, to say that the second church building of this congregation was removed on to another street and converted into two dwelling houses, and is still used for that purpose.

ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,
CARROLLTON.

This society was organized about the year 1860, and among the original members were the following named gentlemen and their families: Cornelius Carmody, Michael Carmody, Thomas Carmody, Andrew Sheedy, Andreas Witer-schek, Joseph Storrs, Matthew Markham, James Mahoney, Thomas Scott, James Dunford, Thomas Luneen, and John McMahon. The lots were bought by a fund raised by subscription among the members. On these the front part of the church building was erected in 1864, of brick, at a cost of \$13,000. An addition was built to this in 1883, at a cost of \$7,000, making the cost of the edifice about \$20,000. It is one of the handsomest buildings in the city, architecturally, and quite an ornament to the same. In 1870 a comfortable parsonage was erected by the congregation, at an expense of \$3,000, and in 1877, a building, which is used as a school-house,

was erected, in which a school is supported.

The parish was commenced about 1860 under the direction of visiting priests, with a few Catholic settlers from Ireland, as above stated, and Father Klein, a German, was the first resident rector. In 1871 the parish was increased by the accession of about 50 German families. It now contains about 150. Under the present rector, Father Sauer, who came in 1877, the parish witnessed its greatest success. In 1881 a house was built for the Sisters, who since then have taken charge of the parochial school. The present trustees are Michael Carmody, Tobias Schnelt, Thos. Luneen, and John Schnelt.

ST. ALOYSIUS CATHOLIC CHURCH, ROOD-
HOUSE.

This building was erected in the year 1874. It is a brick structure, one story in height with a vestry on the east end. The main building is 30x50 feet in dimensions, and is located on Railroad street, near the Victor mills. The building committee was composed of Thomas Lawlus and Matthew Sterrit. The cost of the building, including the furnishing of the same, was \$4,000. The first priest to hold mass in this church, was Father Victor, of Quincy, Ill., who came here once a month and held mass and was so employed for two years. He was succeeded by Father Metzler, who remained about three years. Next came Father Kearne, who held services in the church once a month for one year. After him came Father Deitrick, who was the priest for about two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Father Johannes who remained only four months. Father Fallon is the

present instructor. The church has a membership of about 80. They hold mass twice a month.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ROODHOUSE.

This building was erected in the year 1882, at a cost of \$3,600. It is a brick structure 44x60 feet, and one story in height. It was built by subscription, the building committee being P. J. Sharp, Adam Chapman, G. W. Armstrong, E. S. Bundy, and A. Orr. The church was dedicated by Rev. Horace Reed, D. D., of Jacksonville, and while the Rev. J. J. Dugan was serving as pastor. Previous to the erection of the above named church the organization held services in the Cumberland Presbyterian building. The first ministers were Henry C. Wallace, served one year; Rev. James K. Maxfield, one year; Rev. Howard Miller, two years; Rev. A. Orr, two years; and Rev. J. S. Akers, two years. Rev. J. J. Dugan was the first pastor in the new church and served one year, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Frank Crane, who served as pastor two years. Next came Rev. C. W. Jacobs, who is the present pastor. They have a parsonage adjoining the church building, which is a one-story frame structure, 24x30 feet in dimensions with five rooms. The present trustees are G. W. Armstrong, P. J. Sharp, John Roodhouse, Andrew J. Watson, and Adam Chapman; Carl Savage, Sec'y and Treas. They hold services every Sabbath, both morning and evening, also Sabbath school every Sunday. Prayer meeting is held every Wednesday evening. The present membership is 150, and the church is in a flourishing condition.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ROODHOUSE.

The society known by the above name was organized in 1878, and at first held meetings in the old union church. In 1879, under the pastorate of D. H. Starkey, they bought the building from the Methodists. After four years spent here, Rev. Starkey was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Millholland, and he by Rev. Thomas Potter. The present pastor, Rev. E. L. Prather, succeeded Potter. The present officers are: Arthur Davis, D. B. Moore, Benjamin Rushworth and John W. Starkey, trustees; Benjamin Rushworth, clerk; James C. Starkey, Treas. The present membership is about 60. Services are conducted by the pastor every Sabbath, morning and evening. Sabbath-school is held regularly each week, commencing at 9:30 A. M. John W. Starkey is the present superintendent. Prayer meetings are also held on Wednesday evening of each week.

The house of worship of the Cumberland Presbyterian society is 40x25 feet in ground area, is of frame construction, and is surmounted by a cupola, at a height of 20 feet. This cupola contains the bell.

The flock may be said to be in a growing condition, and considerable interest in its prosperity is manifested by the members.

This church, like all those of Roodhouse, is of recent organization, as compared with those of the older settled portions of the county; but it may be said of all, that their progress has been greater than is their age. It is to be hoped that they may still grow.

WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH OF
ROODHOUSE.

This society was organized in the fall of 1881, by Rev. Hobart, state missionary. Their first meetings were held in the Cumberland Presbyterian church edifice, in which they continued to hold services until 1883.

The first members were: C. S. Terry, Rebecca Sitton, E. S. Needles and wife, John Jones and wife, Isaac Hodges and wife, E. B. Winslow and wife. They held services in the Presbyterian church under Elder Hamilton, of White Hall, until Jan., 1884. They commenced the erection of the present church building in 1883, the building committee comprising E. S. Stroud, John Jones, E. S. Needles, W. P. Gilmore, Ellis Briggs, James L. Patterson. The building has a ground area of 36x60 feet, is one story in height, and is constructed of brick. The ceiling is 24 feet from the ground level at the highest point, and at the eaves 18 feet. It has a spire 85 feet in height. The seating capacity is about 400. The cost of the edifice was about \$5,300, the amount being raised by subscription. Robert Latham, of Jerseyville, contributed \$1,000 toward the erection of the building, on condition that it be called the Washington Baptist church. The present pastor is Rev. J. S. Deck. Meetings are held twice each Sabbath, and prayer meetings every Wednesday evening. In connection with the church services, they hold Sunday school every Sabbath at 9:30 A. M. James L. Patterson is superintendent. The average attendance is 160 scholars. This is the largest and best church building in the city of Roodhouse.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF ROOD-
HOUSE.

The organization of this society was effected Jan. 3, 1873, by M. M. Longley, of the American Home Missionary Society. He came here in 1872, and held meetings in the old union church. In 1874 they made arrangements to build a church of their own. The first members were: John P. Drennan, Rebecca R. Drennan, George N. Sawyer and wife, Dr. William T. Day and wife, Geo. W. Martin, Norman S. Martin, Adelia Sawyer, Emma Sawyer, Mrs. Lotta Houek, and Susan Mills.

They held occasional services only until their own church building was erected. The trustees under whom the church was built were J. P. Drennan, G. N. Sawyer and W. T. Day. E. S. Bundy was the contractor. The church is located on the corner of Palm street and Roodhouse avenue. It is a frame structure, 30x45, and is surmounted by a cupola, which contains a bell. The entire cost was about \$2,000, this sum being raised almost entirely by subscription. The present pastor is Rev. Wm. W. Hazen. Services are held morning and evening, every Sabbath, and prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings. Sabbath school, with an average attendance of 90 scholars, is held at 9:30 A. M. each Sunday; F. C. Smith is superintendent. The present officers of the church are: C. C. Van Doren, E. S. Nichols, J. P. Drennan, Sr., Frank C. Smith, G. N. Sawyer, J. H. Carkhuff, trustees; W. H. Murray, treas.; J. P. Drennan, Sr., clerk; J. P. Drennan, Sr., G. N. Sawyer, J. H. Carkhuff, deacons. The present membership is about 50, and the church is in good condition.

CHAPTER XV.

KANE TOWNSHIP.

The civil sub-division of Greene county, which bears the above name, is located in the center of the southern tier of townships, and is bounded on the north by the townships of Linder and Carrollton, on the east by Rockbridge township and Jersey county, the latter of which forms its southern boundary also, on the west by Woodville township. It embraces the west half of T. 9, R. 11, and Secs. 3, 10, and the north half of 15, of the eastern half of the same township and range, and all of T. 9, R. 12, except Secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 30, and 31, which are included in Woodville township. The Macoupin creek, or Maquapin (white potato) creek, as it was called by the Indians, meanders with pellucid stream, through the entire township, crossing, in its tortuous passage, Secs. 15, 16, 17, 8, 6, of T. 9, R. 11, and Secs. 12, 11, 14, 15, 22, 21, 28, 29, 30, T. 9, R. 12, and with its numerous affluents, affords ample drainage, beside being an unfailing source of running water for stock purposes. A large amount of the land is timbered yet, which, with the artificial groves surrounding the mansions and cottages of the well-to-do farmers, adds beauty and picturesqueness to the landscape. The fertility of the soil and the unexceptional beauty of this section of the county, caused it to be among the sections first settled. The line of the C., A. & St. L. R. R. traverses the township

from north to south, and there is one considerable town within its limits on this line, Kane. The inhabitants are, as a class, industrious and energetic, and manifest, by their neat surroundings and fine buildings, the thrift that follows intelligently directed labor.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first actual settlement made within the limits of what is now Greene county, was made in Kane township. In 1815, several parties settled in the northern part of what is now Jersey county, and raised a crop, but in the autumn of 1816, three of these, Daniel Allen, Sr., and his sons, James and Daniel, removed about six miles west and north, to S. 23, of T. 9, range 12, and James made a farm, which is now occupied by his son, E. W. Allen. James lived here until his death. The other Allens did not remain here long, moving away about a year afterwards. John H. Allen, another son of Daniel Allen, made some improvements on Sec. 19 in T. 9, R. 11, which he afterwards sold to William L. Greene. He, too, left with the balance of the family. A short time after the Allens had moved here, Thomas Daniel, a native of Kentucky made his appearance and built a cabin in the vicinity of the Allen's. In 1817, his son, Walker Daniel, long a prominent citizen of the county, came from Georgia, and made

a settlement on section 24, just east of the Allen's, on the place now owned by Rowland Huitt. These were the pioneers of Kane township, and this county.

John Greene was one of the earliest pioneers of this region, locating in this township in 1819. A sketch of this old pioneer is given in the chapter entitled National, State and County Representation, under head of general assembly, he having been honored by his fellow-citizen with the office of representative to the state legislature.

Nathan Daniel, came to this township in 1819, and being a young man, hired out to work for a time. In a short time he located on a farm and married Louisa Allen, a daughter of Daniel Allen, Jr. He was a Kentuckian by birth. He had five children, and died a resident of this county.

Maj. William Costley a son of William and Margarette Costley, came to this county with his father's family, in 1819, being then about 18 years of age. He was a native of Kentucky, born on the 15th of October, 1801, but had been reared mostly in Missouri. His father dying soon after their coming here, he had to shift for himself, which he did to good advantage. About 1823 he was married to Elizabeth Mathis. They had a family of fifteen children. Maj. Costley kept the first public house between Carrollton and Alton, or at least between the former point and John Wilkins' on the Piasa. He gained his title from a commission in the militia of the day. He died at his residence in Kane township, Jan. 31, 1869.

With him came Robert Means, a native of Virginia, who settled here and was a resident for some years.

James Whitlock came to this township in 1819, and made a settlement, entering some 900 acres of land. He served as captain all through the Black Hawk war, and is generally known throughout this region as Capt. Whitlock. He resided in this township until 1850, when he started for California and died on the way.

William Greene came to Greene county in 1819, from his home 'neath the genial skies of Tennessee, and made a settlement on Sec. 24, T. 9, R. 12. With him came his wife, Matilda Greene, also a native of Tennessee, born in 1800, and married to Mr. Greene in 1817. This pioneer was a man of rare ability and of a magnificent physique, and was noted all over this county, for years, for his strength, courage, and endurance. Nelson Greene was a son of this gentleman.

With him came Wiley Greene who lived in this settlement some years.

Nelson Greene was born in Greene county, Dec. 22, 1822, and was a son of William and Matilda (Greene) Greene, his father being a native of Kentucky, and his mother of Tennessee. His father came to Illinois, first locating in Bond county, and from there went to Madison county; and in 1819, came to Greene county, and located on S. 24, T. 9, R. 12, where he lived until his death, Aug. 20, 1825. He was a captain in a militia company after he came here. Nelson's mother died in 1879. During the war of 1812, his grandfather, George Greene, concluded to plant a piece of corn, and as the Indians were very bad, he told the family, if they saw any signs of them, to scream, so he could hear them. There was an old

well about 10 feet deep, covered with boards, near there, and one day a neighbor girl came over, and Nancy and Polly Greene told her to get on these boards and spring up and down. This she did, and the boards broke, precipitating her to the bottom of the well. The girls began to scream, and his grandfather and three boys came running, expecting to find the whole family massacred; but when they found it to be nothing but a girl in the well, they were so angry that they had a notion to shoot the girls for screaming. Our subject, Nelson Greene, remained with his parents until their death, at which time he was left the heir of 62 acres of land, which he farmed several years. He added to this until he now has 120 acres in the homestead tract, and 16 acres of timber land. Mr. Greene was married Jan. 1, 1816, to Elizabeth A. Gano, daughter of John S. and Mary (Hartsup) Gano. To this union ten children were born, eight of whom are now living—John, married Emily Perry, is a banker in Raymond, Montgomery county; Emily, wife of Nathaniel Perry, residing in Missouri; Mary, wife of Luther Snell, residing in Macoupin county; Sarah, wife of Scott Greene, residing in Menard county; Herschel V., now in Independence City, Kan.; Lucy, Robert and Clarence, living at home. Those deceased are William, and one who died in infancy. Mr. Greene has held the office of justice of the peace two terms. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He is a liberal gentleman, and highly esteemed by his many friends.

Joseph Piggott came to Greene county in the fall of 1819, and made a settle-

ment on some land near what is called "Old Kane." He purchased this place and making the necessary improvements resided here until 1831, when he removed to Jersey county.

Benjamin Allen, a Georgian, came to this infant settlement in 1819, and remained here some years.

David Williams, a native of Virginia, came to this section in 1821, and located upon Sec. 11, T. 9, R. 11, which he entered. He was married in St. Clair county, Ill., in 1823, to Margaret Stout, a native of that county, by whom he had three children—Clarissa, Sarah and David J. Mr. Williams died on the farm he first settled on, in November, 1828.

Rev. C. J. Gardiner settled in this township in 1821.

Rev. Christopher J. Gardiner, one of the earliest pioneers of Greene county, was born in Prince William county, Va., June 10, 1798. His parents died in his infancy, and he was reared by his brother-in-law, William Evans, until he was 16 years of age. In the spring of 1814, he immigrated to Kentucky, and located in Hopkinsville, where he professed religion, and united with the Methodist church, of which, during his life, he lived an exemplary member, and was a minister for about 50 years. In July, 1818, he left Kentucky, locating in St. Louis, Aug. 18, where he established a tan-yard, which he continued to operate until the fall of the next year. While there, he was the first, and part of the time the only, Methodist class-leader in St. Louis. In Dec., 1819, he came to Greene county, and located on the farm, where he spent the remainder of his life. After selecting

his land, he buried his money, all coin, and made a brief trip to St. Louis. After his return, he began improving his land, situated in T. 9, R. 12, on the south bluff of Macoupin creek. He was married, Dec. 14, 1823, to Margaret Mains, daughter of Robert Mains, an early pioneer of Illinois, and a native of North Carolina. By that union there were six sons—James B., died in Feb., 1881; William P., left many years ago, for California, and has not since been heard from; Sam'l G., present postmaster at Kane; Joshua A., residing in Mexia, Limestone county, Tex.; Christopher J., Jr., residing at Kane, and L. D., now residing at the old homestead. All those living, married, and all are members of the Masonic order, except L. D. Gardiner. It may be said that Mr. Gardiner raised a large and intelligent family of children; who grew up to be honorable men. Mrs. Gardiner died Oct. 10, 1835, and he was again married March 26, 1837, to Sarah Arnspiger. By this union there were three children, two of whom died in infancy. Their daughter—Mary E., has been thrice married, and is now the wife of Dr. Wier. Mr. Gardiner's second wife died June 5, 1844, and he was again married to Elizabeth Burch, Aug. 20, 1845. By that union there was one daughter, who met with a sad fate, having been burned to death by kerosene. She was the wife of George W. Witt, at the time of her death. Rev. Mr. Gardiner has the credit of preaching the first sermon in this township, and besides being a good citizen, of contributing his part to the growth and development of the country. When he landed in Greene county, he had only a small

capital, but being a man of considerable energy and economy, he became eminently successful in his business of tanning and farming, and had the satisfaction of being able to live in affluent circumstances. He was one of the early advocates of the temperance cause in this state. He became a member of the whig party from principle, and was the early friend of the free soil movement. He often regretted that his native state, Virginia, should have raised her hand against the Union. Henry Clay was his ideal statesman, and he never failed to vote for him when he had the opportunity. He was beloved and respected by a large circle of friends, and the purity of his christian character was known to all. In June, 1874, he died, and was buried in the Jalappa cemetery.

A man by the name of John King is said to have settled in this township in 1821, but no authentic account has been obtainable in regard to him.

A settlement was made by Jesse White in this township, probably about the year 1824. He was a native of Madison county, this state, and his wife Tabitha, nee Carrico, of Kentucky. He entered 160 acres of land near the west line of this township on the Macoupin creek, and worked for 50 cents per hundred, making rails, to raise the money to pay for his land.

Benjamin G. Tompkins, a native of Virginia, came to Kane township from Kentucky, where he was reared, in 1826, and located on section 28, near the site of the village of Kane, where he entered 160 acres of land, where he resided until the day of his death, Oct. 16, 1878. His wife was formerly Rebecca Hoff-

man, born in Virginia, and brought up in Kentucky; she died in March, 1873.

John Stevens came to Greene county in 1828, and liking the country, located upon 160 acres of land, in Sec. 9, T. 11, R. 9, now in this sub-division of the county, where he remained until overtaken by death.

Clark Stevens, a native of Coles county, Mo., was born Jan. 7, 1823, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Terry) Stevens, natives of Virginia. John Stevens came to Hardin county, Ky., where he was married. After remaining there a short time, he moved to Ohio, thence to Indiana, then to Tennessee, and in 1811 to Coles county, Mo., where he remained 12 years. In 1828 he came to Greene county, Ill., and located on Sec. 9, T. 9, R. 11, where he entered 160 acres of land, on which he lived the remainder of his life. At the time of his death, he owned 240 acres of land. He had made 14 different improvements from the date of his marriage until his death, and had built a log cabin on each improvement. There were eight children in the family—Belinda, Jasper, Sarah, Isaiah, Clark, John, Elizabeth, and Mary. Only three of these are living—Elizabeth, wife of J. T. McIntyre, residing in Texas; Mary, wife of James Daudall, living in Greene county; and Clark, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Stevens died March 12, 1853, and Mrs. Stevens in 1881, having survived her husband nearly 30 years. Clark was reared on the home farm until he was 20 years of age. He then started in life for himself, commencing with 80 acres of land, which he cultivated about 10 years. After his father's death he bought the homestead, moved on to it,

and it has since been his home. When he was but 18 years old, his father had erected a large two-story brick house, and Clark made the mortar, tramped it with his feet, chipped it down with a spade, and made an average of 3,000 brick per day, besides waiting on three brick masons. Mr. Stevens was married, March 11, 1841, to Mildred Cooper, daughter of Edmund L. and Mary Cooper. By that marriage there were 13 children, nine of whom are living—Mary F., wife of Michael Horgan, residing in Greene county; Robert, married Lizzie Dowden, residing in this township; Lucy, wife of John Ashford, residing in Greene county; Laura, wife of John T. Briggs, residing in Carlinville; Cornelia E., wife of W. T. King, residing in Kansas; Charlie, married to Mattie Irwin, residing in Jersey county; Maggie, wife of Franklin Frech, residing in Greene county; Edmund L., and Cora. Those deceased are Emma, Martha, Edna O., and one who died in infancy. Jan. 24, 1877, his wife died, and on the 8th of November, 1877, he was again married to Elizabeth E. Buck, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Aulbaugh. Mr. Stevens has worked hard for the comforts which he now has, and has won the confidence of all who know him, by his honesty and integrity. He and his wife are members of the church.

Franklin Witt, one of the afterward prominent men of Greene county, settled in 1826, in this township, south of the Macoupin creek, where he lived until his death in 1851. He is noticed at length in the chapter entitled, National State and County Representation, he having been a member of the general assembly several terms.

William Thomasson, in 1828, came from Tennessee, and taking up a farm in Kane township, made it his residence for about two years, when he removed to Bluffdale township, and in 1847 to Woodville township, where he died.

Samuel Martin, a native of Ambrose county, Va., came from Kentucky to Jersey county, in 1829, settling in Richwoods township, but in 1831, with his family, came to this township and county, where he lived until 1844, when he was called to cross the dark river. His wife was Elizabeth Gunterman, daughter of John Gunterman, one of the early settlers of Jersey county.

With his father came James Martin, then about 18 years of age.

Section 26, of T. 9, R. 12, received a settler in 1829, in the person of Marvil Morris. He was a native of Tennessee, the son of John and Mary (Lewis) Morris, and was born Oct. 2, 1807. In 1809 his father brought his family to Illinois, settling in Pope county, where he died in 1822. The same year the family removed to Jefferson county, this state, where Marvil and Mary Estes were united in marriage. In 1829, he came here, as above stated, and lived here for a life-time. His wife died in Oct., 1868, but in Nov., 1872, he was married to Mrs. Maria Redding. Mr. Morris died in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7, 1876, but was at the time a resident of this township.

Eli Witt, with his family, came to Greene county from their home in Tennessee, in Dec., 1829, and located on the southwest quarter of section 3, Kane township. In 1845, he removed to Texas, but returned shortly afterward and located just east of Carrollton, where he died in the fall of 1851.

With Mr. Witt came his son, Randolph, then a young man of 19 years.

Randolph Witt was born in Jefferson county, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1810, his parents being Eli and Nancy (McNealy) his father a native of Virginia, his mother of Tennessee. He came with his parents to Greene county, Ill., in Dec., 1829, and they located on what is now Sec. 3, T. 9, R. 12. They remained there several years, and in 1845, Eli Witt moved to Texas, but after a short time he returned to Illinois, and located east of Carrollton, where he lived until his death, in Oct., 1851. His wife died in 1857. Randolph attended the common schools of Tennessee and Illinois, attaining a fair business education. The first work he did, after coming to this county, was for Franklin Witt, and then for Samuel Thomas, the early settler of the county. The first land that he bought was the place on which he lived and died, which at first contained but 40 acres, on section 10. By hard work, perseverance, and good management, he added to this, until he owned 312 acres on sections 9 and 10, having started out with nothing but his own strength and energy. He was married Aug. 18, 1836, to Polly Tunnell, daughter of Calvin and Jane (Adair) Tunnell. By this union they had five children, four of whom are living—Andrew J., married Frances Ball, resides in Montgomery county; William T., at home; Jane E., wife of John Ball, residing in Macoupin county; Elzina, wife of George Ball, residing in Macoupin county. The one deceased was John C., who died in infancy. Mr. Witt was a staunch democrat, and his first vote for president was cast for Martin VanBuren, in 1836. He departed

this life June 24, 1884. His life had been that of an honest and upright man, and he was a true and loving husband and father. A widow and four children and a large circle of friends were left to mourn his departure. Mr. Witt was one of the pioneer settlers of Greene county. He was obliged to toil very hard, when settling there, but at last he had secured a good home, and made his mark with the other early settlers, who have nearly all passed away.

William T. Witt was born in Greene county, on the 14th day of Jan., 1844. His parents were Randolph and Polly (Tunnell) Witt, his father being a native of Jefferson county, Tenn., and his mother of Greene county, Ill. His father came to Greene county in the fall of 1829, and located on the northwest quarter of section 3, in Kane township. He lived there with his parents, until 1836, when he began farming for himself, having bought 40 acres of land on section 10, in this township. On this he first built a little log cabin, but afterward erected a frame residence, where he lived until the 24th of June, 1884, the date of his death. William has always made his home with his parents on the farm. In the year 1871, he went to Washington county, Kan., in company with another man, making the trip in a wagon. He went to look at some land, but only remained a short time when he returned home. In the year 1873, he went to Virginia on business, and also for the benefit of his health, and after a stay of three months came home. Mr. Witt has devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising all his life. He is a democrat, and his first vote was cast for George B. McClellan, in the year

1864. Mr. Witt is an intelligent gentleman, and is respected by all who know him.

Among the settlers of 1831, in Kane township was Abraham Enslow, a Pennsylvanian, who came here from Ohio. On coming here, he moved to a place two miles north of Kane, occupying part of a house with the widow Daniel, for the first winter. In the spring of 1832, he purchased 40 acres of land on section 33, this township, and lived on it three years, when he sold out and bought 80 acres about one and a half miles northwest of Kane. He moved several times after this, and died near Old Kane, in 1874.

John Varble with his family, left their home in Kentucky, in 1831, and cast in their lot with the pioneers of Greene county. They located upon Sec. 4, T. 9, R. 11, where Mr. Varble entered some 200 acres of land. About 1845, he sold out and removed to Montgomery county, where he died.

His son, John H. Varble, was for many years a respected citizen of this part of the county. He was born in Kentucky, in 1827, and died here in March, 1877.

OTHER PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Jacob L. Pope was born in Somerset county, N. J., his parents being Samuel and Mary (Gaddis) Pope, natives of New Jersey. They came to Greene county, Ill., in 1836, and his father located at Old Kane, where he bought 184 acres of land. He was a blacksmith by trade, and was the first one in that town. He also kept the first hotel there. His death occurred in 1850, and that of his wife in 1868. Jacob L. remained at

home, working in the hotel and blacksmith shop, until he was 24 years of age. He then began farming for himself, on some land that he had previously bought in Jersey county, consisting of 74 acres, on which he remained until 1855. He then sold out and bought 200 acres, known as the Smith farm, in the same county, and after living on that one year, he sold it and bought the Longstreet farm of 230 acres, on which he remained two years. This he then sold and purchased 480 acres in Sangamon county, and after living there four years, sold out and bought 336 1-2 acres in Greene county, on section 21, in Kane township. He now owns 256 1-2 acres in this county, and 160 acres in Sedgewick county, Kan. In 1862 he enlisted in the 122d Ill. Inf., and served until the close of the war. He went in as first lieutenant and was promoted to captain of his company in 1865. He was in the battles of Blue Creek, Mo., when fighting with Price; Parker Cross Roads, Paducah, Ky., Tupelo, Miss., Nashville, Tenn., the capture of Fort Blakeley, and Mobile, and several skirmishes. He was married in July, 1848, to Eliza A. Longstreet, who, with her parents, Samuel and Elizabeth Longstreet, had emigrated from Montgomery county, O., in 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Pope are the parents of 10 children, nine of whom are living—Samuel L., now in Kansas; Jacob G., married to Susan Parker, residing in Kane township; Laura V., wife of George H. Gardiner, residing in this township; Anna E., wife of Whitney Tucker, residing in Wichita, Kan.; Ada B.; Grace H., wife of Wallace A. Wood, residing in Chase county, Kan.; Elizabeth M., Jessie W.

and Mary F. The one deceased is Guy R. At the close of the war, Mr. Pope returned home, where he remained until 1872, when he went to Sedgewick county, Kan., and to Wichita, where he spent nine years trading in stock and land. In 1878, he took his family to Eureka Springs, Ark., for their health. They were there a short time and then returned to Kansas. He afterward took them to Siloam Springs, Ark., and after spending a while there, returned to his home in this county and resumed farming. Mr. Pope is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the G. A. R. post. He is an intelligent, enterprising man and has thus far been very successful in farming. Mr. S. Longstreet, after selling his farm to his son-in-law, J. L. Pope, engaged in business in Jerseyville for some time. In 1860 he moved to Iola, Allen county, Kan., where he resumed farming. He died in 1865. In 1873 his widow and only remaining son moved to Lewis county, W. T., where they still reside.

John Pope, a prominent citizen of this county, was born Oct. 3, 1836, in Old Kane, Greene county, Ill. His parents were Samuel and Mary (Gaddis) Pope, natives of New Jersey. They came to this county in 1836, and located at Old Kane, where Samuel bought about 300 acres of land, and remained on it until his death, which occurred about the year 1848. He came from the state of New Jersey to Alton, and from there to Old Kane, in a one-horse wagon. He was the second man to locate there, and had the first blacksmith shop, and also the first tavern in the town. His wife, Mary (Gaddis) Pope, the mother of our subject, died

in 1865. John Pope was raised on a farm, having remained at home until he was 28 years of age. In 1858, he and his two brothers bought 1,000 acres of land in Sangamon county, on which they remained about two years, when they sold out and came back to Old Kane, where John remained about six years, following farming. In 1863, he went to California, taking horses and mules, going all the way horseback. He sold them in San Francisco and Sacramento, and made the return trip around by water to Alton, and from there came home, having visited New York, Cleveland, Dunkirk, and several other cities, on the way. He still deals in stock, as well as engaging in farming. In 1864, he purchased 240 acres of land on section 2, Kane township, and has since resided there. About four years ago he built a large frame house at a cost of \$2,800, and the surroundings show him to be a man full of energy and enterprise. On Dec. 8, 1864, he was married to Marietta Enslow, daughter of Abram and Julietta Enslow. Three children were born to them—Lulu, William O. and Rua. Mr. Pope is the present school director of district No. 4. He is a democrat in politics; is one of Greene county's prominent men, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

Benjamin F. Ozbun was born in Sumner county, Tenn., Nov. 18, 1810, his parents being Bartholomew and Elizabeth (Abbott) Ozbun, natives of Virginia. He came with his parents to the territory of Illinois, in 1816, and most of his boyhood days were spent in clearing up his father's farm, so that he became proficient in the duties of farm-

life. In the year 1832, he removed to Greene county, Ind., where he remained until the fall of 1834, when he came to Greene county, Ill., landing here with 50 cents in silver and a horse which he had rode all the way from Tennessee. He began to work for Samuel Thomas, one of the early pioneers, at \$12 per month. He worked around for about two years, and on the 9th of July, 1837, was united in marriage with Nancy McCool, born Aug. 10, 1817, in Pope county, Ill. She was the daughter of Jesse and Jane McCool. By this union there were 10 children, six of whom are living—John F., married Lena Lesman, resides in Kane township; Daniel T., spoken of elsewhere; Robert B., lives at home; Jane E., wife of John Roberts, residing in Kansas; Jesse A., married Mary Ryan, lives in this township; and Mary M. Those deceased are Bartholomew, George W., Lucy A. and James L. After his marriage he moved on the farm he had previously purchased, in the northeast part of the county. In 1857, they moved on the farm where they now reside, on Sec. 3, T. 9, R. 12. He owned 220 acres of land on sections 3 and 10 at the time of his death, and his family were surrounded with all the comforts of a good home. He was, in politics, a democrat and his first vote for president was cast for Andrew Jackson, whose principles he followed ever afterward. He died July 18, 1885, leaving his wife and children to deeply mourn the loss of a kind husband and a loving father, and the community to regret the loss of so good a citizen. He was buried in the Carrollton cemetery. The farm is now managed by his son, Robert. He was

one of the oldest settlers of Greene county, and but few of our readers can imagine what those pioneers had to go through when they settled in the now rich and fertile Greene county. They are one by one passing away, and may a rich reward be theirs.

Daniel T. Ozbun was born in Greene county on the 7th of Oct., 1839, his parents being Benjamin and Nancy (McCool) Ozbun, natives of Tennessee. They came from that state to Greene county, Ill., about the year 1835, and located in Kane township. Daniel T. Ozbun was reared on the farm, but learned the carpenter's trade, at which he has worked, off and on, all his life. He made his home with his parents until he was 35 years of age, at which time he started out for himself, buying 80 acres of land on section 3. He cleared it off, built a house, into which he moved, and on this land has since lived. He now owns 120 acres of land, on which he has worked very hard, most of it having been timber. He has the greater portion cleared off, and has a nice residence, and his surroundings show him to be an energetic, industrious man. He was married, April 7, 1875, to Susan J. Summers, daughter of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Tunnell) Summers. They have three children—Charles U., born Feb. 22, 1876; Alice E., born Oct. 25, 1878; Jackson L., born Feb. 6, 1881. Mrs. Ozbun is a member of the M. E. church. Mr. Ozbun has held the office of school director five years.

Peter Felter, deceased, was a native of Nyack, Rockland county, N. Y., and was born Oct. 19, 1819, his parents being William and Elizabeth (Slocum) Felter,

natives of New York. In 1834 they came to Illinois, locating near Carrollton, where Peter began learning the tailor's trade, which he afterward finished in St. Louis. They moved to Fieldon, Jersey county, in 1844, where they resided until the death of Mr. William Felter, in 1846, when Mrs. Felter removed to Jerseyville, and spent the remainder of her days there. In about the year 1843 our subject moved near Fieldon, where he bought 120 acres of land and to that he added extensively, and by also being engaged in boating, merchandising, stock raising, etc., laid the foundation of future success. In 1866 he moved to Greene county, and located on section 29 in Kane township, where he bought 223 acres of land. Here, by prudence and thrift, he made for himself and family a home most comfortable, on a farm the best cultivated of any around him. He accumulated acre by acre, until by taking advantage of every purchase that seemed profitable, he became the possessor of 1,000 acres of land. He was married Oct. 10, 1844, to Harriet G. Bramlette, daughter of Elkano and Sarah N. (Lofton) Bramlette. Mr. Felter spent most his time with his family, and his abundant means was used for their comfort and pleasure. Unfortunately he had, while obtaining his property, undermined his health, by giving such constant care and attention to business, and from that on his constitution became weaker and weaker, until on Jan. 23, 1881, at 1 o'clock p. m., he departed this life, leaving a widow and a large family of children. His departure was deeply felt by all who knew him. He was a kind and faithful husband, a lov-

ing father and a true friend. After a life of activity, he had reached that pinnacle of success, open to all who display that amount of energy that has marked Mr. Felter's career from boyhood.

William Mason, deceased, was born in Virginia, near Elizabethtown, Aug. 13, 1815, being a son of Joseph and Sarah (Wilson) Mason, natives of Maryland. William came to Greene county in 1828, and located near Rockbridge, where he bought a farm of 160 acres, and lived there 20 years. He then sold it and moved to Macoupin county, where he bought 120 acres of land near Carlinville, and after remaining on that six years, he sold out and bought 80 acres of land in Jersey county. This he sold after a year's time, and removed to Greene county, locating on section 18, in Kane township, where he bought 84 acres of land. Here he spent the remaining days of his life. He was married, Dec. 30, 1850, to Abigail (Whitlock) Ritchey, daughter of Capt. James and Rhoda Whitlock. By this union they had three children, all of whom are dead. Mr. Mason died May 30, 1870, leaving a widow and three children, to mourn the loss of a kind and faithful husband and father; and the Baptist church to lose a true and liberal member. Mrs. Mason has one child living, by her first husband—Hura, married to John Wright, residing in Kane township. She owns 84 acres of land, and manages the farm herself. She is a member of the Baptist church.

Captain James Whitlock, deceased, Mrs. Mason's father, came to Greene county in 1819, and located in what is now known as Kane township, on section 20, where he bought 900 acres of

land on that and adjoining sections, and remained until 1850. In April of that year, he started on the road to California, with three teams, and got as far as the plains when he took the cholera and died. There was quite a train of emigrants going through at the same time, and a great many of them died with this disease. In the year 1820, James was married to Rhoda Green, widow of Thomas Green. They were the parents of 10 children—Elizabeth, Abigail, Matheny, John W., Nancy, Henry R., Hannah D., and three who died in infancy. Only three are now living. They are—Abigail, Matheny and Hannah. Captain Whitlock served all through the Black Hawk war of 1831-2.

Augustine T. Perry, a prominent resident of Kane township, was born in Hopkinsville, Christian county, Ky., on the 23d of Sept., 1829, and was a son of Nathaniel M. and Frances A. (Tandy) Perry. Col. Nathaniel M. Perry, a native of Orange county, Va., was born Nov. 30, 1806, being a son of James and Ann Perry, of English descent. His father died in 1815, and in 1818, his mother removed with her children to Christian county, Ky. She died Oct. 7, 1853, at the residence of her son, N. M. Perry, in Greene county, Ill. Col. Perry received his education in the schools of Kentucky, and after finishing, he engaged in teaching a select school at Nashville, Tenn., and was very successful. In the winter of 1828 he was married to Frances A. Tandy, daughter of Henry Tandy, of Clarks-ville, Tenn., originally from Virginia. By this union there were four children, of which Augustine, the subject of this sketch was one. After his marriage

Mr. Perry engaged in agricultural pursuits. He left the state of Kentucky and came to Illinois, arriving in Greene county in 1836, and soon after locating at Homer, where he built a residence and the first business house in the town. He put a general stock of merchandise in this store, and continued in that business until 1872, carrying on farming at the same time, he having bought 200 acres of land when he first came to the county. In 1855 he became partner in a firm to build a steam grist mill, and afterward became sole owner, which he was for several years. In the month of Dec., 1837, his wife died, and in 1840 he was again married to Eliza Hill, daughter of Rev. William Hill, formerly of Virginia. By this union there were five children. Col. Perry became a member of the Baptist church when only 17 years old, and ever afterward lived an exemplary life. He was a deacon in the church for many years. In July, 1861, he was again called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. In the fall of 1864 he was nominated and elected to the legislature, by the democratic party, which position he ably filled, with honor and integrity. On the 2d of Oct., 1872, he was married to Mary Bowman, daughter of Martin Bowman of Carrollton. After selling his store out he retired from business altogether, intending to take some ease and enjoyment the remainder of his days. On the 5th of Oct., 1875, he departed this life. He was admired by all for his sociability, honorable integrity and rectitude. Augustine went behind the counter in his father's store when he was in his 16th year, and remained as clerk 10 years. He then became a partner, and so continued for

two years. Jan. 1, 1858, he withdrew, giving place to a younger brother, J. M. Perry, now of Kansas City, Mo. In June, 1858, he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Dr. B. G. Culver, and sold goods at White Hall for four years, when he was advised by his physicians to quit the business, which he did, and in the fall of 1862, returned to his old home, and engaged in farming, and has since continued in that occupation. He now owns 800 acres of valuable land, and is an extensive farmer and dealer in stock. He is a member of the R. A. M. chapter, No. 77, and of commandery, No. 29, of Carrollton, and also of the A. F. & A. M., of Kane. In politics, he is a democrat. He is one of Greene county's wealthy and most prominent men, and enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

Ira White was born in Greene county, Ill., on the 24th of Feb., 1837. He was a son of Jesse and Tabitha (Carrico) White, his father a native of Madison county, Ill., and his mother of Kentucky. His parents came to Greene county at an early day, settling in what is now Kane township, near the west line, on the Macoupin creek. His father entered 160 acres of land, working for 50 cents a hundred making rails to get enough money to pay for entering it. He toiled hard, thus making a successful farmer, so that at the time of his death he owned considerable land. When he first came to Greene county, deer was more plenty than rabbits now are, and wild turkeys were seen by the hundreds. In those early days the people were compelled to kill such game for food. He was one of the oldest settlers in this township. Ira White spent his youth with his parents on the

farm, and when he became of age, in 1858, his father gave him 40 acres of land in Jersey county. He farmed that one year and then traded it to his brother, Louis, for the homestead of 85 acres, to which he moved and has since made his home. He now owns 140 acres of land on Sec. 36, T. 9, R. 12, and his residence, with all its surroundings, show him to be a man of energy, intelligence and enterprise. He has been twice married, first, on the 4th of March, 1858, to Fannie Close, daughter of William and Lucretia Close. To them were born two children, both of whom are dead. Mrs. White died in 1869, and in 1870 he was again married to Eliza Close, a sister of his first wife. He and his wife were both born on the farm he now owns. By this marriage there are two children—Thirza and Minnie. In the fall of 1883, he, with some others, took a trip to Black river, on a hunting expedition. They hired a steamer and went down the river and staid two weeks, during which time they killed eight deer, and a number of ducks, turkeys and squirrels. They returned home feeling refreshed, and with many pleasant recollections of the good time they had spent.

Charles F. Gano, a native of Berkeley county, Va., (now West Virginia) and was born May 25, 1832. He was a son of John L. and Mary (Hartsook) Gano, natives of Virginia. In 1840, he, with his parents, came to Greenfield, Greene county, Ill., where they staid one winter. They came through with a four-horse wagon, being on the road several weeks. In the spring of 1841, they moved to what is now Kane township, locating on Sec. 6, T. 9, R. 11, where

John L. bought 160 acres of land. He lived there until 1858, when he sold out and removed to Henry county, Mo., and there bought 1,200 acres of land, where he remained until his death, in Feb., 1883. His wife died in 1880. Charles F. started out for himself at the age of 22, first renting land of his father; but in the course of a year or so, bought 160 acres of land in Kane township, and has since lived on it. He moved there in March, 1855. He now owns 320 acres on section 2, in Kane township, 20 acres in Benton county, and 100 acres in St. Clair county, Mo. His residence, with its convenient and pleasant surroundings, show that he is a man of vim, thrift and intelligence. He was married March 8, 1855, to Caroline Hoffman, daughter of William and Margaret (Goforth) Hoffman. They are the parents of 10 children, seven of whom are living—John W., married Susan F. Foley, and resides in Kane township; Maggie B., wife of John C. Carter, Jr., residing in Carrollton township; Mary J., wife of George Carter, of Carrollton township; Freddie V., Avery W., Emma C., and Leonard. Those deceased, are—Charles F., Alva W. and Arthur. Mr. and Mrs. Gano are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Gano has held the office of school director for about 15 years, and is now holding the office of township trustee. He is one of the leading and influential men of his township.

George Cole was born in Greene county, Ky., April, 3, 1810, and is a son of William and Mary (Bolin) Cole, natives of Kentucky. His father died in Keokuk county, Ia., in 1844. The family came to Greene county in 1845, and

located on Lorton's Prairie, where they remained about 12 years. In 1857, they moved to Jersey county, near Delhi, where George farmed until 1868. His mother died there in the year 1855, and after her death the children scattered here and there, to do for themselves. On the 10th of Aug., 1869, George was married to Louisa Swifle, daughter of William and Elizabeth Swifle. By this union there were three children—Levi, Lillian and Rosa L. In the year 1875, his wife died, and in the year 1876, he was again married to Millie Ann Shaw. By this marriage there was one child—Millie A. In 1877 he was called to mourn the loss of his second wife. He was married the third time in 1879, to Maria Morris. They are the parents of one child—William. Mrs. Cole has three children by a former marriage—Mary, Freeman and Rosa. Mr. Cole owns 120 acres of land on section 26, in this township, and is an industrious farmer. In politics he is an independent.

Richard C. Waddle was born in Jersey county, May 19, 1842. His parents were William G. (deceased) and Susan C. (Fuller) Waddle, his father being a native of Mississippi, his mother of North Carolina. When William P. was one year old, his parents came to Illinois, and located in Madison county, where they resided a number of years. He then removed to Jersey county, and located at what is now Newbern, remaining there until 1848. In that year Wm. G. moved to Greene county, to what is now New Kane, and there bought 40 acres of land, on which he lived for two years. He then sold and moved to Jersey county, there buying 80 acres

of land on section 33, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1872. His mother is still living, and resides with her son Richard, the subject of this sketch. His early life was spent on his father's farm, he remaining there until his death. Dec. 19, 1866, he was married to Martha M. Snell, daughter of Dr. Asa and Priscilla Emeline (Landon) Snell. They are the parents of four children: James H., Gussie L., Susan E. and Charles E. Mr. Waddle owns 310 acres of land, 110 of which lies in Jersey county, and 200 on section 33, this township and county. Mr. and Mrs. Waddle are members of the M. E. church of Kane. Mr. Waddle has been an industrious farmer, and thus has laid by enough to ensure him a comfortable life as long as he lives.

Joseph Dressel, a native of Germany, was born on the 19th of March, 1843, his parents being Fiadel and Sophia Dressel, natives of Germany. In 1853, he with his parents bade farewell to their fatherland and took passage at Havre on a sailing vessel bound for New Orleans. On arriving there, they sailed up the river to St. Louis, where they remained three years. His father was a stone-cutter by trade, and worked at it while in St. Louis, and after that time he came to Greene county, Ill., locating on Link's branch, and working on the railroad a short time. Joseph's father, mother and two sisters died in St. Louis. Joseph remained in that city awhile after his father left, and then followed him to Greene county, where he worked around for two or three years. In 1861, he went to Old Kane and worked in the flouring mill two years. He then bought a steam

thresher, the first that was brought into Kane township, and has since engaged in threshing, during the season. He came to Greene county without a dollar, but by keen judgment, integrity and attending strictly to business, he has accumulated a small fortune, owning 192 acres of well cultivated land on section 36, and a fine residence in Old Kane, which was built at a cost of about \$4,000. Not many have had to toil as Mr. Dressel has, to make a start in life. In the month of Dec., 1865, he was united in marriage with Minerva Hudson, daughter of John H. and Samantha (Hodge) Hudson. This marriage has been blessed with eight children, seven of whom are living—Mattie, Jessie, Freddie, John, Addie, Walter and Warren, the last two being twins. The one deceased is George, who died in 1874. Mr. Dressel is a member of King Solomon's lodge, No. 197, of Kane, and of chapter No. 77, of Carrollton, and of Hugh de Payen's commandery, No. 29, all of the A. F. and A. M. In politics he is a democrat. Mr. Dressel has by honesty and integrity won the estimation of all who know him or have had any dealings with him.

Henry Curtius was born in Greene county, Ill., on Feb. 6, 1858, his parents being Luman and Ellen R. (Beeby) Curtius. His father was a native of New York and his mother of the state of New York. They came to Greene county in the fall of 1844, and located one mile east of Carrollton, where Mr. Curtius bought 800 acres of land on which he has since resided. He has been a successful farmer and ranks among the best of them. Our subject, Henry, was reared on the farm of his parents, where

he remained until he was 22 years of age. In the year 1881 he bought the place where he now resides, consisting of 120 acres of land on section 17, Kane township. He has been twice married, first on the 17th of March, 1880, to Minnie A. Landis, daughter of Wm. H. and Mary Landis. By this marriage there was one child—Nellie M. On the 30th of March, 1882, his wife died. He was again married on the 3d of April, 1884, to Lois Lee, daughter of John M. and Mary Lee. Politically, Mr. Curtius is a republican, and is an industrious and intelligent citizen.

Rowland B. Huitt was born in Greene county, on the 4th of May, 1822, hence is among the oldest residents in this county. His parents were John W. and Rosanna (Harriford) Huitt, his father being a native of Franklin county, Ga., and his mother of Tennessee. They came from Georgia, and located in what is now Jersey county, Ruyle township, in 1818, and John W., with his brother Hiram, entered a half section of land where he remained until 1823. In the spring of that year he purchased 80 acres of land in Linder township, on which he removed and remained until 1878, when he removed to Carrollton, where he lived until his death, Oct., 22, 1882, he having survived his wife a few years. She died on the 21st of April 1880. Rowland spent his youth on the farm, working for his parents until he was 24 years of age. He then commenced in life for himself, and farmed two years on his father's farm. In the spring of 1849, he removed to Kane township, and located on section 25, where he still resides. Mr. Huitt was married on the 29th of March, 1844, to

Meddy A. Liles, daughter of George W. and Elizabeth Liles. They are the parents of nine children, five of whom are living—William, married Olivia J. O'Fara, (now dead) is now in Kansas; Elizabeth married Richard Rains, and resides in Kane; Richard, married Sarah A. Jackson; John W., married Mary A. Brooks, resides in this county; and Ella, at home. Those deceased are—Elizabeth, Rosanna, Lillie L., and one who died in infancy. Mr. Huitt owns 180 acres of land on which he raises stock and grain, and is a successful farmer. He was elected township trustee in 1880, and served four years. Mr. and Mrs. Huitt are members of the Providence church.

John W. Hunter, deceased, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, on the 9th of Feb., 1824, being a son of John and Catherine (Wallace) Hunter, natives of Ireland. In 1851 he bade farewell to his fatherland, and taking passage on a vessel at Belfast, sailed for New York. From there he went to New Jersey, where he remained two years. In 1853, he came to Illinois, locating near Jerseyville, where he followed farming a short time. He rented land for about 12 years, and then purchased some. In 1867, he came to Greene county and purchased 200 acres of land, 80 of which lies in Jersey county, and the remainder on section 33, in Kane township, where he resided until his death, which occurred on the 20th of Feb., 1882. He was twice married; first to Jane Robb, daughter of James and Esther Robb, on the 14th of Nov., 1848. By this union they had eight children, six of whom are living—Sarah, married Frank E. Brown, resides in Kane; James, married

Allie D. Davis, resides in Carlinville; William A.; Albert E., deceased; married Martha J. Allen, who resides in this county; Thomas, Sophronia A., wife of William Fitzgerald, resides in Sumner county, Kan.; Charles W. and a child who died in infancy. Mrs. Hunter died Jan. 5, 1867, and Mr. Hunter was again married, June 18, 1868, to Matilda J. Crone. By this union they had eight children, five of whom are living. They are—John, Mary, Harry, Julia and Mabel. Those deceased are—Jessie, and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Hunter now owns 130 acres of land, and the farm is managed by Wm. Hunter, her step-son. Mrs. Hunter and family are members of the M. E. church.

John G. Weller, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, was born on the 30th of May, 1834. He was a son of Christopher and Catharine Weller, natives of Germany. His father was a farmer and followed that occupation in the old country. In June, 1853, after bidding farewell to country and friends, he took passage at Bremen and sailed to New York. On arriving there he went to New Jersey, and after working on a farm four years, he left that state and came to Illinois, where he worked on a farm two years in Jersey county. In 1859 he came to Greene county and settled on section 35, where he farmed for six years, and then removed to another portion of the same section, where he had bought 20 acres of land. He built a house on it, but only remained there one year, then removed to the Goodman farm and lived there nine years. He then bought 120 acres of land on Sec. 34, T. 9, R. 12, to which he moved and

has since remained. On Nov. 9, 1862, he was united in marriage with Matilda Foster, daughter of Mrs. Matilda Foster. They are the parents of six children, five of whom are living—John F., William B., Edward E., Katie and Delia A. The one deceased is Christie. Mr. Weller's farm now contains 129 acres of land, and he has procured this by industry and enterprise.

John L. Bray was born in Jersey county, Illinois, April 26, 1848, his parents being Ira and Mary (White) Bray, his father a native of North Carolina, and his mother of Illinois. His father came to Jersey county at a very early day, and located near Grafton, where he lived for several years. He then moved into Otterville precinct, where he resided until his death, which occurred in the year 1851, when that dreadful disease, cholera, was raging, and with which he was carried off. His wife survived him until the fall of 1860, when she too was laid to rest. John L. remained with his parents during their lifetime, being left an orphan when only 10 years of age. His grandmother then took him to raise, and with her he lived two years. He then came to Greene county, and lived with his uncle, Jesse White, for four years, when he began working around, and continued so doing until he was married. In 1874, he began to learn the plasterer's trade, and worked at it four years. On the 26th of Nov., 1876, he was married to Sarah F. Stamps, daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Lapierre) Stamps. Mr. Bray farms to some extent, but works most of the time at his trade, plastering and brick masonry, and is a good workman. In politics, he is a republican.

Thomas S. Parker was born in Hampshire county, W. Va., on the 28th of Feb., 1837, his parents being Jacob W. and Mary (Ludwig) Parker, natives of West Virginia. His father was born in June, 1801, and his mother in May, of the same year, and they were married in 1824, in their native state, and remained there until 1837. In the fall of that year they came to Greene county and located on Sec. 11, T. 9, R. 12, where they lived seven years. They then moved on to the west half of the southeast quarter of section 14, which they rented for seven years, after which time they purchased the same, containing 80 acres, and Jacob lived on this until his death, July 26, 1871. He lived in this county 14 years before he owned any real estate. At the time of his death he owned 160 acres. When they left Virginia they went over the mountains to Wheeling, in wagons, and from there by water to St. Louis, thence to Columbia, where they landed. Thomas S., the subject of this sketch, remained with his parents on the farm during their lifetime, and afterwards took charge of the homestead and made his home there until 1883. In 1874, Mr. Parker, who had been farming and dealing in stock up to that time, had a public sale and disposed of all his personal property, after which he went to St. Louis and joined the firm of M. C. Thompson & Co., dealing in live stock at the stock yards. After being there about seven months, he became dissatisfied, dissolved partnership, and made a trip to the old homestead in Virginia. From there he came home, staid a short time, and then went to Kansas, where he had taken a claim of 160 acres. He

remained there during the years of 1875 and 1876, and bought 1,200 acres of land on which he commenced improvements. In 1877, he returned home, and shortly afterward sold and traded off all the Kansas land. He now owns about 1,200 acres of land, all in Greene county. He was married on the 10th of March, 1878, to Lydia Gilleland, daughter of Robert and Lucy Gilleland. Mr. and Mrs. Parker are the parents of three children—Susan, Mary E. and Ruth. Mr. Parker is a member of the A. F. & A. M. lodge, at Kane, and is, in politics, a democrat. He is one of the wealthiest and most prominent men in the county, and is noted for his enterprise and integrity.

Elias Greene, another representative of that family who were among the earliest settlers in Greene county, was born in this county, on the 25th of March, 1831. He is a son of John and Nancy (Mains) Greene, his father a native of Kentucky, his mother of Georgia. A sketch of them will be seen in another part of the history, so that more will not be said of them here. Elias Greene remained on the farm with his parents during their lifetime. In the year 1860, he started out in life for himself, and moved on to 65 acres of land which he had been left heir to. On this he erected a comfortable two-story frame residence in which he has since lived. He has been a successful farmer, and has added 200 acres to his original farm, thus giving him a nice farm of 265 acres. On the 1st of April, 1860, he was united in marriage with Olive Enslow, daughter of Abraham and Julia F. Enslow. By this union five children were born, four of whom are now living—Jennie B.,

Dudley E., Foster P. and Julia B. The one deceased was Edward A. Mr. and Mrs. Greene are members of the M. E. church. The improvements on his place, and the pleasant surroundings show him to be a man of thrift and intelligence. Politically he is a democrat.

James E. Brooks, a native of Lancashire, Eng., was born March 14, 1828. His parents were William and Mary A. (Wagstaff) Brooks, natives of England. They emigrated from their native country to America, stopping at Patterson, N. J., for a short time, and then went to Mannsville, R. I., where five of the family worked in the cotton mills, William, the father, Sarah, Robert, James E. and Charles. In the year 1844, his parents moved to Illinois, locating in Greene county, on Sec. 33, T. 9, R. 11, where his father bought 80 acres of land, to which he afterward added 240 acres, and resided there until his death, in 1869. James E. followed the occupation of farming after coming to Greene county, which was in 1845, having bought 40 acres of land to start with, on section 33, in this township. This he cultivated one year, and then bought 60 more on the same section, where he moved, and has since continued to reside, having added to his farm 80 acres more, thus having 180 acres all in one tract. On the 8th of Dec., 1853, he was married to Anna Davis, daughter of James and Elizabeth Davis. They have had eight children born to them, six of whom are living—Mary A., wife of Frank L. Felter, merchant and resident of Kane; Harriet E., wife of Charles V. Perrine, of Jersey county; George H., married to Ida J. Morris, residing in Kane; Sarah B.,

wife of Wm. Cockrell, residing in Greenwood county, Kan.; Charles W. and Laura A. The ones deceased were Clara J. and Katie. Mr and Mrs. Brooks are members of the Baptist church. He is also a member of the A. F. & A. M. lodge, of Kane. Mr. Brooks has, by his thrift and energy, secured for himself a comfortable home.

John McKabney, a native of Tyrone, Ireland, was born March 17, 1823, his parents being James and Rebecca (Sprole) McKabney, natives of Ireland. His father was a linen weaver by trade, and made the finest that was used in making up articles of clothing, etc. In 1851, John bade farewell to the Emerald Isle, and took passage on a vessel, at Londonderry, sailing for America. He arrived at Philadelphia, and remained about five years, following farming. In the summer of 1857, he came to Greene county, Ill., and worked for Samuel Armstrong about two years, for Richard Lowe, about three years, for Robert Brooks, eight months, and the rest of that season, for himself. In 1861, he went to work for Curtis Brace, where he remained until Aug., 1862, when he enlisted in Co. C, 122d Ill. Inf., and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Parker's Cross Roads, Tupelo, Miss., Nashville, Tenn., and Fort Blakeley, Ala. He was mustered out at Mobile, and taken to Springfield, where he was paid off and discharged. Mr. McKabney then came back to Greene county, and purchased 65 acres of land on section 17, on which he moved. In 1878, he built a large story and a half frame house, besides all the necessary and convenient outbuildings. Everything around shows that he takes

pride in his own and his family's welfare, and that, by his thrift and enterprise, he has made a successful farmer. He came to this country without a dollar, and now he has 118 acres of land on sections 17, 9 and 11. He has been twice married; the first time to Mary (Hamilton) Madden, in May, 1873. She died in 1877, and in 1880, he was again united in marriage, to Delia (Johnsten) Greene. Two children have blessed this union—Samuel and Lucy. Mr. McKabney is a republican politically, and an enterprising citizen of this township.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first marriage in the township was that of William Stockton and Margaret McFadden, which took place on the 4th of August, 1821.

The first death was that of a man by the name of Frazier. They had to hew out puncheons to make him a coffin.

The first mill in the township was erected by Massey VanMeter, in 1834, on the Macoupin creek, near the state road bridge. This mill cost \$250.

The first wheat sown in Kane township was committed to the ground in 1828. When it was ripe it was cut with sickles and tramped out on a dirt floor by horses, and fanned out with a sheet.

In 1830 William Massey built the first tread-mill in the township. The first bolt that he used was a piece of fine domestic muslin and was turned by hand.

The first Sunday-school in the township was held in the Woodbury school-house in 1832. It was conducted by C. J. Gardiner.

The first religious services were held at Walker Daniel's house on section 25,

where Rowland Huitt now lives, and was conducted by the celebrated Lorenzo Dow, about the year 1828.

The first frame house was built in 1828, by James Whitlock, on section 20.

EDUCATIONAL.

School district No. 1, has a school building located near the center of section 4, which was built in 1866 at a cost of about \$600. It is 24x30 feet in size. The first teacher was Sidney Smith. Average attendance now is about 16.

School district No. 2 has a school house which was erected in 1871. It was built by George Burke, at a cost of \$750. The first teacher was Thomas McIntyre, and J. G. Weller the first director. There is an average attendance of about 25 children.

School district No. 3, in T. 9, R. 11, has a school building on the southwest quarter of section 16. It is a frame structure, 28x30 feet on the ground, and was erected in 1872, at a cost of about \$700. Annie Parker taught the first term of school in this house. Lulu Pope is the present teacher.

In school district No. 3, in T. 9, R. 12, there is a school house which was built in 1838, for a Methodist church, and was used for that purpose for many years. It was quite a number of years after this before there was any school in the district. In 1862, this house was remodeled and leased by the school directors for 30 years, and it is now used for both school and church purposes. The average attendance is about 65 scholars. It is situated on the southeast quarter of section 22. The present teacher is a Mr. Shirley.

District No. 4, has a school house

which was erected in 1861, at a cost of \$1,200. John McMahan was the first teacher in this building. It is, in size, 26x34 feet, and is located on the east half of the southwest quarter of Sec. 2, in T. 9, R. 12. Average attendance about 35.

CEMETERIES.

Kane cemetery was established in 1851. The first burial there was that of Mrs. Cyrus Lake.

Jalappa cemetery was laid out at a later date; the first burial was that of Mathew Mains.

Pisgah cemetery was laid out in 1873, on the southwest quarter of Sec. 3, T. 9, R. 11. It is, also, known as Stevens cemetery. The first burial was that of an infant daughter of Elijah Brown.

CONWAYSVILLE.

This place took its name from Daniel Conway, who started a grocery and liquor store, about 1865, at this point. It was from this, called Conwaysville. He ran this store until 1877, when he sold out to Cornelius McNerny, who operated in until four years later, when he was killed by a cow. Michael McNerny then was the proprietor for three years, when it was closed up, and no business has been done since. There was also a blacksmith shop run here for about eight years, which was owned by Daniel Conway. The Empire mill is located here.

The Empire mill, one of the oldest in the county, was built in 1845, by Massey VanMeter, who ran it for about 10 years, when he disposed of it to Thomas Rattan. This gentleman operated it for some time, and then sold it to Hugh Jackson and John King. It then be-

came the property of Jacob Ersman, who ran it about 10 years. He was succeeded by W. H. Stanton, who kept it about three years, when John T. Briggs and Frank Frech bought it, and are the present owners. They took hold of the institution in March, 1885. At first it was known as the VanMeter mill, later as the United States, but on coming into the possession of the present owners they changed the name to that of Empire mill. It is a water-mill, and heretofore made flour by the old process, but the new firm are putting in the roller system. They use one double set of Allis & Craig's noiseless roll, one double set of Todd & Stanley rolls, one single set Dunton rolls, two new scalpors, two smutters. This, besides the old machinery, makes this one of the best equipped mills in the county. It has a capacity of 30 barrels per day. It is located on Macoupin creek, at what is called Conwaysville. This bids fair to be one of the leading institutions of the county.

Frank Frech was born on the 27th of Sept., 1857, in Belleville, St. Clair county, Ill. His parents were Jacob and Catherine (Reddish) Frech, natives of Europe. In 1850, his father bade farewell to his native land, and sailed from Europe, landing at St. Louis, where he remained about 14 years. He was a shoemaker, and followed that trade while in St. Louis. From there he moved to St. Clair county, where he remained about one year, and then, in 1865, came to Greene county, and located at what is known as Jalappa, on the Macoupin creek. There he bought 150 acres of land, and has since resided on it, following the occupation of farming. The first four years of our subject's

life were spent in the city of St. Louis, when he moved from there with his parents, and remained with them until he was 22 years of age. He then went to Belleville, where he learned the miller's trade, with the firm of F. A. Rice & Co., serving three years. From there he went to Kane, Greene county, and worked for the Yaeger firm one year, and while there had two fingers and a thumb taken off, which disabled him for several months. In March, 1885, he, with John T. Briggs, purchased the flouring mill of W. H. Stanton, on the Macoupin creek, about five miles south of Carrollton, and is now running the same. The firm of Briggs & Frech owns 20 acres of land connected with their mill. On the 15th of March, 1883, he was united in marriage with Maggie Stevens, daughter of Clark and Elizabeth Stevens. Mr. and Mrs. Frech are members of the Baptist church. Politically, Mr. Frech is a republican. He is industrious and enterprising, and is esteemed by all his acquaintances.

KANE.

There have been two places of this name in the county, of which Old Kane, or Homer, as it was once called, was much the older. This town was laid out on Sec. 36, T. 9, R. 12, in 1837, by Nathaniel M. Perry, Abraham B. Harris, and W. W. Myrick, the plat of the same being filed for record Dec. 14, 1837. Also prominent in the laying out of the new town were Z. H. Adams and a Mr. Brainard. It is not definitely known who the first settlers upon the site of the place were, but it is generally conceded to have been the Brainard brothers, for, when Z. H. Adams came, in 1830, he took up his residence with

them. Soon after settling in the incipient village, a postoffice was established, with Mr. Adams as postmaster. He was succeeded by N. M. Perry.

The first store was opened by Zenas H. Adams in the front room of the Brainard Brothers' dwelling. He retailed drugs, groceries, dry goods, hardware, and all other articles that go to make up the country store, and continued the same until the store of N. M. Perry was started, when Mr. Adams discontinued the business.

N. M. Perry came to Kane in the early part of 1836, and in the fall of that year erected a store building. In the early part of 1837, he opened the second store in the place, carrying a general stock, which he prosecuted vigorously and successfully until 1872, when he discontinued business at this place.

Soon after Mr. Perry had established his business, Samuel Pope opened a blacksmith shop, and the old town rang with the merry sound of the hammer on the anvil. He also kept weary travelers, and the stage made a stopping place of his house.

In 1837, William Myrick opened a shop and commenced making and repairing shoes. The same year two men by the name of Strong and Wyckoff, both deaf and dumb, commenced tailoring.

Dr. Augustus Knapp was the first physician to locate at Homer, as it was then called, and remained until 1845. Dr. Luther Cory was the next permanent physician to locate here, in 1844, where he remained until his death, July 29, 1850.

The town now commenced to grow,

dwellings springing up all over the town site, and considerable trade was done.

In 1838, the Baptists, as noted elsewhere, erected a church edifice, which was dedicated and occupied by this denomination, until about 1870.

In 1856, a steam flouring mill was erected by a stock company, consisting of N. M. Perry, W. O. Tolman, S. W. Tolman, G. C. Richards and Willis Barrow. The building was built during the summer of that year, and when fall had come, Myron Cory, the contractor and builder, turned it over to the owners. In 1859, N. M. Perry bought out his associates, and operated it alone until 1866, when it was purchased by S. M. and Z. M. Titus, who enlarged the building, and placed in it an amount of new, improved machinery. They operated it at its best capacity for several years. In 1874, it was sold to Jefferson Bolt and John W. Finney. In 1877, Mr. Bolt purchased Mr. Finney's interest and operated the mill successfully. In 1881, he sold it to Alonzo Hebron, who again sold the same in 1882, to H. C. Stevens. In the same year James Bothwell bought and owned it until 1883. In 1884, C. J. Gardiner became a purchaser, and in the fall of 1885, it was purchased by some St. Louis parties. The building is in a good state of preservation for one erected nearly 30 years; is large, airy and commodious, in the midst of as good a farming and wheat region as Illinois can boast of. No other mill is in the place.

During the years 1854 and '55, while the preliminary survey for the railroad—now the Chicago & Alton—was being

made by J. T. Hunt and Charles Allendorf, endeavors were made to find a practicable route into and out of the town, but nothing like a proper grade could be found, and much, to the regret of the citizens, the line adopted ran about a mile to the east of the place. This sealed its doom. The road was opened for business from White Hall to Godfrey, Jan. 1, 1866.

In Nov., 1865, Tobias Holliday, who owned a tract of land on Sec. 29, T. 9, R. 11, which was intersected by the railroad, laid out a town on the west side of the track, which was known for a time as Hollidaysburg. Some time in the summer of 1866, Thomas H. Boyd, a wealthy resident of Carrollton, purchased 20 acres on the east side of the railroad, which he laid out and gave the name of Kane, but is now known as Boyd's addition to Kane. The place soon took the name of its older neighbor.

John Greenfield erected the first building in the embryo town, commencing it in the fall of 1865. In Feb., 1866, S. G. Gardiner commenced building a wood shed and commenced hauling the material for a dwelling, but Greenfield had his completed first. This historic structure of Mr. Greenfield's is still standing, a monument of former days. It has been altered and added to until it is now quite a large building, but originally it was only 14x16 feet in size. It is now owned by Elizabeth, widow of C. J. Gardiner, and is rented. Greenfield was an Englishman by birth. During the late civil war he volunteered in the service of the United States and nearly lost his sight. When he came back he worked by the day. He had a

wife and one child. Later, he removed to Iowa, where he died.

J. B. Enslow started the erection of the second permanent structure in the town. This was a store building, two stories high, the upper story being used for dwelling purposes, and in it he put a stock of groceries, etc. He is still running the same store in the same building which he has had two additions made to.

S. G. Gardiner was the next merchant of the town. He opened a stock of general merchandise, June 1, 1866. He carried dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, caps, drugs, medicines, oils, hardware, etc. This stock he closed out in the spring of 1882. The building was removed a short distance north, and two brick structures were erected upon the site. One is now occupied by L. L. Roberts, as a grocery store, and the other by Frank McClure, as a hardware store.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

The dry goods establishment of Smith, Irwin & Culver, is one of the largest in this part of the county. Its history is this: On the 1st of Jan., 1880, C. A. Smith, Robert Hobson and Mrs. M. A. Archer bought out the firm of Greene & Smith, who had been running the place for a time, and continued the partnership until the death of Robert Hobson, in July, 1882, when his widow took his interest, and Jeff Bolt purchased the interest of Mrs. Archer, but the firm continued under the old name of Smith, Hobson & Co., until Feb., 1883, when Mr. Bolt retired from the firm. In 1881 Mrs. Hobson retired and a new partnership was formed, with Chas. S. Smith, James M. Irwin and Edward A. Culver

as its components, under the name above given. They carry a stock ranging from \$12,000 to \$20,000, including dry goods, boots, shoes, notions, etc. The building is owned by John Greene, the former member of the firm, but who is now engaged in the banking business, at Raymond, Ill. It is 24x76 feet in size, and well fitted up.

James M. Irwin was born in Montgomery county, Ill., on the 6th of April, 1856, and is a son of Enoch and Catherine (Irwin) Irwin, natives of North Carolina. They moved from Montgomery county to Madison county, and there his father enlisted in Co. D, 59th Ill. Inf., and was killed in the last battle at Nashville, Tenn. In 1864 Mrs. Irwin removed with her family to Greene county, locating near Kane, where they have since resided. Our subject, James M., was the first of a family of three children. He remained at home on the farm until he was 21 years of age. He then attended school at Kane two years, and in the winter of 1879, he was employed as clerk by the firm of Greene & Smith, in the mercantile business. He was thus employed until 1884, when he bought in, as a member of the firm, now known as Smith, Irwin & Culver. Taking into consideration the chances which Mr. Irwin has had, he has made his mark very young in life, and has so conducted himself that he is held in the highest estimation by the community and society in which he moves. He is a member of Kane lodge A. F. and A. M., and the I. O. O. F. He attends the M. E. church, of which he is a member.

Edward A. Culver was born in White Hall, Greene county, on the 12th of Oc-

tober, 1858, being a son of Buel G. and Anne E. (Perry) Culver. His father was born in Greene county, Illinois, in 1831, and his mother was a native of Kentucky. Buel, our subject's father, was a physician. He was raised in White Hall and there received his early schooling. He then attended Rush Medical College, at Chicago, where he finished his education. He first practiced at Kane, then at White Hall, and finally quit the profession and went into the mercantile business, which he continued some few years. In 1878 he removed to Humboldt, Kansas, where he now resides, and is again practicing medicine. Edward attended the high school at Greenfield four years, and received his diploma there. In 1877 he was engaged in the White Hall Co-operative Association, or Grange store, in dry goods and groceries, where he remained something over two years. On the 1st of January, 1880, he commenced clerking for the firm of Smith, Hobson & Co., at Kane, which situation he held until he bought into the firm in February, 1884, and is still a partner. Mr. Culver is a member of the M. E. church, and of King Solomon's lodge, No. 197, A. F. and A. M. He is one of Kane's most enterprising young men and hold a high place in the estimation of those who know him, or have had any dealings with him.

Cyrus Morris, commenced the business of dealing in hardware, harness, etc., in 1870, erecting the building in the winter of 1869-70, removing part of it from the old town. He has conducted the business alone ever since. The hardware department is 24x30 feet in dimensions. An L, 20x40 feet in size,

contains the harness department. He handles stoves, tinware, furniture, undertaker's goods, etc., in addition to his other lines. His stock is valued at about \$4,000.

Frank McClure, a prominent dealer in the hardware line, occupied a building that was erected in 1881, by W. W. Felter. This building is 24x50 feet in ground area, one story in height. It was first occupied by Felter & McClure who put in a stock of hardware, and also had a printing office in the same building. These gentlemen ran the paper for about six months, when they quit the journal, but continued the job department for two years longer. In July, 1883, Frank McClure and A. W. Felter, dissolved partnership, Mr. McClure purchasing the full stock of hardware, which he is operating at the present time, in a building erected by C. W. Brace, into which he removed his stock during the summer of 1885.

The pioneer drug store of Kane was opened by Dr. A. B. Allen in 1869 or 1870. He ran this two or three years, when he removed his stock to Jerseyville. In 1871, F. S. Torrey opened a store of this character and continued it for two or three years, when he sold out. The next party to open a drug store was Hermann Roesch, who, after about two years, sold out to Dr. J. B. Hamilton, in 1873. This gentleman ran it a short time, when he sold to John Robinson. He was succeeded by Dr. I. S. Hughes, who took in as a partner, Wm. Enslow, and afterward sold to the latter gentleman, in 1878. In 1879 it was sold out and purchased by John B. Enslow, and is now operated by Enslow & Enslow. They carry about \$1,000 worth of stock.

William C. Reinecke started in the dry goods business in Kane, in 1878, moving the building now occupied by him from old Kane the same year. The latter is 21x40 feet in floor area, and was erected in 1838 for a Baptist church. He carries a general stock of drugs, medicines, jewelry and sewing machines.

William C. Reinecke was born in Germany, June 19, 1853, his parents being William and Christiana Reinecke, natives of Germany. His father was born in Germany, Nov. 8, 1818, and died Jan. 12, 1880. He was a lumber dealer in the old country. His mother was born in 1818, and died April 3, 1883. His sister, Sophia, married Heinrich Meine, a carriage manufacturer in Koechingen, Germany. Our subject received his education in the University of Goettingen, Germany. Here he received his diploma, in a medical course, in 1868. In the year 1870, he bade farewell to his native land and friends, and took passage at Liverpool for New York. From there he came to Quincy, Ill., where he was employed as a drug clerk for the firm of Brink, Thieneman & Co., and subsequently salesman in a notion house. In the summer of 1878, he came to Greene county, and located at Kane, where he bought a stock of drugs from Hermann Roesch & Co., to which he added a stock of about \$2,000, and started in business for himself. On Sept. 15, 1877, he was married to Emily Siegle, daughter of Gottlieb and Charlotte Siegle. They are the parents of two children—William S. and Charlotte C. In 1881, Mr. Reinecke erected a brick building opposite the one he now occupies. He formerly occupied the

brick building, but thinking the old place a better location, he moved into it in the spring of 1885. Mr. Reinecke is an enterprising citizen, and one who takes an interest in the growth and development of his village. By being genial, intelligent and industrious, he has won the esteem of all who know him, and has a large circle of friends.

F. L. Felter is engaged in the grocery business. This stand was established in Kane, by David Thompson, who moved it from the old town. It was at first a dry goods store, but about 1876, Wm. Enslow established the grocery business in the building. He was succeeded by McClure & Enslow, who ran but a short time, when they removed to a building across the street. Edward Hamilton next conducted the business, soon taking Charles D. Warren as partner, but the latter finally purchased the interest of Mr. Hamilton, and operated it alone. In Jan., 1883, he was succeeded by Felter & Brooks, and one year later, F. L. Felter became sole owner. The building is 22x50 feet in size, in the main building, there being an addition of 22x12 feet in size. The stock will invoice about \$2,000.

Louis L. Roberts opened a grocery and provision store in Kane, in April, 1882, in the building formerly occupied by S. G. Gardiner & Bro., Mr. Roberts purchasing a portion of the stock of the latter firm on their closing out, and adding thereto about \$1,000 more. He carries a stock of about \$2,500, and does a good business. His clerks are Thos. W. Delicate and John Valentine.

Dr. Peter Fenity commenced the practice of medicine in Old Kane, May 18, 1857. Here he remained until July,

1866, when he removed to the new town and built one of the first dwelling houses in that infant city, where he has remained in practice ever since. He was, as will be seen, the first physician of the place. An extended sketch of this gentleman will be found in the Medical chapter.

The first millinery establishment in Kane was started by Mrs. Mary Weir. It is now owned by Mary Varble, who bought it in 1882.

In 1867, Peter and William W. Felter erected a brick building, the first in the village. This was 35x60 feet in ground area. On the lower floor was a store, and the second floor was fitted up as a hall, and in this was held the first religious services in the burg. Services continued to be held here until the M. E. church was built.

Jesse Cockrell commenced the lumber and coal business in April, 1883, in connection with M. Cockrell, of Jerseyville, but in Oct., 1883, the latter withdrew from the firm, and the business has been under the control of the present proprietor ever since. He carries a full and complete assortment of all kinds of lumber, lime, cement, coal, etc. The business will average not far from \$8,500 per year.

Jesse Cockrell, a native of Jersey county, was born Dec. 26, 1840, his parents being Moses and Katie Ann (Utt) Cockrell. His father was born in Scioto county, O., was reared there, and in 1833 removed to Jersey county, locating in Mississippi township. His death occurred April 15, 1882. Mrs. Moses Cockrell is living in Jerseyville. Jesse, the subject of this sketch, spent his youth in his native county, and in

1861 engaged in the grocery business at Alton. In 1862, like many other young men of the county, he enlisted in the Union service, selling out his business at Alton. He enlisted in Co. K, 97th Ill. Inf., on the 20th of Aug. The regiment rendezvoused at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Ill. From there they went to Cincinnati, and later were placed in the 13th A. C. at Memphis, under General John A. McClernand. They were in engagements at Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, campaign at Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and siege of Vicksburg. They then went to Jackson, Miss., and thence to New Orleans, where the regiment was laid up for nine months on account of a railroad accident, only 83 men being left for duty. After recruiting up, they went to Morganza Bend, where they were engaged in a number of skirmishes, thence around to Pensacola, thence to Pollard and from there to Fort Blakeley. Mr. Cockrell was accidentally wounded at Young's Point. He was mustered out at Galveston, Tex., and discharged at Camp Butler Aug. 9, 1865. He then returned to Jersey county and engaged in farming. In 1883 he moved to Kane, and engaged in the lumber, coal and grain business. He was married in Jersey county on the 27th of March, 1867, to Mary E. Hamer, daughter of John Hamer. They have one child—Stella. Mrs. Cockrell lost her eyesight from neuralgia, in 1877, which was the reason of their quitting farm life. Mr. Cockrell is quartermaster of the G. A. R. post at Kane, and was one of the charter members.

John T. Williams was the first to

build the necessary warehouse to carry on the grain trade, which he did shortly after the advent of the railroad here. In size this structure is 35x50 feet, and has the capacity of holding nearly 10,000 bushels. About that time Mr. Williams handled a great deal of grain, but in 1880 discontinued it, renting the warehouse to Jesse Cockrell, who kept it one year. Then D. A. Thompson rented it and ran it for a season, to be succeeded by Joseph Went. He ran it a season and then it was rented by H. C. Yeager, of the mill, and after his departure, Mr. Williams again took it, but has been doing but little lately, on account of the shortage in the wheat crop.

John T. Williams, a native of Botetourt county, Va., was born on the 11th day of Feb., 1811, and was a son of John and Elizabeth (Rock) Williams. His mother was a member of the Riddlebarger family, was of German descent, and a native of Pennsylvania. His father was a native of Virginia, and was of Welsh descent. He engaged in farming. About the year 1873, he died at the age of 85. His mother died five years later, at the age of 90. In 1833 John T. left Virginia and came to Indianapolis, and there worked at the carpenter trade a year, when he returned to Virginia, and after a short stay came to St. Louis. He was engaged in the lumber business there, about one year, and then took a situation in a dry goods store, for a year. He then built a mill on Macoupin creek near Wagoner's ford, close to the iron bridge, and there continued in business until 1844, when the high water destroyed the mill-dam and all the improvements which he had

made on his farm adjoining. He then came to what is now Kane township and has since resided here. He built a handsome residence on his place in 1869, and since that year has been engaged in farming and stock-raising principally, and in the grain business, he being the first grain dealer in Kane. In Nov., 1836, he was married to Margaret Williams, a daughter of Lewis Williams, and a native of Pickaway county, O. Her parents were natives of Delaware. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of nine children—Elizabeth Jane, wife of H. W. Manning, who died when returning from the war, is now deceased; Annie M., wife of Elisha W. Page, residing at Girard, Macoupin county; Rachel Harriet, deceased, aged 13; Sarah Virginia, deceased, aged nine; Lewis R., married Melissa Morris, living near Wellington, Kan.; Henrietta Catherine, wife of John S. Anderson, of Greene county; Mary Isabel, wife of John D. Anderson, of Greene county; Margaret Eliza, and Clara H., both deceased. Being an industrious and careful man, he has by his thrift and steady attention to business, accumulated about 1,770 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Baptist church.

In October, 1884, Jesse Cockrell and W. J. Pope formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Cockrell & Pope, in the grain trade, and are engaged in that line to-day. They handle corn and oats principally, having purchased this year, 1885, some 15,000 bushels of the former. The warehouse, that is used by them, is rented from H. C. Yaeger, of Carlinville.

The first butcher shop in the village

of Kane was kept by T. Early, in 1868. He was succeeded by Titus Claflin. George England ran it about three years and built the first slaughter house. Several parties have run it since that time, it changing hands every few months. In March, 1885, R. Huitt and R. Raines took charge of it. It is now operated by a Mr. Fresh.

The wagon and wood-working shop operated by Philo Adams, was opened in 1881, by James Nutt, who ran it about 18 months, when it came under the control of the present proprietor.

Henry Yahneke commenced business in Kane in the fall of 1866. He still carries on a general wood-working establishment which he founded at that early day in the town's history. His shop is 31x16 feet in ground area.

William Sunderland is engaged in the blacksmith business. This shop was opened during the year 1865 in Old Kane, in which Smith Gill, the pioneer blacksmith of Kane commenced business. He ran it for about three years, when he sold out to Cyrus Morris, who operated it but a short time. It lay idle then for some time, but in 1882, William Sunderland, a worthy disciple of Vulcan, rented the shop of Cyrus Morris, and opened his present business.

William S. Sunderland was born in Jersey county, Jan. 17, 1849, his parents being Lloyd and Sarah (Steinburg) Sunderland, natives of New Jersey. They came to Illinois, locating in this county, where they have since resided. William S. was raised on a farm, remaining with his parents until he was 15 years of age. He then commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade, but worked at it only a short time, when he enlisted in

Co. F, 144th Ill. Inf., in 1864, and served until the close of the war. He was stationed as guard at the Alton penitentiary during the whole year. At the close of the war he came to Jerseyville, where he staid a short time, working at his trade, that of blacksmith. In 1870 he went to Fieldon, where he finished his trade, under William Hutchinson, remaining there four years. He then returned to Jerseyville and worked for Robert Newton about eight years. In 1882 he came to Greene county, and located at Kane, where he started a blacksmith shop, and has since remained. He was twice married. First, to Isabel Moore, May 18, 1878, and to them one child was born—Maude B. His wife died in 1881, and on the 14th of Nov., 1884, he was again married to Vina Erwin, daughter of Budd and Melinda Erwin. By this union they have one child—Eva P. Mr. Sunderland is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the G. A. R. post, No. 410, of Kane. He is an intelligent, enterprising citizen.

A. H. Kight commenced the blacksmith business here in 1872, and has conducted it ever since. His shop is 20x12 feet in size. He came from St. Charles, Mo., to Old Kane, and from there, here.

BANKS.

The bank was established and opened for business, in Sept., 1881, by S. F. Greene and George W. Witt. They have a capital of about \$10,000. Most of their loans are made on personal security, and they are doing a fine business. The firm name is S. F. Greene & Co., but it is under the management of Robert W. Greene, to whom is due, in a

large measure, the popularity of the institution.

There was a bank here prior to this, organized in 1874, by Dr. Casey, of Jerseyville, and E. C. Leigh, which had a capital of about \$5,000. They occupied a building owned by W. W. Felter, for a time, and afterward removed to the building now owned by Dr. Fenity, which they erected. They continued business until 1878.

HOTELS.

The pioneer hotel of the village was opened in 1867, by Andrew Giles, who had just erected the necessary building. He has been the proprietor ever since. When he first put up the edifice, it was only a story and a half high, and 26x30 feet in ground area, but in 1878, he erected an addition to it, 18x32 feet in size, and two stories high. In 1882, he remodeled the original portion of the building, making it 26x30 feet in dimensions, and two stories high. It is very comfortably arranged, and accommodates about 25 people.

The Kane House was built in 1875, by William Parker. The first to keep this house was Louis Turner, who ran it but a short time, when he was succeeded by Dr. Weir. This gentleman remained about a year, when T. J. Enslow took charge, and kept it about a year. It has never been long under one proprietor, changing every few years. The last to keep it was William Pennell, who took it in 1881, and ran it until 1884. The Parker heirs own the building.

KANE NURSERY.

This institution was established by S. G. Gardiner, the present proprietor, in the spring of 1875, and it has re-

mained under his control ever since. It covers 11 acres of ground. The trade extends as far north as Menard county, and as far south as the state line. Mr. Gardiner employs from two to four traveling men, and sells a large amount of his stock by letter, besides. He grows, principally, apple, peach, cherry, quince and pear trees, besides all kinds of small fruit. Fancy and ornamental shrubbery enter, also, into the list of the productions of this place. The business will average some \$3,000 a year.

Samuel G. Gardiner was born in Greene county, Ill., Sept. 23, 1829, and is the third of a family of six children, his parents being Christopher J. and Margaret Gardiner, early pioneers of this county. Samuel's birthplace was at the old homestead, where his father settled, on coming to this county, in Feb., 1819, and which is now owned by C. J. Gardiner, Jr. There Samuel was reared and received what education could be obtained in the district school. At the age of 16, he commenced learning the saddler's trade, at which he continued five years, remaining at home during all that time. His father then gave him a farm, on which he labored to raise two crops, but on account of the failure of these, he decided to quit farming. This he did, and then engaged in the saddlery business, at which he continued three years. He then engaged in merchandising at Old Kane, entering into partnership with Filley & Williams. In three months the firm dissolved, and Mr. Gardiner again resumed his old business, at which he was engaged for one year. He then purchased a stock of merchandise, and in partnership with his brother, carried on that business

until 1882, when he closed out. Mr. Gardiner has also been in the nursery business since about 1875, to which he has devoted most of his attention, his brother attending to the store. He has two pieces of land outside of town, but most of his property lies in the village, he owning seven buildings there. On the 3d of Oct., 1853, he was married to Sarah Morris, daughter of Marvil and Mary Morris. There were five children by this marriage, two of whom are living—Eugene M., married, and residing in Limestone county, Tex., where he has a sheep ranche; Clara V.D., now in the postoffice here. Mrs. Gardiner died Nov. 6, 1866. On the 28th of Sept., 1867, Mr. Gardiner was again married to Carrie Griswold, daughter of Elias and Lucinda Griswold. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1850, having been initiated in the Morning Sun lodge, at Jerseyville. He joined the chapter at Alton, in 1862, and was one of the charter members of the chapter, at Carrollton. He is one of the trustees of the Methodist church, and is now the postmaster of Kane. He is a pleasant, companionable gentleman, and is esteemed by many friends.

LIME KILN.

This was started in the fall of 1882, by J. G. Weller, the present proprietor, who has continued in the business ever since. He makes an excellent quality of lime, the best in the county. It is recommended by all who have used it. He makes about 50 barrels per day.

RAILROAD.

The Jacksonville branch of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis railroad passes

through the town of Kane, and has a depot here. The road was built through here in 1861 and 1865, and opened for business with the beginning of the following year. Henry D. Fields was the first station agent. He was followed by C. E. Neeley, now in Arkansas; T. A. Hillman, D. C. Owens, now in Godfrey; W. H. Ogle, Henry Howell, C. E. Underwood, now at Carrollton; G. W. Quackenbush, now at Mt. Leonard; B. S. McGinnis, train dispatcher at Slater, Mo.; and L. C. Adams, the present agent, who entered this office May 14, 1885. The freight business at this point will average \$300 per month for freight received, while the freight forwarded will average about \$200 per month. The passenger business will run from \$230 to \$275 per month.

L. C. Adams was born on the 20th day of March, 1863, in the city of Jerseyville, Jersey county, Ill. His parents are Charles N. and Nancy Bell Adams. He was reared in Jerseyville, and there received his education, attending school until he was 18 years of age. At that time, or in the year 1881, he commenced the railroad business, going in as night operator in the Chicago & Alton office at Jerseyville, after learning telegraphy. He held that position in the same office up to the time of coming to Kane, with the exception of two months spent at Minier, Tazewell county. He was assigned to the position at Kane in the month of May, 1885, and attends to all the business in that office. His parents are residents of Jersey township, Jersey county, and live near Jerseyville. His grandfather, N. L. Adams, erected the first steam mill that was built in that

city. By continuing as he has begun, Mr. Adams will secure the reputation of being an active, intelligent gentleman.

OTHER CITIZENS.

Henry L. Parker, deceased, was born in Hampshire county, Va., on the 22d of Dec., 1825, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Ludwick) Parker. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother, of Pennsylvania. Henry came with his parents to Greene county, Ill., in 1839, and his father located in Kane township, on section 23, where, after he had worked around and earned money enough, he purchased 80 acres of land and farmed for several years, or up to the time of his death. He died in July, 1871, having survived his wife several years, as her death occurred in July, 1867. When our subject was about 26 years of age, he purchased 80 acres of land, and by industry and frugality, added to this until he had 300 acres in one tract, on sections 25 and 26. He lived on the farm about 17 years, and in 1866, he purchased property in Kane and moved to the village, where he spent the remainder of his days. He bought 200 acres more land on sections 19 and 30, north of the village, and so continued to increase his property until he was the possessor of 810 acres of land, all of which was obtained by vigilance, enterprise and careful attention that Mr. Parker always gave to business. He also owned town property, consisting of his residence and two town lots. He was first married to Mary Thompson, in August, 1849. By this union there were six children, four of whom are living—Susan C., wife of Jacob G. Pope, residing on the homestead; Lucinda,

wife of Mitchell M. Leigh, residing in Trenton, N. J.; Anna M. and George T. Mrs. Parker died in Jan., 1866, and was buried at Kane. On the 13th of Oct., 1867, Mr. Parker was again married to Hattie E. (King) Armstrong, daughter of Lucian and Almira (Lemon) King. There were three children by this marriage, two of whom are now living—Emma F. and Myra M. The one deceased was Hattie Grace. On the 26th of July, 1883, Mr. Parker was called away from this busy world to one of peace and rest, leaving a widow and seven children to mourn the loss of a true and faithful husband, and a kind and affectionate father. Mrs. Parker manages one farm herself, the others having been left to the other heirs. She is a member of the M. E. church.

Albert G. Hughes was born in Belmont county, Ohio, Dec. 8, 1847, his parents being Scott and Phoebe Hughes. His early life was spent upon a farm, receiving his education in the common schools. March 26, 1864, he enlisted in the 1st Ohio Ind. Sharpshooters, and served until mustered out at the close of the war. The following document, dated at the headquarters of the military department of the Mississippi, St. Louis, July 17, 1865, speaks for itself and is as follows: "The general commanding, tenders to the officers and men of the 1st Independent Ohio Sharpshooters, his personal thanks for their long and valuable service near his person in the eventful campaigns, beginning at Chattanooga, on the first of May, 1864, and ending with the war. He commends them as a fine body of intelligent young volunteers, to whom he attributes his personal safety in the battles, marches

and bivouacs in Georgia and the Carolinas. He wishes them a long life and a proud consciousness of having done their duty with a cheerfulness, precision and intelligence worthy the great cause in which they were engaged, and he bespeaks for them a kindly and generous welcome back to their old homes in Ohio." This document bears the signatures of W. T. Sherman, major general, and R. M. Sawyer, brevet colonel and A. A. G., and bears the address, "For Private Albert Hughes." After being mustered out Mr. Hughes returned to Ohio, and in 1866 removed with his parents to Morgan, Mo., where they engaged in farming. In 1872, Albert went to St. Louis, where he served as city agent for the *Missouri Republican* two years, and was then engaged with the *St. Louis Times* for about a year. In 1880, he came to Illinois, locating at Kane, where he entered into the saloon business, and since June, 1885, has conducted a like enterprise at Carrollton. Feb. 4, 1883, he was married to Bridget Hanneghan, by whom two children have been born—Howard and Scott. Politically, Mr. Hughes is a republican, and has taken an active part, and wields considerable influence in that party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. societies, and has good business qualifications, and is honest and honorable in all his dealings.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services were held in Felter's hall, by the Baptists and Methodists, in a union meeting, in 1867. It was not long after this however before a subscription paper was circulated to secure money to build a church edi-

fice. The people responded liberally, and the same year a house was put up, especially for the Methodists, but was called a Union church, and worship was held by various other denominations.

MUNICIPAL.

The town of Kane was incorporated April 5, 1869, with the following officers: Henry D. Fields, president; Jas. B. Gardiner, John B. Enslow, S. G. Gardiner and J. H. Felter, trustees; J. H. Felter, treasurer, and Joseph S. Carr, clerk.

On the 7th of May, 1883, on a petition of 25 voters, a special meeting was held and the place organized under the general village laws. The officers for 1885 are as follows: L. L. Roberts, president; Silas Stroud, Michael Hinkle, W. W. Felter, W. S. Sunderland and Joseph Strunk, trustees; F. E. Felter, clerk, and Ed. E. Culver, treasurer.

EDUCATIONAL.

The town of Kane is included in school district No. 7, which was cut off from district No. 1, of T. 9, R. 12, and No. 3, of T. 9, R. 11. For this purpose a meeting was held at the store of S. G. Gardiner, in T. 9, R. 11, Oct. 29, 1866, in accordance with a petition from the citizens of the new district, and on the 5th of November of the same year, the trustees of T. 9, R. 12, convened with the above, and acceded the division. On the 2d of March, 1867, William A. Tolman was elected director for three years; Dr. Peter Fenity, for two years, and S. G. Gardiner for one year. The east half and the northwest quarter of lot 11, Hollidaysburg, was purchased for a school lot for \$250. \$2,000 in bonds

were issued, and purchased by Stigerwalt, to raise money to erect a building; \$200 was borrowed from the township treasurer; \$500 was also borrowed of John P. Waggoner, all for the same purpose. The contract for the building was let to Solomon Fales, of Carrollton. The foundation was put in by Joseph Stohr for \$182. The edifice was completed the same year and the school opened therein on the 7th of October, 1867, with E. H. Rennick as teacher. The building cost \$2,250. It is a substantial brick structure, with self-supporting roof, and presents a handsome appearance. In ground area it is 28x40 feet. In the fall of 1870 Mrs. Sly was appointed assistant teacher, the first employed. In the summer of 1874, an addition was made to the building. Mr. Rennick remained some years in connection with the school. He is now in Texas. The present principal, 1885, is James W. Dewell, assisted by Mrs. Alice W. Bridges. The present directors are—C. J. Gardiner, president; C. S. Smith, secretary, and W. O. Tolman.

POSTOFFICE.

About 1830 a postoffice was established at Old Kane, of which Zenas H. Adams was the first postmaster, and was the only postoffice between Carrollton and Alton. The following gentlemen have filled the office of postmaster in this town: N. M. Perry, L. B. Filley, William Robinson, N. M. Perry, again, S. G. Gardiner, appointed March 1, 1862, and resigned in June, 1866; John Hudson, about one year. In May, 1868, the office was removed to the new town of Kane, and H. L. Parker appointed postmaster, March 1, 1872, S. G. Gar-

diner was re-appointed postmaster and has held that position ever since. The office was made a money-order one in July, 1884.

SOCIETIES.

King Solomon Lodge, No. 197, A. F. & A. M., was instituted at the meeting of the grand lodge, in 1854, and commenced work under a dispensation, as usual. The following were the officers appointed at that time: George W. Cory, W. M.; Augustine T. Perry, S. W.; James W. Allen, J. W.; Cyrus R. Lake, T.; Alexander H. Smith, S.; S. G. Gardiner, S. D.; Thomas Dodson, J. D.; and James Brooks, tyler. A new dispensation was granted by the grand lodge, in 1855, and the same officers were re-appointed. On the 7th of Oct., 1856, a charter was granted the lodge, and it was organized with the following charter members: G. W. Cory, A. T. Perry, J. W. Allen, C. R. Lake, A. H. Smith, W. B. Conner, James Brooks, D. Barrow, E. J. Lovell, S. B. Hatfield, Lucian King, J. B. White, Lewis White, Joel Terry, P. B. Cook, G. S. Cook, W. P. Ozbun, S. A. Brewster and S. G. Gardiner. On the 12th of Nov., 1856, Dr. J. B. Samuel, acting as grand master, appointed the following officers under this charter: G. W. Cory, W. M.; A. T. Perry, S. W.; J. W. Allen, J. W.; C. R. Lake, T.; A. H. Smith, S.; S. G. Gardiner, S. D.; J. D. White, J. D.; and E. J. Lovell, tyler. The office of worshipful master of this lodge has been filled by the following gentlemen: G. W. Cory, A. T. Perry, M. S. Cory, J. R. W. English, W. M. Fry, Seymour Wertz, C. T. Bannister, Asa Cummings, Dr. Peter Fenity, S. G. Gardiner, Dr. J. B. Hamilton, J. M.

Perry, F. W. Smith, George W. Trask, George W. Witt, Samuel E. Brown and Newton H. Close. Since the organization of the lodge there have been 18 deaths, the first being that of Cyrus R. Lake, which occurred July 18, 1858. He was murdered. The lodge was first started in Old Kane, but was removed to Kane, Feb. 6, 1870, when they took up quarters in the hall over Felter's brick store, where they remained until Jan. 1, 1876. They then removed to the hall they now occupy. This room is 24x76 feet in size, and is well furnished. The building was erected by John Greene, and the lodge, at a cost to the latter of \$1,600, including furniture and all. This sum was raised by the subscription of the members. The building committee were Dr. Peter Fenity, Lucian King and J. M. Perry. The lodge is in a prosperous condition, having 66 active members. Of these, 57 reside in Illinois, and the other seven still retain their standing in the lodge, while residing abroad. The present officers are: Samuel E. Brown, W. M.; C. S. Gardiner, S. W.; E. A. Culver, J. W.; J. E. Brooks, T.; Frank McClure S.; Dr. P. Fenity, C.; R. W. Greene, S. D.; Amos Irvin, J. D.; Geo. Witt, S. S.; Joseph Dressel, J. S.; and L. S. Roberts, tyler. Hanging upon the walls of the lodge room is a memorial, giving the names and amount of subscription of each member, toward the building of the lodge room, which is here inserted: A. T. Perry, \$112; J. B. Gardiner, \$110; George W. Witt, \$102.10; C. J. Gardiner, \$76.60; G. W. Trask, \$54; Dr. Peter Fenity, \$53.90; J. M. Perry, \$53.25; G. W. Cory, \$51; S. G. Gardiner, \$51; T. S. Parker, 50;

George C. Cockrell, \$30.50; Z. M. Titus, \$30; Lucian King, \$27.85; Enoch Littlefield, \$27.80; Simcon Woolsey, \$27.10; J. E. Brooks, \$27; H. L. Parker, \$27; S. J. Downey, \$27; Joseph Dressel, \$26.55; J. D. Woolsey, \$26.50; G. W. Erwin, \$22; E. C. Jewsberry, \$26; George Gerdis, \$26; William Rainey, \$25.50; A. H. Smith, \$25; J. S. Erwin, \$25; John C. Carrico, \$25; Clark Erwin, \$25; Frank W. Smith, \$25. J. H. Greene, \$20; Henry Newton, \$19; J. F. Irwin, \$16.60; Silas Stroud, \$16; John Powell, \$11.60; Jeff Bolt, \$11; J. B. Hamilton, \$10; E. P. Woolsey, \$10; G. H. Gardiner, \$10; L. M. Haver, \$10; Amos Irwin, \$10; C. E. Neeley, \$10; I. S. Hughes, \$10; J. V. West, \$6.55; E. D. Seago, \$6; R. W. Stroud, \$6; F. M. Carrico, \$5; L. M. Littlefield, \$5; Franklin Renno, \$1.60; and D. T. Depry, \$10.

Mutual Lodge, No. 430, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Kane, July 5, 1870, with the following charter members: Joseph S. Carr, Marcus M. Johnson, M. S. Love, S. S. Torrey, J. W. Dutton and R. N. McClure. G. S. Miles, of Jerseyville, having received a special appointment as deputy grand master, installed the following officers: Joseph S. Carr, N. G.; S. S. Torrey, V. G.; M. M. Johnson, sec., and R. N. McClure, treas. The charter is dated Oct. 7, 1870. At the first meeting, F. D. Well, O. P. Cory, J. M. Robinson and W. W. Felter were admitted to membership. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, having about 30 active members, and has over \$500 loaned out, drawing interest. They also carry an insurance of \$600 on the furniture of the lodge room. Over 100 have been initiated in this lodge since its organization, and only once has

death snapped the mystic tie that binds them together, and that when John P. Waggoner was called to the higher lodge, Feb. 5, 1877. Their hall is 24x30 feet in size, besides ante-room and regalia closet. It is located over Pope's grocery store, and meetings are held on Wednesday evenings of each week. The degree of Rebekah has been conferred upon about 40 ladies, relatives of the members. The following gentlemen have held the position of noble grand of the lodge, some of them several terms: J. S. Carr, three terms; John Robinson, George W. Witt, O. P. Cory, three terms; Philo Adams, A. J. Brown, two terms; C. S. Smith, three terms; C. E. Neeley, John Streetmaker, C. N. Adams, J. S. Hughes, J. M. Irwin, two terms; William Sunderland, two terms; W. M. Cory, George W. West. The present officers are: William Sunderland, N. G.; J. M. Irwin, V. G.; W. W. Felter, treas.; O. P. Cory, R. S.

Lucian King post, No. 410, G. A. R., was organized Feb. 20, 1884, with the following charter members: H. P. Cook, M. C. Thompson, James B. Woolsey, Wharton English, Frank Rollins, Jesse Scroggins, R. M. Brown, G. W. Bridges, Joseph A. Harris, John McKabney, James T. Dodson, George Wooley, Samuel Pope, late members of the 122d Ill. Inf.; John Dugan and Elias Clark, of the 61st Ill. Inf.; J. Stanton Deck of the 80th Ill. Inf.; W. L. Burnett and G. P. Lambert, of the 27th Ill. Inf.; A. G. Hughes, 7th Ohio independent sharpshooters; Jesse Cockrell, 97th Ill. Inf.; William Rainey, 11th Ill. Cav.; R. M. Osborn, 28th Kentucky Inf.; S. F. Fessler, 99th Ill. Inf.; Jonathan Marr, 54th Ill. Inf.; R. H. Esprey, 25th

Ill. Inf.; Henry Yahneke, 9th Ill.; and G. D. P. Coonrod, of the 12th Ill. Cav. The post was named after Lucian King, the captain of Co. C, 122d Ill. Inf. regiment. The first officers of the post were the following comrades: M. C. Thompson, C.; John Dugan, S. V. C.; H. P. Cook, J. V. C.; J. S. Deck, Chap.; W. L. Burnett, Surg.; A. G. Hughes, O. D.; J. G. Woolsey, O. G.; B. F. Goodman, Q. M.; Jesse Cockrell, Adj.; J. P. Lambert, S. M.; William Rainey, Q. M. S. The post is in excellent condition, and has a membership of 32. They hold meetings, in Felter's hall, which they rent. Some 18 brothers of 1861-5, have been mustered into this post, since organization. The present officers are: M. C. Thompson, C.; John Dugan, S. V. C.; H. P. Cook, J. V. C.; J. P. Lambert, chap.; Elias Clark, surg.; A. G. Hughes, O. D.; Henry Yahneke, O. G.; J. Cockrell, Q. M.; G. W. Bridges, Adj.; W. S. Sunderland, Q. M. S.; George Stone, S. M.

Evergreen lodge No. 1344, K. of H., was organized Jan. 25, 1879, with 20 charter members. The first officers of the society were Joseph Carr, D.; Donald Carmichael, V. D.; C. E. Neeley, A. D.; Dr. I. S. Hughes, P. D.; A. W. Fletcher, R.; C. M. Carr, F. R.; W. B. Parker, P.; N. E. Harmon, C.; Horace Lobb, S.; W. Hastings, G. N.; E. C. Leigh, G. For some time the lodge experienced a rapid and healthy growth, but finally disbanded and the major portion of the members were transferred to the Jerseyville lodge.

THE YAEGER MILLS, AND THEIR BURNING.

The principal industry of Kane, in the past, was the Yaeger mills, which

institution has had quite an eventful history, the main points of which are as follows: In 1869, John E. VanPelt, who claimed to have \$30,000, borrowed \$10,000 on two years' time, at 10 per cent. interest, from the people of the vicinity, and constructed a large flouring mill, at an alleged cost of \$42,000. VanPelt ran the mill for about two years, and then failed, owing \$30,000 to Carmichael & Howe, borrowed money. In 1870, VanPelt got up a grand lottery for disposing of the mill, a quantity of flour, and all of the other property. About \$27,000 or \$28,000 was realized from the sale of tickets, and when the drawing occurred, the mill was said to have been drawn by a man in Georgia. Soon after after VanPelt announced that he had bought the property back from the Georgian. A number of people living in the vicinity of Kane, drew numbers calling for sacks of flour, but many of them never received their prizes. After the lottery had occurred, Carmichael & Howe foreclosed a mortgage on the mill and took possession. Later, this firm mortgaged the property to a bank in Worcester, Mass. They, however, ran the mill for a year or two, being succeeded by M. M. Johnson, who had been in their employ, and who had leased of them. Johnson made some money, but did not remain long. After his departure the mill was idle for some time. In 1874 and 1875 Zebulon Titus had charge of the mill. He, too, made some profit from it. He was followed, successively, by Cockrell & Turner, Turner & Leigh and Joseph Strunk. In Sept., 1880, the Worcester bank, which had obtained possession of the property after a long law suit, sold



Very Respectfully
Hiram Keach



Cary Ann Keach

it to the Yaeger Mill Co., who made extensive repairs, and started the wheels in January, 1881. During the four years that he possessed the property, Mr. Yaeger made almost constant additions and improvements, and when the calamity occurred which reduced the building to ashes, the capacity of the mills was nearly five hundred barrels of the finest flour per day. March 1, 1881, occurred the conflagration mentioned. The mill, as usual, was operated until 12 o'clock, Saturday night, and was then left in charge of watchman Tolly, and a few other employes. Between 6 and 7 A. M., Tolly discovered that the scale house, just east of the mill, was on fire. An alarm was sounded, and every effort made to subdue the flames, but without success. The fire soon found its way to the windows of the mill, and as soon as it came in contact with the dust, which is always a source of danger in such places, the fate of the building was sealed. Nearly every able bodied man in Kane was on the spot soon after the first alarm, and all worked with the utmost vigor to save the property. Large quantities of flour and other valuable property was carried from the mill to a place of safety. When it was seen

that the office building must burn, its contents were taken out, with the exception of the safe, which was supposed to be sufficiently secure to protect its contents from the heat of a small, one-story building. Soon, however, the smell of burning leather indicated that something was wrong, and as soon as possible the safe was forced open and the books removed in a badly damaged condition. Mr. Yaeger and his son were in St. Louis, Mo., at the time of the fire, and did not reach Kane until the day after the occurrence. He placed his loss at \$81,000, on which there was insurance of \$42,500, in a St. Louis agency, and between \$7,000 and \$8,000 in a Jerseyville agency. On the second day after the fire, the officials of the C. & A. R. R. showed their interest in the affair in an appropriate manner. A directors' car arrived, with General Manager Chappell and Superintendent Bates, as passengers, on a visit of condolence to Mr. Yaeger. The loss of the mill was a severe blow to Kane. Its citizens, and those of the vicinity, circulated a subscription paper to secure the re-building of the mills, but the proprietors received an offer from Carlinville, which they accepted, and they are now conducting a mill there.

CHAPTER XVI.

BLUFFDALE TOWNSHIP.

The township of Bluffdale lies in the western tier, the second from the south line of the county. It embraces all of

congressional township 10, range 13, sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, township 11, range 13, and the fractional sec-

tions 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, of township 10, range 14, and 36, township 11, range 14. It is bounded on the north by the township of Walkerville, on the east by Carrollton, south by Woodville, and west by Calhoun county, from which it is separated by the Illinois river. It contains about 45 sections, about one-half of which is the rich bottom land of the Illinois river, the rest being high rolling timber land. These bottoms are of the rich alluvial soil so characteristic of all the river bottoms of the western states, somewhat broken by lakes, ponds and marshy places, but if the annual overflow of the waters of the river can be restrained, will make the finest farming land in the world. Running in a nearly north and south line through the center of the township is a line of bluffs, some 300 feet in height, rough, abrupt and craggy, and on the summit of these, the elevated plateau, covered with timber originally, and mostly covered with its primeval growth. Small streams, all known by local or no names, except Hurricane creek, run down through the ravines, and drain the uplands. Hurricane creek rises near the eastern limit of the township in section 25, and crosses the entire precinct, emptying into Long lake, and through its waters into the Illinois river. Potatoe Prairie lake lies in the southwestern part of the township, Long lake in the western, and Halfway lake in the northwestern, all on the bottom land. Many fine farms are located along these low lands at the foot of the bluffs, and many are on the upland, where clearings have been made. The early settlers of this territory preferring to locate on timber land, in preference to the prairie.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first to make a settlement in what is now the township of Bluffdale was Luther Calvin, who, with his family, came to this portion of Greene county, in 1818, and settled under the bluffs, probably on section 33. The family was a large one, consisting of seven or eight children. He followed farming, and was considered a good neighbor. Both he and his wife died here, and are buried in the Bluffdale cemetery. Two or three of his sons were married and lived under the bluff, on section 28. One of the daughters married John Woolley, and a grand-daughter became the wife of Wesley J. Rickert, a resident of St. Louis. There are none of the family living here now.

In the fall of 1818, Thomas Hall and John Stone came up here from the Wood River settlement, and selected homes on the northeast quarter of Sec. 31, T. 10, R. 12, and built a cabin, into which they moved. John Stone was a native of Tennessee.

Thomas Hall, deceased, one of the pioneers of Greene county, was born in Rowan county, N. C., May 28, 1792. He was reared to manhood there, and learned the trade of a worker in wood, making chairs, spinning-wheels, etc., at which he worked in North Carolina, Tennessee, and on the American Bottom. He removed to Tennessee, when he had grown to manhood, and from there he went to take part in the last war with Great Britain, serving under General Jackson. He was at Mobile Bay at the time of the battle of New Orleans. On arriving home, at the close of the war, he was married May 4, 1815, in Tennessee, to Mary McVay, a native of

South Carolina, born Feb. 23, 1797. From Tennessee they removed to the Wood River settlement, in Illinois, in 1817, and after remaining there one year, came to Greene county, in 1818. Thos. Hall and John Stone came that same fall and built a cabin on the northeast quarter of Sec. 31, T. 10, R. 12. They did not stop to cut the doors in the cabin then, but went back after their families, and when they returned they could get inside the cabin no other way than by crawling under the sills. Doors were soon constructed, and the family lived a few months there, and then removed on to the northwest quarter of section 32, in the same township. They built another house there, where they lived until 1833. From there they removed to the southeast quarter of section 31, and there Thomas lived until the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hall were the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living—Enoch, married Louisa Stone, residing about four miles west of Virden, Ill.; Samuel, married Eveline Reynolds, living west of Virden; Jane, wife of R. C. Bradley, living in Bluffdale township; Elizabeth, wife of J. C. Reynolds, living in Woodville township; James, married Eliza Short, living at Woodville; Mary, wife of Henry Stone, living about six miles west of Virden; Clarissa, living in Virden, married Wesley Stone, now deceased; and John, who died at the age of two years. Thomas Hall died March 17, 1855, and is buried at the Dunnegan cemetery. Mrs. Hall resides with her daughter Clarissa, at Virden, being now at the advanced age of 89 years. She removed to Macoupin county about the year 1860, and has

lived with her children since that time. Mrs. Hall is now the only one living of the pioneers of 1818, who were at the time grown to manhood or womanhood.

Reuben C. Bradley was born in Tennessee, in the year 1818, his parents being Alexander and Elizabeth Bradley. When he was four years old, he was bound out to a man named E. Barnard, with whom he lived until he was 18 years of age. In 1836 he came to Illinois, making the trip with an ox team, driving it for Mr. Barnard. He arrived in Greene county in the fall of that year, with but a quarter of a dollar in his pocket, as his only earthly possessions. The first five months he was in the county he worked for \$8 per month, and then worked in the distillery of Samuel Thomas about six weeks. For several years after that he was engaged during the summer at farm work, and in winter in making trips to New Orleans on rafts, taking produce, etc., to sell. His next move was to rent land, which he did until 1850, when he purchased 120 acres. By thrift, energy and good management, he has succeeded in adding to this until he now has 484 acres in Greene county, 250 in Macoupin and Sangamon counties, and 320 in Marion county, Kan. He has a saw mill on his premises, which was erected in 1852. On Dec. 21, 1843, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Hall, a native of this county, and a daughter of Thomas and Mary (McVay) Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley were the parents of 10 children, eight of whom are living—Mary E., wife of George Short, living in Page county, Mo.; James B., married Emily Barnett, living in Marion county, Kan.; Clarissa H., deceased,

wife of Oscar Clendennen, deceased, she dying in Jan., 1872, and he three days later, leaving two children—Reuben and Nettie, who are being reared by Mr. and Mrs. Bradley; Thomas A., married Phenie Cafer, lives in Woodville township; Jeannette Z., wife of Martin Bowman, living in Bluffdale township; Reuben H., married Laura Smith, living in Marion county, Kan.; Charles D., living at home; Joseph L., living out west; George I., deceased, and an infant not yet named. Mr. Bradley is an enterprising gentleman, and holds a high place in the estimation of all who have any acquaintance with him. Starting out in the world with no capital, he has acquired what may be considered a small fortune, all of which is due to good management and close attention to everything pertaining to the business of farming.

Hartwell Hunnicutt and his family made a settlement in this township in the spring of 1820. He was a native of South Carolina, and in 1817, removed to the territory of Illinois, and located between the mouth of Wood river and the American Bottom. There they remained until the date above, when he came to this county. On the 1st day of May, of that year, he settled on section 3, of this township, where he lived until 1823, when he removed to Walkerville township, where he died in 1833, in the latter part of February. Mrs. Hunnicutt, formerly Margaret Cunningham, died in 1837.

Gideon Spencer settled in 1820, or '21, on the place owned by Spencer G. Russell, where he lived until his death.

Edward Flatt came to this township in 1820, and made a settlement. He

was born in Barren county, Ky., and was the son of John and Patience (Logston) Flatt. He was reared in his native state, and there he was married, in his 19th year, to Rosa Garrison, a native of North Carolina. From there they removed to Hamilton county, Ill., and in 1820, to this county, as above stated. He purchased an improvement when he came here, but subsequently settled on section 14, where he made his home until Sept., 1879, when death called him from this world. He was the parent of eight children—James, deceased; Patience, deceased; John; Ransom, married Ann Reed, both dead; Polly, wife of Alex. Logan; Jesse, deceased; Aaron, deceased; David, also dead.

John Flatt, the only surviving son, was born in Kentucky, Sept. 15, 1815; was married in 1843 to Elizabeth Garrison, who died in 1866. He was again united in marriage, in March, 1868, with Martha Chapman.

Jesse Flatt, deceased, was born in Kentucky, and was a son of Edward and Rosa Flatt, both natives of Virginia. He was reared in that state until reaching the age of about 16 years, when his parents removed to Illinois, locating in what is now Bluffdale township, Greene county, some time after 1820. He was here married to Rhoda Ray, and that union was blessed with three children—Wesley, whose sketch follows this; John B., married Kate Becholdt, and resides in Bluffdale township; and James P., married Angeline Bushnell, also living in this township. Mrs. Flatt died in 1864. On the 18th day of May, 1865, Mr. Flatt was again married to Jeannetta Taylor, a daughter of Fred-

erick and Jeannetta (Jackson) Taylor. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, her mother, of Kentucky. They came to Calhoun county, Ill., in 1820, where Mr. Taylor resided until his death, which occurred in 1850. Mrs. Taylor died in 1877, and was buried in Calhoun county. Mr. and Mrs. Flatt were the parents of three children—Emma, Ross and Jesse. Mr. Flatt died on the 25th of April, 1873, and was buried in the Simpson cemetery. He was a good citizen, a kind father and husband, and his loss was deeply felt by all. Mrs. Flatt was again married on the 6th day of Nov., 1874, to Daniel Harkins. By this marriage there are five children—Freddie, Cora B., Rollic, Susie and Danna. Mrs. Harkins owns 69 acres of land, on Sec. 16, R. 12, and 200 acres in Allen county, Kan.

Wesley Flatt, eldest son of Jesse and Rhoda (Ray) Flatt, was born Oct. 8, 1840, in what is now Bluffdale township, in Greene county, Illinois. He was reared in the township, and has always made it his home. On Dec. 9, 1866 he was united in marriage with Ellen M. Davis, a native of Winchester, Scott county, Ill., in which place she grew to womanhood. She is a daughter of Augustus and Esther (Lyman) Davis. Mr. Flatt owns 60 acres of land in Bluffdale township, making his home on Sec. 20, T. 10, R. 13, west. His parents were among the early settlers of this county, coming here more than half a century ago, hence they are mentioned in connection with the early settlement of this township. Mr. Flatt is now commissioner of roads in Bluffdale township.

James B. Flatt was born in what is now Bluffdale township, Greene county,

Oct. 31, 1844, his parents being Jesse and Rhoda Flatt. He was reared here and was married Jan. 18, 1870, to Angeline Bushnell, a native of Greene county, and a daughter of Curtis Bushnell. By this union they have had five children—Mary Ellen, Alice, Rhoda, deceased; Luella, Myrtle and Wesley. Mr. Flatt owns land in T. 10, R. 13.

W. M. Flatt was born on the 15th of March, 1854, at the place where he now lives, in Bluffdale township, Greene county, Ill. He is a son of Ransom and Sally Ann Flatt, natives of Illinois, who settled in this state about the year 1820. Willet received his education in the district schools of the neighborhood, and outside of school hours, his time was spent in assisting with the work on the farm. He now owns 69 acres of land in T. 11, R. 13, where he is engaged in farming. On the 20th of Aug., 1877, Mr. Flatt was united in marriage with Lugina Bradford, a daughter of Robert and Rosa (Louper) Bradford, now living in Calhoun county. By this marriage there are three children—Robert Ransom, Dennis and Edward, making an interesting little family to labor for.

Capt. Richard Robley came to this township, and made a settlement in the spring of 1821. He had come here the year previous and selected his lands.

Richard Robley, one of the early settlers of this county, was born in New Hampshire, on the 12th of May, 1791, and was a son of Matthew and Mary (Scott) Robley, natives of England. The family consisted of seven children—Elizabeth, Mary, Eunice, Angeline, Matthew, Richard and Henry. On the 11th day of August, 1814, Richard was married to Desire Griswold. This mar-

riage was blessed with seven children—Eliza A., married Thomas J. Brown, died Dec. 29, 1834; Henry G., married Caroline Griswold, lives near Carlinville; George B., married Mary Jordan, lives in this county; Charles, whose sketch follows this, lives on the old homestead; Emily, married to Julius Twitchell, died Sept. 22, 1872; Villroy, married Catharine Spencer, lives in this township; Walter S., died Nov. 6, 1836; Mary, wife of Thaddeus Brace, resides in Carrollton. Mr. Robley came from Vergennes, Vt., to Greene county, Ill., in 1820, when this country was but a wild prairie and selected a location, where he built a log cabin. This was the only move he ever made. In the spring of 1821, he went for his family to St. Louis, having left them in Missouri while he went in search of a good place to settle. He brought them on a flat boat, which he had built for that purpose, landing at the point where the town of Newport is now located. Mr. Robley resided in this township, in which he first located, for more than half a century. He was captain of a militia company during the time of the Black Hawk war. He died on the 3d of January, 1879, at the age of 87 years, having survived his wife over 40 years. She died on the 22d of July, 1836. They are buried in the family burying ground, side by side.

Charles Robley was born on the 6th day of Nov., 1822, on the farm where he has been reared, and where he still resides. On the 15th day of Nov., 1849, he was united in marriage with Lydia A. Day, a daughter of Samuel Day, a native of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Robley are the parents of four children

—Walter, married Louisa Crane, now residing near Greenfield; Henry S., married Mary Crane, living six miles east of Carrollton; Emily, wife of Geo. Giller, living in Kirksville, Mo., and Arthur, living at home. Mr. Robley is the possessor of 680 acres of land on sections 8, 9, 10 and 15, and 200 acres lying east of Carrollton, and has surrounded himself with all the comforts of a good home. On account of his many good qualities, he commands the respect and esteem of all his acquaintances.

Villroy Robley was born in Greene county, Illinois, on the 26th of August, 1827, and is a son of Richard and Desire (Griswold) Robley, whose sketch appears in this work. Villroy was reared to farm life and assisted his parents on the farm until his marriage. Mr. Robley was married April 27, 1854, to Catharine Spencer, a daughter of Stephen and Catherine Spencer, whose sketch also appears in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Robley are the parents of seven children—Edward V., living at home; Charlie A., deceased; Mary E., deceased, aged 11 months; Cora B., wife of Thompson B. Gullet, who died, leaving her with the care of a daughter; Clara E., Lettie A., and Harry A., living at home. Mr. Robley has, by energy, good management, and close attention to business, been enabled to acquire a considerable amount of property, and he is now possessed of 1,365 of land, all of which is in Greene county, except 160 acres in Kansas. It is well improved, and has a substantial residence and outbuildings thereon, making it a very comfortable home. Mr. Robley divides his attention between the raising of stock and

grain, and his labor in that direction has met with decided success. He has never aspired to any public office, nor never intends to, unless it would be for the presidency.

George B. Robley, son of Richard Robley, one of the pioneers of Greene county, was born in Vergennes, Vt., June 16, 1819. When he was but a year old his parents removed to Illinois and located under the bluff, in Bluffdale township, on Sec. 9, T. 10, R. 13, where his father built what was known as the Buckeye cabin, at a spot where a bear had been killed just previous to the erection of the cabin. Wild animals of almost every description abounded here then, and even Indians were yet numerous, as settlers had not as yet come in sufficient numbers to push them farther back. The location was then, indeed, a wild one, the nearest neighbors to this pioneer family being the families of Gideon Spencer, a man named Brush, J. H. Rogers, Mr. Davenport, Hartwell Hunnicutt, and a few others scattered here and there through the county. The first year or two the family were all sick, and were attended by the pioneer physician, Dr. Potts, who used to come down from near Carrollton to attend them. Among such scenes as might be expected in a new country of this sort, George B. was reared and grew to manhood. He resided with his parents until the time of his marriage, Dec. 31, 1847, to Nancy A. Jordan, a native of Pennsylvania, born near Waynesburg. Her parents were William and Catharine (Rummell) Jordan, who came to this county in 1845, and located in this township. Her father died at Champaign, May 23, 1870. Her mother is

still living in Montgomery county, Ill., in the 89th year of her age. Mr. and Mrs. George Robley were the parents of six children, of whom five are living—Angeline, living at home, married Geo. Chizum, now deceased; Albert, who was killed by lightning in 1880; Eliza, wife of William O. Eldred, living near Wichita, Sedgwick county, Kan.; Alice, at home; Etta, wife of Ward Eldred, living in this township; Mary, wife of William Evans, living at Chatauqua, Kan. The family have lived at their present location, on section 2, in Bluffdale township, since 1857, the farm consisting of 190 acres of well improved land. Mr. Robley is a member of White Hall lodge, No. 80, A. F. & A. M. He has been connected with the schools of his township, as director of district No. 1, and has borne his share of the burdens of local office. The Robley family have been identified with Greene county almost since Illinois was a territory, and many of its representatives are still residents here. What was then a wilderness is now one of the most prosperous sections of the state, and this pioneer family have witnessed all of its developments.

In 1822, David Woolley left his home in New York with his family, and came west some 300 miles by team, to the Allegheny, thence down that river and the Ohio to the Mississippi in a flatboat. He located on section 21, under the bluff in this township, to which he brought his family. He was a native of the hills of Washington county, N. Y., and was united in marriage, in that place, with Laura Hodge, also a native of the same county. Mr. Woolley was a mill-wright by trade, and followed

that business somewhat in this part of the country. He and his wife were the parents of 13 children, eight of whom are living. Mr. Woolley lived on the place where he located, although absent at times on business, until his death, in Aug., 1860. His wife died in Macoupin county, at the residence of her daughter.

Samuel Gates settled here about the year 1823, on section 21, under the bluff, where he and his wife died in after years. Among their children were: Harriet, who married a man by the name of Sprague, but she is now dead; Eunice, lives in Jacksonville; Phoebe, married Jacob Strawn, living also in Jacksonville; Susan, married Dr. Sterrett, of Winchester; Daniel, deceased; James, now a resident of Iowa, and Marion, deceased.

Seldon Beebe came to Bluffdale about this time, from Apple Creek Prairie, where he settled about 1820. He is noticed in connection with his settlement in that place, in greater detail.

James Stockton made a settlement on Sec. 35, T. 11, R. 13, in 1823, and improving the land, lived there many years.

Daniel Bushnell, a native of Massachusetts, a single man at the time, came west in 1824, and located in this township, and made it his home until he died, in 1850. He was married here in 1829, to Parthenia Norris; they were the parents of eight children.

William McAdams came to this township about the year 1824, and made a settlement. He was a native of Tennessee, born in 1797. He was married in 1814, to Beekie Cashin, and they were the parents of 12 children, six of whom

are living. He died here April 9, 1849, and his wife survived until the 25th of Dec., 1880. Joseph McAdams, their son, was born in this county in 1826, and is still living in this township.

Among the settlers of 1826, in this township was John Nolan, who was born in Kentucky, on the 17th of May, 1817. When nine years of age, he came to Greene county, and for a time made his home with Hartwell Hunnicutt, but had no permanent location until he attained the age of 18 years, when he was united in marriage with Mary Elizabeth Flatt, a native of Kentucky. After his marriage, Mr. Nolan located on the southeast quarter of Sec. 1, T. 10, R. 13, in what is now Bluffdale township, where he resided up to the day of his death, Oct. 14, 1879. His wife died Dec. 8, 1883, and was buried beside her husband, in the Carrollton cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Nolan were the parents of five children—Dennis R., who married Mary Lahr, and now resides in Montgomery county, Mo.; Lottie T., the wife of Jacob Conrad, of Bluffdale township; Ellen, John and William H.

William H. Nolan, the youngest son of John and Elizabeth Nolan, was born in this county on the 1st of Feb., 1861. He was reared and educated in the township where his father settled, over half a century ago. He was united in marriage in this county, on the 13th of Sept., 1882, with Mary D., a daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Kennedy) Brown. Her father was a native of Tennessee, and her mother, of Kentucky, while she was born in Iowa. Mr. Brown is now a resident of Bluffdale township, his wife having died in March, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Nolan have been

blessed with one child—Mary Eunice. Mr. Nolan is now the possessor of 130 acres of land in Bluffdale township, section 36, which is well improved. As noted above, his father was numbered among the early settlers of Greene county, having come here when the country was in a wild state. He, however lived to see it changed to one of the most prosperous counties in the state.

Jesse H. Rogers, settled on Sec. 9, in this township, in an early day. He was a smart, enterprising man, and in those times had the best herd of fine cattle that was owned in this region. He was born at Sag Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., and in 1816, moved to St. Louis. While there he was united in marriage with Anna, daughter of Gideon Spencer. He was a builder and contractor, and erected the United States arsenal, part of Jefferson Barracks, and the court-house, and many others of the largest and finest buildings in St. Louis. At the time of his death, in Aug., 1838, he had on his hands a \$200,000 contract on the Illinois and Michigan canal. He lived at that time in this township.

In 1828, John Russell came to this township and settled on section 4.

John Russell, deceased, was born in Cavendish, Windsor county, Vt., July 31, 1793, his parents being John and Lueretia (Preston) Russell. His father was a Baptist preacher, and was a native of Wethersfield, Conn., as was also his wife. There the family had lived, in generations farther back, since 1622. John received such education as the common schools afforded, supplemented afterward by a collegiate course at the Middlebury College, which he entered

March 25, 1814. He had ere that, commenced authorship as a means of obtaining pecuniary funds for educating himself, his first work being "The Authentic History of the Vermont State Prison," published at Windsor, in 1812. By the profits received from the sale of this work, by funds received for services as a school teacher, and by other means, he was enabled to finish his college course, graduating in the class of 1818. He immediately went from Middlebury, Conn., to Georgia, where he taught school three months, but not liking the country, he left there and overtook his father, then on his way to the state of Missouri, at Whitewater, Ind., where he was married to Laura Ann Spencer, Oct. 25, 1818. She was a daughter of Captain Gideon Spencer, of Vergennes, Vt., where Mr. R. taught school nearly a year. In 1819 he removed to Missouri where he taught five years in the Bonhomnie Bottom, and while there he wrote for the *St. Charles Missourian*, a local paper, an anonymous article entitled "The Venomous Worm," which immediately began to attract attention, and soon became universally known and read. It went the rounds of the press both in America and in Europe, where it was translated and published in many languages. When Pierpont, the poet, compiled his "National Reader," this article was introduced into it, and afterward into the McGuffey readers. It has, since the time of its conception, exerted a powerful influence over public opinion and the minds of school children. After leaving Bonhomnie, Mr. Russell taught a year at St. Louis, which was then a little French town. He then taught in Van-

dalia, Ill., and two years in Alton Seminary, now Shurtleff College. In 1828 he came to Greene county, and located on Sec. 4, T. 10, R. 13. He gave the name of Bluffdale to his premises, which has given its title to the township. He received license as a preacher, from the Baptist church at Bluffdale, Feb. 9, 1833, he, however, only preaching occasionally. He was principal of Spring Hill Academy, in the parish of East Feliciana, La., for eight years, during which time he was also superintendent of public schools in the parish. On his return home in the summer of 1843, he found the little church, to which he belonged, much demoralized. He preached to the flock, a sermon entitled, "The Serpent Uncoiled, or a Full-length View of Universalism," which was printed, and acquired a great deal of popularity. He wrote for the press continually, during the last 25 years of his life. He was the first editor of the *Backwoodsman*, at Grafton, Illinois, having furnished the brains of that institution during the years 1838-39. In 1841-42, he edited the *Advertiser*, at Louisville, Ky., and after that contributed for it continually. At the time of his death he had in progress several elaborate works, among them "The Black Hawk War," "Evidences of Christianity," and a "History of Illinois." He read with fluency Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, German and Italian, and had a knowledge of Dutch, Welch and Icelandic. In 1862 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Chicago. He was the author of "The Mormoness," "Little Granite," "Alice Wade," "Lame Isaac," "Going to Mill," "Claudine La Valle, or the First Trial by Jury."

All of these were stereotyped and some went through several editions. Mr. and Mrs. John Russell were the parents of four children, who grew up to manhood and womanhood. Dr. William A. J., a graduate of the Iowa State University at Keokuk, who married Caroline Pegram. He was captain of Co. G, 10th Mo. Vol., and was killed Nov. 25, 1863, in battle, in the second charge at Mission Ridge; Juliet A. E., wife of Bainbridge Gillingham, living in Walkerville township; Spencer G., whose sketch follows this, and Francis L., married Sarah J. Burkholder, and lives in Hamilton, Ill. John Russell died Jan. 21, 1863, and is buried on the old homestead. His wife is still living, making her home with Spencer G., at the old family home, a most pleasant place.

Spencer G. Russell, son of John and Laura Ann (Spencer) Russell, was born in Greene county, on the place on which his father had settled in 1828. The date of his birth was Feb. 10, 1828. He was reared in the township, and early received such education as the pioneer schools of that day afforded. At the age of 18 years he began a collegiate education at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton. He there graduated June 23, 1853, in the classical course, receiving the degree of B. A. He then began reading law with C. D. Hodges, at Carrollton, there continuing three years. He then returned to Shurtleff College, where he received the degree of A. M., on the 26th of June, 1856. After completing his education, he then returned to Carrollton, and commenced the practice of the legal profession. From there he came back to Bluffdale

township; bought his father's farm, and has since resided on it. He was married Dec. 10, 1856, to Louisa C. Spencer—a native of Morgan county, though reared in Greene county, from her first year. She was a daughter of Maj. Stephen W. and Mary (Smith) Spencer, he a native of Vergennes, Vermont, and she of Addison county, Vermont. Her father was a major in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Russell are the parents of five children—Pauline, Hugh S., William M. and Frank H., twins, and Nora. Mr. Russell owns 640 acres of land, all in one body, in this township. Mr. Russell is a surveyor, and has done considerable work in that profession, partly in this state, and was also engaged for a short time on the Iron Mountain road, in that capacity. Nearly a decade over half a century his parents came to this county, and his father was identified with a number of events in its early history, and equally so with that of other communities, and, in fact, was a man probably as well known over the country at large, as in Greene county. Spencer Russell has, at his home, many relics of by-gone days, among them hundreds of autograph letters, written to his father by some of the most noted characters in American history. He also has relics of the battle fields around Chattanooga, collected by him when he went after the body of the brother who gave up his life at Mission Ridge. The postoffice at Bluffdale has been conducted by some member of the family ever since it was established, and Spencer G. has been either postmaster or deputy for over half a century) having been sworn in as deputy when seven years of age. His grandfather Spencer was one of the min-

ute men in the Revolution, and Mr. Russell now has some of the money with which he was paid.

William Halbut, with his family, came to this township in Nov., 1828, and located on the east half of the southwest quarter of section 11. He came to this county from Ohio, and resided on the farm he made until 1860, when he was called to the better land. His first wife, Matilda Pilcher, died in Ohio, and he was united in marriage with a Miss Good, in that state. She is still living in Missouri, with her daughter.

Isham Adcock made a settlement on section 25, in 1830. He resided there until his death, which occurred April 18, 1857. He was a Kentuckian by birth, and married, in that state to Rachel Stinnet. His wife is still surviving.

John Adcock was born in Greene county, Ill., on the 11th of April, 1832. He is a son of Isham and Rachel (Stinnet) Adcock, natives of the state of Kentucky. His father died on the 18th of April, 1857, while living on what is known as the Jonas Ward farm, about one and one-half miles northeast of the town of Woodville. His mother is still living, and resides with her children. On the 16th of June, 1859, John Adcock was married to Lydia Hooper, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Witt) Hooper. Mr. Adcock has a farm of 160 acres on Sec. 36, T. 10, R. 13, and also owns a house and lot in Woodville. He is a steady, industrious farmer, and well respected by the community in which he resides.

Pennell Short came to Greene county in the fall of 1831, and like all those who had lived in the timber lands of

Kentucky, settled in the forests that clothed this part of the county, near the present site of the village of Woodville. Here he lived until 1853, when he was called hence by death.

John Short was born in Scott county, Ky., on the 17th of Oct., in the year 1815, and is a son of Pennell and Jane (Butler) Short. His father was a native of Delaware, and his mother of Indiana. John came with his parents to Greene county, in the fall of 1831, and they settled not far from Woodville. His father died in 1853, and was buried at the Donnegan cemetery. His mother died in Kentucky, in the year 1821. Mr. Short, our subject, was married on the 17th of Oct., 1839, (his birthday) to Mary French, a native of Tennessee. She was the daughter of Nathan and Nancy French, natives of Tennessee. This union was blessed with eight children—James A., married Olivia Tillery, both now deceased; Nancy J., died in her 15th year; Mary, wife of Peter Hall, who is now dead, resides in Hamilton; Cassy E., wife of William Swires, living in this township; John M., married Mary Anderson, living in Bluffdale township; Martha A., wife of Theodore Tillery, also in this township; William C., deceased; Margaret, wife of George Claffin, living in this township. Mr. Short has 80 acres of land, which he cultivates, and is a thrifty farmer, and a good and influential citizen.

A. Wood came to Greene county in 1833, and settled on the farm now owned by his son, John L.

Aman Wood was born in the state of Maryland, in the year 1777, and was a son of Stephen and Rachel Wood, natives of Maryland. His father served

in the war of 1812. Aman moved, with his parents to Kentucky, where he was married to Sarah Baker, a daughter of David Baker. They were the parents of 14 children—Bennett, deceased; James, deceased; Mahulda and Mahala, twins, deceased; Phebe, deceased; Cynthia, married William R. Rice, who died, and she was again married to James Short; Squire, deceased; Sarah, married George Rice, now deceased, and is again married to Gillespie Lapdice; Aquilla, married Mary Dix; Wilson and Allen, deceased; John L., the subject of the sketch which follows, and one child, who died an infant. Mr. Wood came to Greene county in the fall of 1833, settling in Bluffdale township, on the section where John L. now resides. The town of Woodville received its name from Mr. Wood. He died in June, 1850, and was buried in Maberry cemetery. Mrs. Wood survived him 15 years, and was buried by the side of her husband.

John L. Wood, a son of Aman and Sarah (Baker) Wood, was born in Kentucky, Feb. 17, 1825. He was reared on a farm and has always been engaged in farming. April 15, 1859, he was united in marriage with Mary J. Marshall, a daughter of Sanford and Mary Marshall, natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are the parents of four children—Maxey, died Jan. 4, 1863; Letitia, wife of Lualvis Hutchins, living with her father; Rufus, living at home; and Adella, who died in 1869. Mrs. Wood departed this life May 14, 1878, and was buried in the Maberry cemetery. Mr. Wood owns 97 acres of land on Sec. 36, T. 10, R. 13, on which he raises stock and grain.

Allen B. Wood was born Sept. 19, 1822, in Kentucky. He was united in marriage with Tryphena Mulberry, Dec. 26, 1850. She was born Aug. 26, 1827. By this union there were eight children—John P., born Oct. 10, 1851; George T., born Aug. 22, 1853; Henrietta, born Oct. 13, 1855, died at the age of two years; Amelia Viscar, born May 2, 1858, died at the age of two years; Sarah Adelene, born Nov. 13, 1860; Judah Ethel, born April 28, 1863; Hattie Sophronia, born Dec. 3, 1865, died Oct. 4, 1875; Della Octavia, born Feb. 21, 1869, died Dec. 27, 1876. Mr. Wood followed farming for a few years, but his health failing him he engaged in the mercantile business, in which he was quite successful. In the year 1862 or '63, his health again failing, he returned to farm life, thinking the change would benefit him. Here he resided until his death. In 1869, Mrs. Wood's health began to fail, she being taken with a severe cough, which finally terminated in death on the 18th of March, 1871. She left six children without the tender care of a mother. Mr. Wood soon followed his beloved wife to the grave, his death occurring Sept. 21, 1873. He had been troubled with a cough for 16 years, but his ambition kept him up, until he at last fell dead, with hemorrhage of the lungs, leaving the younger children to the care of the two eldest sons, Perry and George. Mr. and Mrs. Wood lived a happy life together, making many friends in and around the vicinity of Woodville and through the county of Greene. Mr. Wood was a very enterprising man, always attentive to business and gaining many friends by his honesty, uprightness and integrity.

John P. Wood was married Sept. 3, 1874, to Elvira Maberry, and by this union there were three children—William C., living with his grandfather, William Maberry; Kate Pearl, deceased; Gertrude, also living with her grandparents. John P. Wood died June 21, 1879, and his wife died Aug. 1, 1880. George T. Wood was married Oct. 25, 1874 to Mary B. Robinson, of Woodville. He now resides at Canon City, Col., where he went five years ago this fall on account of ill health, and is now in the transfer business there. He has three children—Claudius, Roy and Georgia May. Sarah Adelene Wood, unmarried, travels for her health, which is poor, and makes her home with relatives—while in Greene county with her uncle and sister. Judah E. Wood was married Dec. 15, 1881, to B. B. Andrews, son of Nat Andrews, of Carrollton, Mr. Andrews, is a farmer, and devotes his attention mostly to raising wheat. They have one child—Ethel, born Oct. 23, 1882. The deceased members of the Wood family are buried side by side in the Maberry cemetery.

Stephen Spencer made a settlement in this township in 1833, and died here in 1846.

Stephen Spencer was born in Bennington, Vt., of English parentage, and was educated in the schools of his native state. Oct. 29, 1829, he was married to Catherine Walker, daughter of Johnson Walker, an old resident of the state of Vermont. Mr. Spencer and wife had five children, only two of whom are now living. In the fall of 1833 he left the scenes of his childhood, for the great west, and after loading his

family in the wagon, with some others, started for Illinois, where they arrived Oct. 28, 1833. He immediately after settled in T. 10, R. 13, Greene county, at the base of the bluffs on the Illinois river bottom. The following year he built a good, commodious brick house, which at that time was the finest and best house in the county. Mr. Spencer was in rather comfortable circumstances when he came Illinois, and he purchased a fine tract of land. He was among that hardy class of New Englanders who inherit purity of principles, energy, and economy, and was a fair example of the Yankee character, possessing these qualities in a high degree. He had what could be classed, for that day, a liberal education, and was a man who, by his careful reading, kept well posted on the current topics of the day. At the time of his settling on the Illinois bottom, there was no system of education, and to obviate that difficulty, for the benefit of his own and others' children of the neighborhood, and he built a brick school at his own expense. He was a man of great kindness of heart, and his liberality was felt far beyond the limits of his own family. He was in the war of 1812, and took part in the contest of Plattsburg. Mr. Spencer was generally of delicate health. Their only daughter is the wife of Vilroy Robley, residing within a short distance of the old homestead. Mr. Spencer died at his residence on the 26th of Nov., 1846. Mrs. Spencer died Sept. 9, 1873.

Henry R. Spencer was born in Vergennes, Vt., May 8, 1833, his parents being Stephen and Catherine Spencer, with whom he came to Illinois, when but an infant, they settling a quarter of

a mile south of the place where Mrs. Etta Spencer now resides. Henry R. was twice married. First on the 11th of June, 1856, to Laura A. Smead, a native of Vermont. To them were born four children, the first of whom died when an infant—Stephen W., born Feb. 5, 1859, died Feb. 1, 1879, at the age of 21 years; William, married Libbie Edmonds, and John R., living with his brother, William. Mr. Spencer died Dec. 12, 1863. Mr. Spencer was again united in marriage, on the 9th day of Nov., 1865, to Etta B. Woodcock, daughter of Edmond and Susanna Woodcock. Her father died in Quincy, Ill., about the year 1855. Her mother is yet living, at the advanced age of 85 years, and resides at Greenfield. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer were the parents of seven children, three of whom are living—Edwin A., Charles H. and James F. Those deceased are—Julia, died Aug. 31, 1879; Gertrude, died Feb. 10, 1874; an infant son, died Sept. 2, 1875, and Catherine S., died June 6, 1880. Mr. Spencer departed this life on the 9th day of Oct., 1873, and was laid to rest in the family burying ground. He was a member of the Masonic order, which body officiated at his funeral. He was a faithful husband, a loving father, and an enterprising citizen, and his loss was mourned by all. He had accumulated a large amount of land, thus leaving his family in very comfortable circumstances. Mrs. Spencer still resides at the homestead, which consists of 1,100 acres on sections 3 and 4, in this township. She is a member of the M. E. church at Richwoods, and is a very intelligent and estimable lady.

William B. Spencer, oldest living

child of Henry R. and Laura (Smead) Spencer, was born in this county Sept. 15, 1861. His father was an early settler in the county and was identified with its interests for over half a century. William was born and reared in Bluffdale township, and yet resides there, being the owner of 175 acres of land, on which is a spacious and handsome residence, erected in 1882. The main building is 28x40 feet in dimensions, and two stories in height. Mr. Spencer was married on the 24th of Dec., 1882, to Libbie Edmonds, a native of Greene county, and a daughter of Thomas Ellsbury and Nancy Jane Edmonds. By this marriage three children were born, of whom one is living—Minnie Amelia. Two died in infancy. Mr. Spencer is a careful, enterprising farmer, hence pleasant, comfortable surroundings are to be found at his farm, and he is a genial, companionable gentleman.

Thomas Logan, a native of the Palmetto state, South Carolina, came here from Bond county, Ill., where he had been living, in 1835, and made a settlement in this township. In 1867, he left here, going to Missouri, where he died, in 1869. His wife, nee Elizabeth Swann, born in South Carolina, died in Wisconsin, in 1843, of the small-pox.

With him, came his son, Alexander Logan, who was born in 1813, in South Carolina, and who is living in this township yet. Alexander was married in this county, to Lucinda Aslott, in 1837. She died in 1841, when he was again married, in 1842, to Mary Flatt. They live on section 15.

ORGANIC.

At the time when the county was re-

organized, in 1885, the election in this township was held at the North Richwoods school house, in district No. 1, at which time the following officers were chosen: F. M. Fishback, supervisor; E. C. Sackett, clerk; Arthur Robley, assessor and treasurer; Daniel Flatt, Stephen King and Wesley Flatt, highway commissioners.

SEELEY'S MILL.

One of the oldest mills in the county, is the Seeley mill, which stands on Sec. 1, T. 10, R. 13. It lately belonged to Judge A. S. Seeley. It is about 40x50 feet in ground area, and two and a half stories in height. It is equipped with two sets of buhrs, one for flour and one for corn, and is run by water power, furnished by Apple creek. The dam is 130 feet wide, and has a fall of six feet. The mill is furnished with the picturesque, but clumsy, old-fashioned tub wheel. The wheat that J. H. Jones, the miller, can grind up in a day, will average about 60 bushels. All the work is custom. This mill was built by John and James Beeman, about the year 1821. At first they put up a rude saw-mill, with which they sawed out the lumber for the grist mill. They were the first to run the mill, and did a good business.

John H. Jones was born in Gallia county, O., July 10, 1838, and is a son of G. W. and Eliza A. Jones, both deceased. They were natives of Virginia. His mother died in Ohio when John was a mere child. His father came with him to Illinois in 1878, locating in Greene county, where he died in the fall of 1883. John H. learned the milling business at his home in Ohio, when

a boy. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Co. L, 7th O. Cav., and was assigned to the army of the Cumberland, under the command of Gen. Kilpatrick. He was with him during the Atlanta campaign, and the raid around that city. He was with Sherman's army in all the fighting from Chattanooga, including Resaca, Dalton, Marietta, Altoona, Kenesaw and other battles. After the taking of the city, he went back to go on the Wilson raid, and went all through that, with the command to which he belonged, after which he came back to Nashville, Tenn., where he was mustered out in July, 1865. He then returned to Ohio, and in the fall of that year, came to Hamilton county, Ill., where he resided until coming to Greene county, in 1876, locating under the bluff in Bluffdale township. He followed farming after coming to Illinois, until he took charge of the Seely mill, July 15, 1885. He was married in Ohio, Nov. 15, 1860, to Mary Hemphill, a native of Ohio. Their marriage was blessed with a family of 10 children, eight of whom are living—Ella, George, William, Walter, Elizabeth, Joseph, Clara and Maude. Those deceased are—Belle and Charles. Mr. Jones is an industrious man, and gives careful attention to the business in which he is engaged.

BLUFFDALE POSTOFFICE

Was established in 1829, during the administration of President Jackson. The first postmaster was John Russell, who remained in that capacity until 1843, when he was succeeded by W. A. J. Russell. In 1849, he, in turn, was followed by his father, John Russell, who held it until the time of his death, Jan.

21, 1863. S. G. Russell was then appointed to fill the vacancy, receiving his commission on the 3d of Feb., 1863, and has been the postmaster ever since. The first postoffice was in the log cabin in which the Russell family lived when they first came here. This was about 16x18 feet in ground area, one and a half stories high.

ELDRED POSTOFFICE.

This was established July 1, 1884, with Warren Beebe as postmaster. The office is kept at his residence, on Sec. 33, T. 10, R. 13. The first postoffice in this vicinity was kept years ago by Jordan Calvin. He was succeeded by Richard S. Cole, who bought out the the improvements of Calvin, and kept the postoffice in the same house.

EDUCATIONAL.

School district No. 3.—The first school house in this district was built about the year 1839. It was a stone building, built without windows, and only a little dome on top to admit light. Cyrus Sargent taught the first school here in about 1840, and at that time gave the building the name of "Stone Jug," a name quite applicable, and which stuck to it as long as it was used for a school house. It has since been enlarged and is now used as a depot by the L., C. & W. R. R.

District No. 5, is better and more familiarly known as "Whistle Jacket." The first school in this district was held in the dwelling house of John Snyder, on section 23. He bought this place in 1849, and on the land was a log cabin, and as he was not ready just then to move into it, he allowed it to be used

for school purposes. Stephen Lewis was the pioneer teacher. When Mr. Snyder moved into the house with his family, he still allowed them to use one end of it for a school, while he lived in the other. In 1850, by permission of Mr. Snyder, a log school house was erected on his land, on the site of the present building, he furnishing the money and part of the work, the balance of the work being furnished by the district. A Miss Miller was the first teacher. This school was christened by some one by the euphonious nickname that its successor bears, even to this day. The building spoken of continued in use until 1861, when a new one was erected on its site, at a cost of \$400. The first teacher here was Elizabeth Martin. The present directors are—Wm. Dan, Wm. S. Flatt and J. F. Huff. Present teacher—A. W. Scott.

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

Hiram Keach, deceased, was born at Abingdon, Va., in 1802. He was there reared to manhood, and learned the saddlery business at Stevens' tannery. He was educated there by his brother John R., who was a Methodist preacher. He followed the saddlery business in his native state until coming to Illinois, about the year 1829. He located at Albion, Edwards county, where he continued his business until 1833, when he removed to Carrollton. There he added merchandising to the saddlery business, and carried that on awhile, and finally commenced dealing in land. During his life he accumulated vast tracts of land in Greene and other counties in Illinois, and also in Missouri and Texas. He was married in Scottsville, Va., to

Cary Ann Mayo, a native of Virginia, living near the University, at Charlottesville. They were the parents of two children—John Roswell, whose sketch follows this, and Virginia, wife of Joseph Brown, formerly mayor of St. Louis. She died in Carrollton in Nov., 1882. Hiram Keach died in Sept., 1868, his wife surviving him until Feb., 1881. Both are buried in the Carrollton cemetery. Mr. Keach was one of the early settlers of the county, and became one of its most prominent and prosperous residents. He was a member of the Masonic order.

Capt. John R. Keach, the only living child of Hiram Keach, was born in Edwards county, Ill., Oct. 21, 1830. When three years of age, he removed with his parents to Carrollton, Greene county, and was there reared and received his preliminary education, then finishing at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton. After leaving college he went on the river and was there captain of several river boats—the McKee, running from Keokuk to Rock Island, the Tishomingo and Ben Campbell, making the same runs, and the L. M. Kennett, running to New Orleans, continuing on that from the spring of 1859, until May 10, 1861, the night of the taking of Camp Jackson. After that he bought the steamer Emma, at Helena, and started down the river with a fleet of 84 boats, and was in all the fighting on the Yazoo river, at Haines' Bluff, Young's Point and Arkansas Post, and was with the fleet almost until the taking of Vicksburg. His boat, the Emma, was one of those who went down the pass, and she was so badly torn up that the repairs made by Capt. Keach, at St. Louis, cost the

government \$23,000. He made one more trip with her up the Missouri river, and was fired on continually from the banks. He then retired from that branch of the service and located in St. Louis, where he entered the wholesale grocery trade, as a member of the firm of Wilson & Keach. He continued in that business from 1864 till 1876, when he came to Calhoun county, locating at Reed's Landing, where he built a home and made improvements. The residence erected was a fine two-story building, 30x40. The next year he determined to remove the house across the river, and by his knowledge of boating he was enabled to complete the undertaking. He located it two miles from the shore on the opposite side of the river, the undertaking being completed in safety and without any damage, the carpets not even being taken off the floor. He has resided on Sec. 31, T. 11, R. 13, ever since. He was married in New York city, June 29, 1872, to Anna C. Coffin, a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., and a daughter of William H. and Jane (Mabbett) Coffin. Both were natives of New York, her father being born in Dutchess county, and her mother in the city of Albany. Mr. Coffin was a wealthy and noted railroad owner and director, distiller and banker. Mr. and Mrs. Keach were the parents of five children, of whom three are living—John Roswell, Jr., Anna Pearl and Grace Reed. Those deceased are—Virginia, died in Calhoun county at the age of four years, and one who died in infancy. Capt. Keach has about 10,000 acres of land, all in Greene county, and may be classed among the wealthiest land owners in the state, and is a most

genial, intelligent gentlemen. His father came to Greene county over half a century ago, and when he came to Carrollton and engaged in the manufacture of saddlery, he was the first one in that line there. He ran a large number of hands, and sold his goods as far south as Louisiana, and also in many parts of the west.

George Darr was born in York county, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1817, his parents being John and Catherine (Wunbach) Darr, both natives of Pennsylvania. When George had reached the age of 12 years, he went to Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he was reared to manhood. His parents also removed to that county five years later. George was brought up to farm life and has followed that occupation nearly all his life. He was married in his native state, Sept. 4, 1836, to Rebecca Hoffman, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Philip and Savina (Benedict) Hoffman. Both her parents were born in Pennsylvania, and there both died. In the fall of 1848 Mr. Darr removed to Illinois and located in Calhoun county, where he rented land for three and a half years. He then came to Greene county, locating in what is now Carrollton township, where he remained six years, and then bought 200 acres on sections 23 and 24, in Bluffdale township, where he has since resided. He found comparatively no improvements there, at that time, but set right to work with an energy, bound to effect prosperity. Mr. and Mrs. Darr were the parents of 10 children, of whom nine are living—Elizabeth, wife of Willard Swan, is now deceased; Amos, married Henrietta Adams, lives in this township; Susan, wife of

Dennis Flatt, living in Johnson county, Kansas; Catherine, living at home; Mary Ann, wife of Reuben Proffil, living in Rice county, Kansas; Sarah, wife of Elias Swires, living in Missouri; Rebecca, married Edward Butte, living in Marion county, Kansas; George William, married Louisa Snyder, lives on the home place; Ruth E., wife of William Robinet, living in Missouri, and Adeline, wife of Arthur Bendy, living at the Darr homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Darr are members of the Pacific Union Baptist church, of Bluffdale township. Coming here over a third of a century ago, with no money and no capital, save willing hands, Mr. and Mrs. Darr have persevered until they now have a splendidly improved farm, owning 200 acres of land, with fine improvements. George Darr found timber on most of his land when he came here; its place is now occupied by one of the finest farms in the county. Mr. Darr desires to sell his place, and any one seeking a location could find no pleasanter one than this.

John Snyder was born in Hanover, Germany, June 9, 1819, his parents being Harmon G. and Mary (Benen) Snyder. There John was reared to farm life, and lived in his native country until he had reached the age of 19 years. He then bade adieu to relatives and friends, and going to Bremen, took passage on a vessel bound for New Orleans, touching at San Domingo and other points in that latitude. After a voyage of 11 weeks, he arrived at New Orleans, and after a stay of five days in the Crescent City, he took a boat for St. Louis, and 16 days later he arrived at that city. He remained there six

days, and then came up to Calhoun county, where he remained one month, and then came to Greene county, in April, 1839, and has been a resident of the county since. He first went to work for Ward Eldred, and remained in his employ about two years. He leased land from William Eldred, in 1842, in what is now Carrollton township, and there remained until he came to his present location, on Sec. 23, T. 10, R. 13. At that time he purchased 70 acres of land, but, through industry and good management, he has added to that from time to time, until he now has 550 acres in that tract, besides 40 acres in another. He was married in this county, May 28, 1840, to Nancy Portwood, a native of Hart county, Ky., and daughter of Lloyd and Sallie Portwood. Her parents were both born in southern Kentucky and removed from there to southern Illinois in 1823, and from there to Greene county in 1829, locating in what is now Carrollton township. Both died the same year after coming to this county. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder were the parents of seven children—Hiram, married Laura Ann Flatt, lives in Greene county; Louisa, wife of William George Darr, living in Bluffdale township; John Allen, married Susan Campbell, lives in this county. Those deceased are—Mary Ann, William S., James, and one who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are members of the Pacific Union United Baptist church. Mr. Snyder has been township treasurer since 1862, and still holds that position. He has been justice of the peace for 12 years and was a member of the commissioners' court for three years. He has been identified with the educational interests of his district since its

early days, and is a man whom the community place all confidence in on account of his honesty, integrity and enterprise.

Nathaniel Pegram was born in Brunswick, Va., on the 15th day of Sept., 1807, and is a son of Edward and Rebecca (Harper) Pegram, natives of Virginia. His father died about the year 1820, in Virginia. His mother and family then moved to Alabama. On the 15th of Sept., 1838, Nathaniel was married to Elizabeth King, who was raised by her uncle, John King, she being an orphan. By this marriage, there were 12 children—Alvin, married, and lives in Carrollton, where he is engaged in the lumber business; Edward B., married Rosa Watson, living near Woodville; J. B., married Elizabeth Rollins, living in Bluffdale township; Martha J., wife of Herbert Taylor, living in Carrollton; Maria, wife of Samuel Graham, living near Middletown, Mo.; Elizabeth, wife of Richard N. Kelly, living near Udel, Kan.; Nathaniel, married Nellie J. Vinyard, residing in Bluffdale township; Caroline, wife of John Vinyard, residing near White Hall; and four children, two boys and two girls, that died in infancy. Mr. Pegram has a fine farm of 501 acres, in T. 10, R. 13, and he divides his attention between the raising of stock and grain, and the success with which he has met, is due to his thrift and energy. He was elected captain of a militia company, in Alabama, when he was in his 18th year, and served in that capacity for three years. Mr. Pegram has been connected with the schools of his district, as director, and has also held the office of supervisor, and performed the duties of these offices with honesty.

F. M. Fishback was born in Culpeper county, Va., on the 30th day of March, 1830, and is a son of Frederick and Sophia A. Fishback, natives of Virginia. He came west in 1851, and settled where he now lives, in Bluffdale township. He owns 235 acres of land on S. 13, T. 10, R. 13, and 80 acres on section 10, of the same township and range, which he is the possessor of through his industry and economy. Farming and stock-raising take up all his attention. On the 4th of Sept., 1855, he was married to Mary L. Stith, a daughter of Daniel B. and Mary L. Stith, natives of Virginia. They are the parents of six children—Etta, married Donald Simpson, now living in Carrollton township; David M., in the flour business with R. H. Davis, in Carrollton; Katie L., Edith V., Frank and Frederick L. Mr. Fishback was a member of the county commissioners' court, from 1865 to 1873. He is the present supervisor of this township, is member of the Good Templar's and the Masonic lodge, at Carrollton, and of the M. E. church at that place.

Louis Lembke was born in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, Nov. 29, 1833, his parents being Ludwig and Elizabeth (Jennerjohn) Lembke. He spent his early life in his native country, and there learned the trade of a gilder or worker in fine metals, beginning his apprenticeship in his 16th year, and continuing until he had reached the age of 20 years. On completing his apprenticeship, he bade adieu to family and friends, and going to Hamburg, took passage, March 1, 1854, on a vessel bound for New York. He landed there April 21, 1854, and after a stay of three

days, started for Wisconsin. After reaching that state he worked on a canal at Appleton, Outagamie county, for a year and a half. He then came down to St. Louis, where he only remained two weeks, and then removed to Greene county, Ill., where he worked for Charles Robley for some two years. He then took a trip to Wisconsin, on a visit to his uncle, who lived near Appleton. He remained there nearly a year, coming back to Greene county in Aug., and on arriving here had not a single cent in his pocket. He again went to work for Charles Robley, where he continued a little over a year, and was then married, Nov. 9, 1859, to Silvina Osborn, a native of Sangamon county, and a daughter of Moses and Judith Osborn. Mr. and Mrs. Lembke have no children, but are rearing two, a brother and sister, who with them find a comfortable home. Mr. Lembke and his wife started out in this county with little or no capital, but so well have they managed and so well directed have been their efforts, that their possessions now comprise 382 acres of good land, all in one body, in Bluffdale township. Mr. Lembke's parents both died in the old country. Mrs. Lembke's parents died at the home of their daughter, the wife of our subject.

George W. Bechdoldt was born in Calhoun county, Ill., on the 29th of Oct., 1851, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Meyers) Bechdoldt, natives of Germany. His father was born on the 3d of Nov., 1818, on the banks of the river Rhine, and came to America; landing in Calhoun county, in 1832. His mother was born on the 24th of Nov., 1819, on the banks of the river

Main. His mother took passage on a boat sailing for America, on the 1st day of Jan., 1846, but on account of wind and storm the voyage was extended so that it took 83 days to cross the ocean, seeing nothing all this time but the blue sky and the stormy sea. They landed at the port of New Orleans, on the 1st of March, and had to remain there about a week, as the river was blockaded with ice. They then sailed up the river, arriving in Calhoun county on the 7th of April, having been 116 days in making the entire journey. In July, 1846, Henry was married to Elizabeth Meyers, and they were the parents of six children, of which our subject was the third. Geo. W., was married on the 25th day of Dec., 1879, to Flora Wardinski, a daughter of John and Mary Wardinski, natives of Poland. Her father was killed at Columbiana, about three miles from the bluff, by the bushwhackers, during war times. Her mother is now living with Mr. Bechdoldt. Three children have been born to them—one died in infancy; Mary Elizabeth, deceased; George W., was born Oct. 24, 1882. Mr. Bechdoldt has 167 acres of land on Sec. 28, T. 10, R. 13, on which he spends most of his time, knowing that industry and economy are the surest means of success. He has been connected with the schools of his district, as director, and has held the office of road supervisor.

Herman Rawe was born in Hanover, Germany, Dec. 12, 1855, his parents being Joseph and Emma M. (Middendorf) Rawe. Herman lived with his parents as long as he remained in his native country, and was reared to farm life. In November, 1858, Herman took a last

farewell of home and relatives and going to Bremen, took passage on a vessel bound for New Orleans. After a voyage of about three months, he arrived at the Crescent city, and immediately took a steamer for St. Louis. He remained there but about a week, and then came to Greene county, and engaged in the employ of Eldred Brothers in Carrollton township. He only remained there three months and then returned to St. Louis, where he began to learn the mason's trade, at which he continued something over two years. He then came back to Greene county and bought 80 acres of land on Sec. 26, T. 10, R. 13, in what is now Bluffdale township. He removed to his present location, on the same section, in the fall of 1878. After coming to the county a second time, Mr. Rawe worked at his trade and carried on farming for a number of years, but now pays all his attention to farming and stock raising. He was married in St. Louis, May 5, 1859, to Mary Pranger, a native of Hanover, and daughter of Henry and Elana (Schneider) Pranger. Mr. and Mrs. Rawe are the parents of six children living; Margaret, wife of Tobias Siemer, living in Carrollton township; Ellen, Elizabeth, Herman, William and Mary. There are three deceased—Benjamin and two named Katrine. When Mr. and Mrs. Rawe first came to this county, a quarter of a century ago, they had scarcely any money, and no capital save willing hands and dauntless energy, but 210 acres now comprise their landed possessions, all of which lie in section 26. They are both members of the Catholic church, and attend at Carrollton. Mr. Rawe's parents are both dead; his

mother dying in Hanover, Germany, his father in Calhoun county, Illinois, in 1877. Mrs. Rawe's parents both died at their home in Macoupin county, near Fayette.

John Rathgeber was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Feb. 26, 1834, his parents being John and Margaret (Kramer) Rathgeber. John was reared to farm life in his native country. In the year 1855 he went into the army of the Elector of Hesse-Darmstadt, and staid in the service nine years and six months. During the Crimean war, he started with the division of flying artillery to which he belonged, but they were not sent to the seat of war, as peace was declared soon afterward. He was also in the army during the trouble with France, in 1859. In 1864 he took leave of the army, and on arriving home, he bade farewell to home and friends, and went to Mayence, where he took passage on the Saxonia, a vessel bound for New York. After an ocean voyage of 16 days, he arrived at that port, meeting there his parents, brothers and sisters, who had come to America ten years before. He remained with them about one year and a half, and was then married, in Sept., 1865, to Rachel Grasser, a native of Baden, and a daughter of Fred. Grasser. By that marriage there were four children—John, Jacob, Rosa and Christina. Mrs. Rathgeber departed this life on the 1st day of Jan., 1877. Mr. Rathgeber was again married, Nov. 25, 1880, to Frederika Mueller, daughter of John and Mary Mueller, and a native of Hesse-Cassel, Germany. By that union they have one child—Amanda. Mr. Rathgeber is the possessor of 200 acres of land, all on section 10, in Bluffdale

township. Both his parents are dead, his father having died in New York, in 1878.

Jacob Conrad was born in Calhoun county, Oct. 14, 1850, and is the son of Jacob and Barbara (Mahler) Conrad. They were both natives of Baden and came to this country by way of New Orleans about the year 1845. After stopping in that city some time they came up to Calhoun county, by way of St. Louis. His father died there in the year 1850, and his mother now lives with a son by her second marriage, Fred Yanna, who resides in Carrollton township. The remainder of the Conrad family now live in Chicago. Jacob was reared to farm life and lived there, in Calhoun county, until the fall of 1863, when removed to Greene county, where he was in the employ of J. J. Eldred from that time on for 14 years. He then rented land from Tunnell and Ben Roodhouse for five years, and then in July, 1883, he bought 180 acres of land on Secs. 1 and 12, T. 10, R. 13, it being the old John Gamble place. Here he has continued to live since that time. He was married in this county, March 27, 1877, to Charlotte Nolan, a native of Greene county, and daughter of John and Mary Nolan. Her parents were early settlers and will be noticed elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Conrad are the parents of three children—John J., Lee M., and Flora T. Mr. Conrad is a member of the Knights of Honor, at White Hall, and also of the Grange. He is an esteemed citizen and an enterprising farmer.

Henry F. Bechdoldt was born in Calhoun county, Ill., on the 29th day of July, 1854. He is a son of Henry and

Elizabeth (Meyers) Bechdoldt, natives of Germany. His father lived on the banks of the classic river, Rhine, and his mother on the banks of the Main. His sketch will be found elsewhere in this work. Henry was brought up to farm life, and has since been occupied in the same, with the exception of the time that he assisted his father in the mill. He now owns 150 acres of land, 50 of which is on section 22, 30 on section 29, and 80 on section 30, all in T. 10, R. 13. His time is spent here in the raising of stock and grain, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Bechdoldt was married on the 17th day of Jan., 1879, to Mary Boyce, a daughter of Thomas and Martha Boyce. Three children have blessed this union—Jacob, Thomas and Katie.

Daniel Flatt is a son of John and Elizabeth (Garrison) Flatt, and was born on the 15th of Sept., 1849, in Greene county. His life has thus far been that of a farmer, and he has a good farm of 160 acres on Sec. 11, T. 10, R. 13, where he is engaged in the raising of grain and stock. On the 4th of July, 1871, Mr. Flatt was married to Katie King, a daughter of Alfred and Charlotta (Gibson) King, mentioned elsewhere in this work. By this marriage three children were born—Stephen, Anna May, deceased, and one who died in infancy. Mrs. Flatt is a member of the United Baptist church. Mr. Flatt is an industrious farmer, and a well respected citizen.

Abraham Madison was born in Madison county, Ky., three miles south of Bowling Green, Jan. 2, 1816, at 4 a. m. He was a son of Leroy and Teziah (Lindsay) Madison, natives of Virginia.

His grandfather on his father's side was a native of Ireland, and his grandmother, of Holland. On his mother's side, his grandfather was an Englishman, and his grandmother was French, having been born in one of the Rhine provinces. Abraham was reared to farm life, right on the place where he was born. In 1833 he came to Illinois, and located in what is now Scott county, then Morgan county. There he was married, April 19, 1845, to Margaret Fletcher, a native of Clark county, Ky., and a daughter of Vardeman and Elizabeth (Rodgers) Fletcher. By this marriage there were eight children, only three of whom are living—Elizabeth, deceased; Winfield Scott, married Ida Cumbey, living on the same farm with his father; Emily, deceased; Catherine, deceased; Martha, wife of Albert Tredway, living at Beardstown; John, deceased; Rebecca, wife of Harrison Shumate, living in Bluffdale township; and one who died in infancy. Mr. Madison enlisted in the service of his country, Aug. 7, 1861, in Co. B, 27th Ill. Inf. He was mustered in at Camp Butler, joining his regiment there, under Col. Buford. They were under the great commander, Gen. Grant, at first, and Abraham was at Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Stone River, and the siege and capture of Vicksburg. At Stone River they lost their lieutenant, and Col. Herrington and our subject assisted in carrying him off the field. They came back through Tennessee, and from there down to Atlanta, Ga., he being in all the engagements in which his regiment participated up to that point. Abraham was mustered out at Atlanta, and discharged at Springfield in 1864. From there he

returned to his home in Scott county, but not in as good condition as when he entered the service, having lost a leg, as the result of his faithfulness to the union cause. He lived in Scott county until 1873, when he removed to Greene county, and located in what is now Bluffdale township, where he yet resides, on section 35, to which section he removed in Feb., 1884. He owns 100 acres of land there, all well cultivated. On the 18th of July, 1885, Mrs. Madison was called away from this world to one of rest and happiness, and was buried at the Eldred cemetery. Mr. Madison's parents went to Missouri, in 1835, and there both departed this life.

John B. Pranger was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, now in the empire of Germany, Aug. 15, 1831, his parents being B. H. and Mary (Ficker) Pranger. Jno. B. lived with his parents until he had arrived at the age of 20 years, assisting them with the duties and labors of the farm. He then went out to work for himself, continuing until 1858, when, deciding to come to America, he took leave of home and friends, and going to Bremen, took passage on a vessel bound for New Orleans. After a long voyage of ten weeks, and an additional week at New Orleans before leaving the ship, he arrived at the Crescent City. The journey was a very unpleasant one, and he experienced the worst form of sea life, the ship having gotten out of her course, and going by way of Cuba, San Domingo, etc. The yellow fever was then raging at New Orleans, and he took the boat for St. Louis, at a point distant from the former city. He remained in St. Louis two years, working at the cooper's trade most of the time.

He then came up to Greene county, where he had relatives living, Mr. Snyder being among them. Thus those two gentlemen were about the first German settlers of this vicinity. On arriving here, John was employed by Mr. Snyder the first year, and the next year he rented five acres of land, and hired the work done on it, he himself working at the cooper's trade mostly, thereby turning out over 10,000 staves. In 1874, he purchased 30 acres of land on S. 12, T. 10, R. 13, where he has since resided. There were then no buildings on it, and the ground was mostly wild. It is now a finely improved farm, with very creditable and substantial buildings thereon, and he has since added to his land, so that he now has 60 acres. Mr. Pranger was married in St. Louis, Dec. 24, 1858, to Helena Johnson, a native of Hanover, and a daughter of Henry Johnson. This marriage has been blessed by seven children—Anna, married Oswald Becker, living in Washington territory; Henry, who married Frances Camerer, and also lives in Washington territory; Catherine, Benjamin, John, Mary and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Pranger are members of the Catholic church, of

Carrollton. Coming here 25 years ago with no capital save energy and willing hands, Mr. Pranger has certainly made a creditable record.

Silas H. Winchell was born in Newport, Vermillion, county, Ind., Jan. 16, 1836. He was a son of Sylvia and Agnes Winchell, natives of New York. His father died at Newport, Ind., and his mother now lives at Maple River, Ia. Silas H. came to Greene county, Ill., in March, 1858, settling under the bluffs, in Bluffdale township. Mr. Winchell enlisted in the service of his country, at Bedford, in the 7th Ill. Inf., Co. K, and was mustered into the service on the 2d of Oct., 1861, at Post Holt, Ky. He served three years, and engaged in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and Corinth, under Gen. Grant. He was mustered out, Oct. 2, 1864, and returned home. He was married in Dec., 1864, to Jennie Phillips, daughter of Curtis Bushnell, of Woodville township. They are the parents of six children—Violetta, wife of John Loger, now living at Maple River, Ia.; Alvin, Franklin, John, Monroe and Walter. Mr. Winchell owns 60 acres of land on sections 32 and 33. For the past 18 years he has served as school director.

CHAPTER XVII.

WOODVILLE TOWNSHIP.

The sub-division of Greene county known as Woodville, is an irregular shaped body of land, and comprises, firstly, all of T. 9, R. 13, except the por-

tions of Secs. 32, 33, 34, and 35, south of the Macoupin creek, lying in Jersey county; secondly, of Secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 30, and 31, of T. 9, R. 12;

thirdly, of fractional Secs. 6, 7, and 18, of T. 8, R. 13; fourthly, of fractional Secs. 1, 12, 19, and 20. T. 8, R. 14; and fifthly, of fractional Secs. 1, 6, 7, and 18, of T. 8, R. 13. It is bounded on the north by Bluffdale township, on the east by Kane township, on the south by Jersey county, from which it is separated by Macoupin creek, and on the west by the Illinois river. The western part of the township is the bottom land of the Illinois river, the richest soil in the world, but liable to annual overflow, and therefore not reliable as farming land. Back of this rises the line of bluffs that form the true banks of the river, and east of these, and on the summit of the prairie plateau, the land is generally of a rolling character, rich and fertile, where cleared of the primeval forest that encumbered the ground when this county was first settled, and which now covers a considerable portion of this territory. The most of this township would be available for cultivation as the timber could be cleared off and levees built to restrain the waters of the river. The inhabitants, are as a class, not able to incur the heavy expense attendant upon this, and hence the growth in that direction is necessarily slow.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

As far as can be ascertained, the first permanent settler within the present limits of Woodville township was made by George W. Clendenen. This gentleman was a son of Robert and Mary Clendenen, the former of whom was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and had command of the fort at Gallopolis, on the Ohio river. George W. Clendenen was born in Greenbrier county, Va., about the year 1779, and spent his

early life in the state of his nativity. His father afterward removed to Bourbon county, Ky., where George was married to Mary Reynolds. In 1817, he removed with his young family to St. Charles county, Mo., making the trip in a one-horse Dearborn wagon. He resided in that locality until 1819, when he came to Greene county and made a settlement on section 27, near where the Macoupin creek breaks through the bluffs. Here he lived, a pioneer, until his death, which occurred in 1841. He was the first justice of the peace in the township, and was a man respected by all his associates. His widow survived him until Nov., 1869. With Mr. Clendenen, came his son Hazard Perry Clendenen, then a lad of eight or nine years.

H. P. Clendenen, father of Mrs. Robert King, was born in Bourbon county, Ky., Oct. 12, 1812, his parents being George W. and Mary Clendenen. In 1817, Mr. Clendenen went, with his parents, to St. Charles county, Mo., where they resided until 1820, when they came to Greene county, Ill., settling in what is now Woodville township. Here he received his early education, principally from his father, and afterward became a man well informed on the leading topics of the day. He assisted in the farm duties at home, during his early life, and when about 20 years of age, he engaged in flat-boating for about 14 years, taking farm produce and stock to New Orleans. He was married Dec. 20, 1842, to Maria A. Clark, daughter of Absalom and Lydia Clark, early settlers of this county, having located on the Macoupin creek, in the fall of 1819, where Maria was born, Nov. 16, 1823. By

that marriage there were six children, two of whom died when quite young. Those living are—Mary A., wife of Robert King; Jennie M., wife of James Ellis, living in Montgomery county, Ill.; and two sons. Mr. Clendenen started in life with almost nothing, but succeeded, by economy and industry, in acquiring a large amount of property, having a farm of 1,700 acres on the Illinois bottom. He early became identified with the whig party, and so continued until it disorganized, when he joined the ranks of the republican party, and two of his family, Oscar C., and Robert King, aided in the preservation of the Union, in the late war, and Mr. Clendenen was one of the strong supporters of the Union cause. Mrs. Clendenen died on Dec., 5, 1862, and Mr. Clendenen survived her until Nov. 20, 1880, both being buried at the old homestead. He was highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

Robert King was born in Copiah county, Miss., Dec. 23, 1843, his parents being John and Zerilda (Stewart) King. His father was born in Kentucky, and his mother in Mississippi. In 1847, his parents left the state in which he was born, and removed to Illinois, locating in Jersey county, under the bluff in Richwoods township. There Robert was reared, and there his parents resided, until their death. His father was engaged in farming, all his life. He died Feb. 14, 1862, and is buried in the Campbell cemetery, as is also his wife, she having died in Jan., 1860. Robert, our subject, came to Greene county in 1867, and located in the now township of Woodville. He was married the same year,

on the 7th of May, to Mary A. Clendenen, daughter of H. P. and Maria (Clark) Clendenen, who were among the pioneers of Greene county, he having come in 1819. A sketch of his life will appear elsewhere. Mrs. and Mrs. King were the parents of seven children, five of whom are living—Morgan L., died in 1869, aged 14 months; Maria, Orson, Janie; Oscar, died in 1876, aged about 14 months; Frederick and Joseph. All the living children reside at home. Mr. King remained in this county until 1861, when he went to Saline county, Missouri, where he resided until March, 1885, when he moved back to Greene county, Illinois, where he now lives, on section 16. He has a farm of 80 acres here, and one of 160 acres in Missouri. On the 1st of May, 1861, though only 17 years of age, Robert enlisted in Co. E, 6th Mo., Inf., being mustered in at St. Louis. He was assigned to the command of Gen. Grant, and his first service was at Pilot Knob. He was at Champion Hills; the siege and capture of Vicksburg; Jackson, Mississippi; Mission Ridge; then in the fighting from Chattanooga to Atlanta, participating in the battles of Dalton, Resaca, Lost Mountain, and Kenesaw Mountain. At the last named battle, he was wounded in the left leg, and lay in the hospital mostly from that time till the close of the war, but remained in the service, and was not discharged until the 17th of July, 1865. He was mustered out at New York city, and from there he returned to Jersey county. Although he was among the first in the service, and one of the last to leave it, he was never in the guard-house during the entire period of his enlistment.

Matthew Dayton, deceased, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., July 6, 1798, his parents being Thomas and Elizabeth Dayton, of English parentage. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and when about 20 years old immigrated to the west. In 1819 he came to Greene county, and located in this township, on the Illinois bottom. On coming to the west, he was accompanied by Capt. Robley and others, making the trip by wagon. Like many others of the old settlers of the county, he would build a boat, fill it with produce and float down the river to market. In 1825, he was married to Margaret Taylor, who died in March, 1862, and he died Oct. 4, 1874, in Montgomery county. They had a family of eight children—Lewis, living in T. 9, R. 13; Harvey and Matthew, living in Bates county, Mo.; Smith, living near the old homestead; Thomas H., deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Wm. R. Thomas, Jr., living near Virden, Macoupin county; and two daughters, deceased, Amanda, wife of Absalom Clark, and Jane, wife of Col. Nulton. Mr. Dayton commenced life without capital, but by thrift, energy and perseverance, succeeded in making a good farm of about 500 acres of fine land, along the Illinois river bluff. He was a member of the whig party until it disorganized, when he united with the democratic party. Two of his sons, Smith and Thomas H., and one son-in-law, Col. Nulton, participated in the late war, from 1861, until its close.

Thomas H. Dayton, deceased, was born in Woodville township, Greene county, Ill., Nov. 6, 1843, and was a son of Matthew and Margaret (Taylor) Dayton. Thomas was reared within the

limits of this township, and made that his residence during his entire lifetime. He lived at home until the date of his marriage, Dec. 31, 1867, when he was united in marriage with Mattie J. Ricketts, daughter of Aaron and Margaret (Barr) Ricketts. Her father was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, and after its expiration, settled in Jersey county, locating in Richwoods township, where her parents were married. Her father died there in March, 1852, and her mother died in this county, April 21, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Dayton were the parents of seven children—John M., Lizzie J., Margaret Gertrude, Amanda Ann, Robert E. Lee, Guy, and Thomas Henry. Mr. Dayton departed this life May 7, 1882. He was an enterprising energetic citizen of that community, an affectionate husband and father, hence his loss was deeply mourned by family and friends. He was a soldier in the civil war, having been mustered in Oct. 9, 1861, in Co. G, 61st Ill. Inf. He was at the battle of Shiloh, and participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and many other engagements. He was with his regiment all the time of his enlistment, until when taken very sick, he was compelled to return home, rejoining his regiment after a stay of about six months. At the close of the war he was mustered out at Springfield. The regiment was commanded by his brother-in-law, Col. Nulton, of Carrollton. Mr. Dayton had been connected with the schools as director. He owned 575 acres of land, all in this township, and was well fixed. Mrs. Dayton was again married on the 29th of July, 1884, to Frank Clark.

Lewis Dayton, a son of Matthew and

Margaret (Taylor) Dayton, was born on Sec. 4, T. 9, R. 13 west, in this county. He was born June 26, 1826, and in the ten years over half a century which has elapsed since that time, he has never called any place home except the section on which he now resides, and the adjoining section 9. His father, Matthew Dayton, was one of the oldest pioneers of the county, and is mentioned at length, elsewhere. Lewis, although reared in this county, at present so well settled and prosperous, grew up among scenes of wildness, it being then a wild, unimproved country. What schooling he received was in a little stone building, at what is now the station of Eldred, in Bluffdale township. Although his entire time of attendance did not exceed over two years, yet it was as good an education as the children of any of the neighbor's families received. Amid such circumstances he grew up, the principal features of his life being the hard work incident to clearing up the land, and the consequent hearty enjoyment of all opportunities for pleasure and recreation. Mr. Dayton was married on the 24th of March, 1853, to Sarah Ann Anderson, daughter of William and Nancy Anderson. They were all natives of Kentucky, and came to Greene county, Ill., in 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Dayton were the parents of six children—Luetta L., deceased; Sarah Jane, wife of William S. Miller, living in this township; Nancy M., wife of Henry J. Keyes, living at Roodhouse; Mary Ellen, deceased, and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Dayton died on the 20th day of Oct., 1876, and is buried in the Dayton cemetery. Mr. Dayton is a member of the Forest Oak church,

of Woodville township, and is a well respected citizen of the community in which he lives.

Vines Hicks made a settlement in this township in 1820. It is said of him that he was fearful that the land sales would occur before he could obtain money to purchase the land, and that some one else would purchase it and deprive him of his improvements, therefore, he selected for his home, a poor, flinty point of the Macoupin bluff, where he would feel perfectly secure in its possession, as no one would want so poor a piece of land. He afterward accumulated considerable money and did not live here long, but purchased property north of Apple creek.

John Stone made a settlement in this township, on Sec. 6, T. 9, R. 12, about 1823 or 1824, although he had come to the county in 1818. He died here about 1854.

James Stone, was born in Greene county, Ill., July 22, 1826, on the place where his parents then resided, on Sec. 6, T. 9, R. 12, on the adjoining quarter to that on which James now lives. His parents were John and Anna (Arnold) Stone, who came to this county, from Kentucky, in the winter of 1818. They were among the earliest pioneers of Greene county, coming the same year as Samuel Thomas. They first located in what is now Carrollton township, on the farm on which Mr. Hogg now resides, and which is now owned by William Charles Ward. From there they moved to the place where James was born, now in Woodville township, where, by hard work, his father accumulated enough to enter that quarter section. James was reared at the same

place, and, after arriving at manhood's estate, he went out to work for himself. In March, 1852, he went out to California, and while there engaged in mining. He remained there one year, and then returned by way of the Isthmus. The fall after his return, his father died, and was buried in the Dunegan graveyard, by the side of his wife. In 1858, James was married to Mary Ann Allen, a daughter of William Allen. By that marriage, there were seven children—Alice, deceased; Viola, wife of Lemuel Wood, living in Woodville; Luella, wife of James Harwood, living in Woodville; Orville, Etta, Otis, and Charles Orrin. Mrs. Stone died. Mr. Stone has 209 acres of land, all of which is in Woodville township, and is now the owner of the old homestead. Nearly 20 years over half a century ago, his parents came to this county, and they occupied an honored place in its early history, and will be mentioned at length in this work. Mr. James Stone was married a second time, to Mary Louisa Burns, daughter of Samuel Marion Burns, on the 18th of Nov., 1882. Mr. Stone, has, by his manly qualities, gained the respect and esteem of all who have had any acquaintance with him.

Samuel Martin and his wife, both natives of Kentucky, made a settlement under the bluffs, in what is now Woodville township, in 1824 or 1825. From here, after some years, they removed to Sec. 7, T. 9, R. 12, where they both died. Isaac N. Martin, for many years a resident of the county, was a son.

Isaac N. Martin, deceased, was born in the territory now embraced in Woodville township, under the bluff, Decem-

ber 20, 1826. He was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Martin, natives of Kentucky, who in an early day removed to Indiana. From that state they came to Illinois, and were among the early settlers of Greene county, locating under the bluff in this township, where Isaac Newton was born. He was reared there, and lived within its limits until the time of his death. He was married Oct. 3, 1848, to Jane Thomasson, a daughter of William and Sarah (Stone) Thomasson, her father a native of Mississippi, and her mother of South Carolina. They came to this county about the year 1831, and a sketch of their lives will be found elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. Martin were the parents of sixteen children, of whom ten are living—William, George, John, Samuel, Douglas, Edward, Frank, Eudora, wife of Wyatt Watts, living in this county; Della and Stella. Those deceased are Mary, Albert, Ellen, Georgiana and Clarence, twins, and James B. Mr. Martin died on the 30th of January, 1880, and is buried in Mt. Gilead cemetery. He was a kind husband and father, and a well respected citizen, and his loss was mourned by all. At the time of his death Mr. Martin had 200 acres of good land, 80 of which Mrs. Martin now retains. He had held several local offices, performing the duties attached thereto, with satisfaction to all.

Robert Scroggins, a native of Kentucky, the "Dark and Bloody Ground," came to Greene county in 1828, and located on Sec. 13, T. 9, R. 13, now included within the limits of Woodville township, where he lived several years. He then removed to a farm in Carrollton township, now owned by the heirs

of Peter Hobson. While living at this place, during a severe thunderstorm, the house in which he and his family resided, was struck by lightning, and three of his children killed, and his wife severely burned, and rendered for a time insensible. From there he removed to Kane township, where he lived four years, and then left the county, going to the American Bottom.

With Robert Scroggins, came his son, C. J., then a lad, who was for many years a resident of Woodville township, where he remained after his father's removal from the county. He is a native of Kentucky, born in 1815, and was married in 1837, to Mahala Brown. He died July 15, 1883.

In 1829, Willis Hardwick and his family made a settlement in this township, about two miles south of the town of Woodville, where he and his wife lived to the advanced age of 88 years, and departed this life residents of Greene county. Mr. Hardwick was a native of Virginia, and his wife, of Kentucky.

John H. Reynolds came to Greene county in 1829, and passed the winter of 1829-30, in a small log cabin in what is known as the Luther Tunnell place.

John H. Reynolds, deceased, was born in Washington county, Va., Aug. 5, 1801, and was a son of Madison and Mary Reynolds. He was reared in Virginia, partly to farm life, though when grown, he was engaged as overseer of the Elizabeth Salt Works there. He was married in Virginia, June 5, 1823, to Catherine Klepper, a native of Pennsylvania. They removed to Tennessee, in which state they remained until 1829, when they removed to Greene county,

Illinois, locating five miles east of Carrollton. In 1830 they removed three miles southwest of Greenfield, where Mrs. Reynolds died, on the 27th of August, 1837. In the following spring, Mr. Reynolds removed with his family into the neighborhood where his son Joseph now resides, and he remained in that locality until his death. He died March 15, 1858, and is buried at the farm on which he then lived, on Sec. 17, T. 9, R. 12. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Reynolds were the parents of nine children, five of whom are now living—Rebecca Jane, widow of Mr. Fuller, lives at Kane; Joseph, whose sketch follows this; Mary Ann, living in Sangamon county; Emeline, deceased; Eveline, wife of Samuel Hall, living near Virden, Macoupin county; Willis, living in this township; Samuel, deceased, and two others, twins, who died in infancy.

Joseph C. Reynold, son of John H., was born in Roane county, East Tenn., Oct. 10, 1825, hence was about four years old, when he first came to Greene county. He was reared here, and has lived in the county ever since, with the exception of about six months, during the year 1845, which he spent in Arkansas. On arriving at the age of 22 years, he went to work for himself, living at two other locations in the neighborhood, before moving to his present place on Sec. 7, T. 9, R. 12, in the spring of 1867. He was married, Feb. 27, 1851, to Elizabeth Hall, a native of Carrollton township, Greene county, born Oct. 15, 1826, and has spent her life thus far in this county. Her father, Thomas Hall, was born in North Carolina, and her mother, Mary (McVeigh) Hall, in South Carolina. They were married in East

Tennessee, in 1815, just after the war of 1812. Mr. Reynold's father served all through that war, in the American army, and was at Quebec at the time of the battle of New Orleans. They removed from Tennessee to Illinois in 1818, locating on Wood river in Madison county, and in the following year, 1819, removed to Greene county and settled on 160 acres of land, erecting his cabin on the northwest quarter of Sec. 32, T. 10, north, R. 12 west, now in Carrollton township. They lived there some 15 years, and he then moved his house on to the south side of Dry creek, on the southwest quarter of the same section. Mr. Hall died March 18, 1854, and is buried at Mt. Gilead cemetery. He was one of the first pioneers of this county, and lived here a useful life, esteemed by all. His wife now lives, at the advance ago of 89 years, with her daughter, Mrs. Clarissa Stone, at Virden, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have had seven children, six of whom are living—Oscar, married Gulnare Heron, is now deputy clerk at the county seat, Mary Catherine, at home; Samuel C., married Anna Pierce; George Henry, Joseph William, Clarissa Jane, and Maria Ellen, deceased. Mr. Reynolds has held the office of school director of district No. 5, a great many years. He was once elected justice of the peace, but did not qualify. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have both been indentified with this county for over half a century.

James Wood, a native of Kentucky, came from the vicinity of Lexington, in that state, in the year 1830, and located this township. He was a man of family, who came with him. His wife was formerly Jane Arnold, also a native of

Kentucky. He is long since dead, but some of his descendants still live in the county.

John Clark made a settlement in Woodville township, in 1831, among the pioneers of that region. With him came his father-in-law, Rooney Campbell. With them they brought their families.

John Clark, deceased, was born near Lexington, Ky., April 20, 1806, and was a son of William Clark. When he was nine years old, his parents removed across the Ohio river, into the state of Ohio, where they remained one year, and then went to Cabell county, W. Va. There John was reared to manhood, and both his parents died there. He followed boating for many years. From that state he moved to Ohio, and was there married, Dec. 12, 1830, to Mary Campbell, a native of Hampshire county, Va., and a daughter of Rooney and Susan (Miller) Campbell. Her parents came to this county with Mr. and Mrs. Clark, and lived here until their death. Mr. Clark remained in Ohio one year, and then removed to Illinois, locating in what is now Woodville township, Greene county, in 1831, and they have lived under the bluff, it being now 54 years. They there built a small cabin on government land, which was entered by Sam'l Gates, and is now owned by Alex. Logan, it being about two and a half miles from where they now live. In 1841 they removed to their present location on section 16, where Mr. Clark lived until his death, and where his widow still resides. He died July 17, 1881, and is buried at the old homestead. When the family came to this county, it was but a wilderness, and deer were to



B. Gillingham



Juliet A. E. Gillingham

be seen from the cabin door in droves. There were scarcely any improvements for miles around, and they did their trading at Carrollton, when there were but two small stores there. For over half a century they have witnessed the changes which have taken place in transforming this county from a wilderness to its present cultivated and populous condition. In those early days farm life was conducted with much greater trouble and hardship than at present. Mrs. Clark has 80 acres of land under cultivation. They raised a child, Charles Edwin, that they had adopted, but he died at the age of 24 years. Uncle John Clark, as he was familiarly known in this neighborhood, died from injuries received from a team running away with him, in Carrollton. Charles Edwin, their adopted son, who was a very promising young man, died with the consumption, and was also buried on the old homestead.

About the year 1831, Col. Purnell Short, a native of Kentucky, with his family, among whom was his son James, came to Woodville township. They had come to Greene county the year previous, and made a temporary stay in Carrollton township. The colonel lived here for some years and died here.

James Short was, at the time of his arrival, some 18 years of age, and shortly after coming here located on a farm in this township.

Elkanah Hutchens made a settlement on the southwest quarter of section 5, in this township during the year 1831.

Elkanah Hutchens, an early settler of Greene county, was born in Surrey county, N.C., Nov. 20, 1803, his parents

being John and Jane (Brazwell) Hutchens. His father was a native of Virginia, his mother of South Carolina. Elkanah was reared in North Carolina, living with his parents until the time of their death. His father was a farmer and mill owner, and Elkanah learned the miller's trade, and spent his early life in that business. At his father's death, he succeeded to the ownership of the mill and continued in the management until he removed to Illinois, in 1829, arriving in Morgan county in May, when he commenced farming. He remained in that county until 1831, when he removed to Greene county, and settled on the southwest quarter of section 5, in this township, where he found a cabin on the premises, but had about all the improvements to make himself. He had been married in Surrey county, N. C., in 1821, to Frances Pilcher, a native of that state, and a daughter of James Pilcher. By this marriage there were 14 children, of whom five grew to manhood and womanhood. Gideon, married Rebecca Short, lives in Marion county, Kan.; Brazwell, died in July, 1878, and his widow now lives near Woodville; Mary T., wife of Samuel B. Hill, living in Marion, Kan.; Ellis B., married Almira Starling, and Elkanah D., whose sketch follows this. Mr. Hutchens made his home on the tract of land on which he first settled in Greene county, for over half a century, but in the spring of 1882 he removed to Marion, Kan., where he now resides, at an advanced age. His wife died there, July 7, 1884.

Elkanah Delaney Hutchens is the only one of the family of Elkanah Hutchens that now resides in Greene

county. He was born here, Dec. 11, 1845, and has never made his home permanently in any other place. He was married Nov. 16, 1871, to Sarah A. Bell. By that marriage there was one child—Clara, who died in infancy. Mrs. Hutchens died Sept. 20, 1874. On the 17th of Feb., 1876, Mr. Hutchens was again married to Lucy J. Anderson, daughter of Samuel Anderson, who resides in Kane township. By this marriage there are three children—Eva J., Clarence Elmer and Walter A. Mr. Hutchens has 480 acres of valuable land, all in T. 9, R. 12, and is one of the enterprising, energetic farmers of that community. He has been engaged in teaching school in this county since 1865, except about five years, in which he devoted most of his time to farming. During the years of his teaching, he has always attended to his farm during the summer months. In 1885 he was elected, at the first election under the new organization, as clerk of Woodville township for the ensuing year. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchens are members of the Baptist church.

In the spring of 1832, Daniel Heron came to Greene county and made a settlement in what is called the bend of the Macoupin, in T. 8, R. 13, where he lived until called upon to pay the debt of nature, in 1857. He was a native of Lenore county, N. C., but came here from Randolph county, Ill.

Robert Mills, deceased, a settler of the year 1832, was born in Maryland, on the 15th day of October, 1777, as near as can be now ascertained. When he was a mere child his parents removed to North Carolina, and he there grew to manhood. From there he removed to Kentucky, residing, while in that state,

in Franklin county. In 1832, he came to Illinois, and in the fall of that year located in Greene county, settling first in Carrollton. In the fall of 1833, he went to Edwardsville and entered 40 acres of land on the southeast quarter of section 13, in Woodville township, and on going there to locate, found a log house erected on the land, which had been put there by a man named James Gilleland. He also found about three acres of his land broken out by another man, and in cultivation. He paid for the improvements and took possession. Like almost all the settlers who had come from the timbered states of the south, he preferred a location in the wooded country, with springs and water courses at hand, to the prairie regions already cleared. On taking up his location on section 13, he made it his home until the time of his death. He had been married in Kentucky, about the year 1808, to Susan Swigert, a native of Franklin county, Ky., born Jan. 11, 1797. Of their children, two sons died in Kentucky, in infancy. Those who have lived in this state are—Mary, born in Franklin county, Ky., died in this county in 1834; Almeda Ann, deceased, born in Franklin county, Ky., March 19, 1828; Lafayette, born in Kentucky Oct. 1, 1830; John Henry, born Dec. 14, 1832, in Kentucky; Margaret Ann, born July 25, 1835, married William Thomasson, who removed to Osage county, Kan., in Feb., 1884, and now resides there; Andrew Jackson, born in Greene county, Ill., Aug. 5, 1838, married Annetta Reed on the 21st of May, 1885, she being a daughter of William Reed, now living in Washington territory. Andrew J. has taught

school in Jersey, Calhoun and Greene counties, one term in each. Lafayette and John H. still occupy the old homestead which their father took possession of in the then wilderness, over a half century ago. They, with their brother, A. J., carry on the business of farming and stock raising, in partnership. They have 770 acres of land, most of which adjoins. John H. has been connected with the schools of the township, as director of district No. 2, and is now trustee. Lafayette has also filled positions in the township. The house they occupy is the same that was on the land when they first came to the county, with the exception of one room which is added, hence, it is one of the old landmarks of the county.

William Thomasson, an early settler of the county, came to Woodville township in 1846, although he first located in the county in 1828. William Thomasson, deceased, was born in Tennessee in 1804, and was a son of William Thomasson. His early days were spent in his native state and in the Carolinas, Alabama and Mississippi. He was married in Tennessee, in 1822, to Sarah Stone, a native of South Carolina. They came to Illinois and located in Greene county about two and a half miles east of Woodville, in T. 9, R. 11, now in Kane township, at an early day. There they remained until 1830, when they removed to what is now the Reuben Bradley place, about one mile west of Woodville, in T. 10, R. 13, now in Bluffdale township. There they resided until 1846, when they removed to Texas, where they spent the winter, returning the next spring to Greene county, and locating on Sec. 18, T. 9, R. 12, in Wood-

ville township, where he resided the rest of his life. Mrs. Thomasson died on the 20th of June, 1866. She was the mother of ten children, of whom seven are living—Nancy E., deceased; Sarah C., deceased; Mahala M., living in this county; Cassie Jane, widow of Isaac Newton Martin, lives in this township; William B., married Margaret Mills, lives in Osage county, Kan.; John N., whose sketch follows this; Fannie E., married Wiatt Whitlow, living in Montgomery county; George W., living in Osage county, Kan.; Millie A., wife of John W. Clark, living in Macoupin county; and James H., deceased. Mr. Thomasson was married a second time to Mary Stone, daughter of John Stone. On the 23d of October, 1881, Mr. Thomasson departed this life, and was laid to rest in the Dunegan cemetery. He was an highly respected citizen of the community in which he resided, and left many relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

John N. Thomasson was born July 6, 1833, and was the seventh child of William and Sarah (Stone) Thomasson. He was born in this county, in Bluffdale township, where his parents lived on what is now the Reuben Bradley place. He was reared in this county, and received the usual limited schooling of the early days, to which he afterward added by study at home. He learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at that a number of years, and in 1866 he began business as a contractor. In 1867 he worked with David Hartwell, and the next year engaged in contracting for himself again. Since 1870 he has been engaged almost exclusively in farming. Nov. 8, 1868, he was married to Sarah

Varble, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of George and Henrietta Varble, natives of Kentucky. They were early settlers of this county, and the family are noticed elsewhere in this work. Mr. Varble died in the house of our subject, and is buried at the Dune-gan cemetery, as is also his wife, who died a year or two before him. Mr. and Mrs. John N. Thomasson were the parents of eight children, of whom seven are living—Sarah Posey, Sophia Jane, George Tilden, born July 4, 1872, John Norman, Parley Epler, Bertha Adeline, and an infant, not named. One, named Hendricks, died in infancy. Mr. Thomasson has about 300 acres of good land, all in Secs. 17 and 18, T. 9, R. 12. He and his wife are both members of the Mt. Gilead Baptist church, of which Mr. Thomasson has been a member for 30 years.

EDUCATIONAL.

School district No. 1 has a building on the northwest quarter of section 12, known as Forest school, was built about the year 1878. It is a good sized brick structure, and cost about \$1,500. J. C. White, the present county surveyor, taught the first term of school in this building. Samuel Reynolds is the present teacher. The first school house in this district was of frame construction, built about 25 years since. It was afterward destroyed by fire. A log cabin was then removed from the farm of Elisha Varble, to the school house site of the district, but a few years afterward, it was also destroyed by fire, at which time the present brick structure was erected.

District No. 2, Rough Edge school house, is situated at the northeast corner

of the southwest quarter of Sec. 24, T. 9, R. 13. It was preceded by a small log school house, which had been used for a dwelling. Prior, even to that, there had been used another log cabin, in which the first school of the district was taught. At the time it was used as a school, it had only one window, and that, with only one pane of glass in it, on the same side as one of the doors. Among the first scholars of this first school were: Sarah Miller, the Giberson children; John, Frances and Caroline Herring; James, Alex., and Eliza Gilliland; Hiram S. Miller; George and Joseph McCormick; Thomas Rayfield; Luther Connor; Mary and Catherine Walter; James and Lucy Rayfield. This first school was taught by Katie Culti-more, in 1861. The present school building was erected in 1863, and the first school therein, was taught by Maggie Clark. The directors are, Henry Borlin, John D. Varble and John T. Heron. Henry Borlin is clerk. The building is 18x24, and cost \$500.

School district No. 3, known as Mt. Gilead, had the first school building, a brick one, erected in the district in 1851. It stood near the site of the present building, on the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of Sec. 7, T. 9, R. 12. This edifice was used for school and church purposes, until about June, 1878, when it was destroyed by fire, supposed to have been started by an incendiary. Another brick structure was built that same fall, at a cost of \$1,395, which was used until 1882. In Sept., of that year it, too, was burned. The walls were not destroyed, however, and the building was rebuilt, at a cost of \$1,239, including furniture.

The directors are: Willis Brooks, Perry C. Short, and Joseph C. Reynolds. The ground on which this school house is built, was donated by James Short, and contains about one acre.

School district No. 6, is known as Sunrise. The school house was erected in 1866, and is about 18x24 feet in size. The contractor who built it was David Hartwell. It is still standing on the original site, on the southwest quarter of Sec. 20, T. 9, R. 12. The first teacher was a Mr. McNutt, and the present one is Jasper Wright. The directors are: Geo. L. Scroggins, J. D. Anderson and Isaac Holmes.

ORGANIC.

The election for the organization under the township system, was held at the Pleasant Grove school house, in district No. 2, April 7, 1885. The judges of election were: Jno. Borman, Sr., Perry C. Short and Willis Brooks. The election resulted in the choice of the following officers: E. B. Pegram, supervisor; Samuel C. Martin, collector; E. D. Hutchens, town clerk; Wm. T. Short, assessor; Geo. Sturman, Wm. R. Heron and John B. Logan, commissioners of highways; J. S. Heron and Jno. Borman, Sr., justices of the peace; M. S. Ferguson and Robert Martin, constables.

CEMETERY.

The cemetery, on the southwest quarter of section 5, known as the Hutchens burying ground, was established about the year 1840, and contains about two acres.

WOODVILLE.

The village of this name, which lies in the northern part of the township on Sec. 1, T. 9, R. 13, was laid out on the

10th of Oct., 1835, by Aman Wood, Seawright Wood, Cyrus A. Davis, Squire Wood and Harrison Poindexter, and the plat thereof was filed for record with the county recorder, on the 26th of March, 1836. The first store here was erected prior to the date of the laying out of the town, in 1834, by Harrison Poindexter. It was a small shanty, and report says, that whiskey was the principal goods dispensed. About 1836, George Rice opened a general merchandise store, and did a large business. After his death, John Bronough, a son-in-law, and Allen Wood, succeeded him. A frame store building was erected in 1836, by Squire Wood, but for some reason, was never used for that purpose. Russell Rice opened a small grocery in a building which he erected for that purpose, in 1837. The fourth building upon the town site, was a log dwelling, put up by Benjamin Powell, for a dwelling, the same year. Allen Wood dispensed drugs, although the hamlet never had an exclusively drug store. There has been but little growth to the village since that date. In 1870, Dr. Bruner located as a physician at this point, and built a fine residence.

The general merchandise establishment of John W. Powell, was originally established in 1834, but was moved to its present location by Melvin Brown, who erected a frame building on the site now occupied by Mr. Powell, about 1870. He operated this until 1876, when the building and its contents were burned to the ground. E. B. Pegram then erected the present brick structure and commenced business in this line. He, in 1879, sold out to Paul Wood, who ran it until Oct., 1883, when he

was succeeded by the present proprietor. The building is substantially constructed, is 20x40 feet in size, two-stories high. The upper floor is used as a hall. Mr. Powell handles all the various lines of goods that goes to make up a store of this character.

Leonard W. Wood is also engaged in the sale of general merchandise, having erected the building and entered into this business in Oct., 1883. He is young, enterprising, and endowed with good business tact, and is bound to make a success.

Leonard W. Wood was born Dec. 31, 1859, in Bluffdale township, Greene county, Ill., and is a son of Wilson and Luetta (Mulberry) Wood. On the 29th of April, 1884, he was united in marriage with Viola Stone, a daughter of James and Mary (Allen) Stone. One child—Clarence—has blessed this union. In Oct., 1883, Mr. Wood erected a store building in the town of Woodville, in which he carries on a general merchandise business. His stock consists of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, queensware, and everything belonging to a general store. He also owns a residence and a blacksmith shop, both in Woodville. Returning to the history of his youthful life, Mr. Wood spent his school days at the Woodville school until he was advanced sufficiently to enter college. He then went 3½ years to the State University of Missouri, at Columbia. Becoming tired of school, and wishing to see the west, he went to Colorado, where his brother Clarence was in the cattle business, and doing well. Finding, however, that he did not like the business, he went farther west, obtained a position in a grocery store at Canon

City, and remained there nine months. He then went to Leadville and other points. Remaining a few days with his sister at Denver, the Queen city, he then returned home, and soon went into business, having decided that "there is no place like home." He has since met with good success, and being a live, energetic business man, increased prosperity will doubtless be his lot.

POSTOFFICE.

The Woodville postoffice is known as Woody, there being another in the state of the former name. It was established here May 8, 1883, with John W. Powell as postmaster, and he has continued in that capacity ever since. This postoffice was formerly known as Greenburgh, but did not continue for any length of time under that name.

The pioneer blacksmith of this village was Henry C. Sieverling, who came about 1836, and set up a forge. He was succeeded by Andrew Kelley. Thomas Lyle, about 1840, built a second shop. A sketch of Mr. Sieverling will be given in the history of Carrollton, where he is now in business.

OTHER PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Thomas King, deceased, was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire, Eng., and was a son of Joseph King. He was reared in his native place, and there learned the cutler's trade, at which he worked as a journeyman some years. He then went into business for himself, and was engaged in filling orders, in that line of business, for ten years, or more, before coming to America. In the winter of 1841, accompanied by his son, Thomas, Jr., he took passage at Liverpool on a

vessel bound for New Orleans. On arriving there they came up the river to St. Louis, and on the trip they became acquainted with Mordecai Robinet and Thorret Griffin, two Greene county men who had been down to New Orleans with produce, and by the time they reached St. Louis, he had made up his mind to come to this county with them. He located in what is now Bluffdale township, where the widow and family of his son Thomas now reside. He purchased a farm there from Mr. Robinet, made improvements, and there made a permanent location, where he resided until his death, Feb. 23, 1862, aged 70. He was buried near where he lived, as was also his wife, she dying Dec. 12, 1863, aged 71. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas King were the parents of seven children, three of whom died in England, and two in this county. Those who came to America were—Alfred, deceased; Charles, whose sketch follows this; Thomas, deceased; and Nathan Ashbury, married Eugenia Griffin, lives in Kansas, at last accounts. On coming to this country, Mr. King adopted farming as his future occupation, and carried it on until his death.

Charles King, son of Thomas King, was born in Sheffield, England, Aug. 2, 1821. He was reared there, and in that city famous for its manufacture of edged tools, he learned the cutler's trade, serving the full seven years, from his 14th to his 21st year. He followed that trade until coming to this country, which was one year after his father had adopted America as his future home. He went in the stage to Manchester, then by rail to Liverpool, arriving there the same day, April 1, and sailed on

the 4th, on the ship Craton, commanded by Capt. Gay. He came by way of New Orleans and the river, arriving at Columbiana, this county, June 4, 1842, coming up the Mississippi on the Gulnare, and from St. Louis to Columbiana on the Mermaid. They had a pleasant voyage, and were seven weeks and three days making the trip, he being accompanied by his mother and the rest of the family. Charles lived with his father until his marriage, April 15, 1845, to Nancy Crotchelt, a native of southern Illinois, and a daughter of James Crotchelt. By this union seven children were born, of whom four are living—Martha Elizabeth, living south of Woodville, married Jas. Frye, now deceased; Pauline, at home; Mary Louisa, wife of Martin Harris, living in Saline county, Mo.; Lydia Ann, wife of Jasper Short, living in Woodville township. Those deceased are—Albert, Hester and an infant unnamed. He has followed farming since coming to this country. He has lived at his present location since 1852, then renting land, which he afterward purchased, and he has by enterprise and industry, added to his possessions from time to time, until he now owns 520 acres of land, part in Woodville and part in Bluffdale townships. His present spacious and handsome residence was erected in 1869. The main part is 26x30, with a wing 16x24, it being a two-story building. Mr. King has in every day use, a set of table knives and a set of dessert knives and forks, the blades and prongs of which he brought from Sheffield. On these he put handles which he made here of buckhorn, and though they have been in constant use ever since his

marriage, they are yet as good as new. They are considerable of a curiosity, showing the difference between the fine Sheffield manufacture of that time, and the ordinary cutlery of to-day. Mr. King has been connected with the schools of his township as trustee, and now holds that position, and is one of the most prominent citizens in that section of country in which he resides.

Frank Schild was born in Nicholasdorf, Austria, on the 13th of December, 1835, his parents being Joseph and Mary (Canote) Schild. Frank was reared in his native country, and there learned the trade of shoemaking, and after finishing his apprenticeship, started to travel through the country in order to better familiarize himself with the details of his chosen trade, as is the custom in the old countries. After traveling awhile he concluded to cast his fortunes in the new world. Repairing to Hamburg, with a brother and sister, they took passage on an ocean vessel bound for New York. Arriving at that port, they remained but one week and then went to Milwaukee, where Frank obtained employment at his trade. After spending six months there he went to Manistee, Mich., where he worked in a saw-mill about a year. While in Michigan he met his present neighbor, Jacob Schueter, and becoming friends they remained together. From Manistee they went to St. Louis, and from there, after a stay of about a week, they came up to Greene county. The first five years Mr. Schild worked by the month for H. P. Clendenen, and at the expiration of that time, he rented land from him. He rented about five years, and then purchased 80 acres on section 16, in this

township. The land was rough and mostly timbered, and he set to work to clear up and make improvements. It took many years and a great deal of hard labor to bring it to its present condition. He now has a substantial stone residence, erected in 1871, and other good improvements. He has increased his possessions, until he now has 240 acres of land, all lying on section 16. In the month of March, 1860, he was married to Anna Lager, a native of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and a daughter of Henry Rehl, she being a widow when Mr. Schild married her. They are the parents of two children—Joseph and George. Mrs. Schild had two children by her first marriage—Henry and Huston. They both live in this township. Mr. Schild has been connected with the schools as director of district No. 3.

Henry Selhorst was born in the province of Westphalia, in the empire of Germany, Dec. 2, 1846, his parents being Henry and Mary (Koppel) Selhorst, also natives of Westphalia. Henry was reared there to farm life, and when 21 years old, entered the German army, serving four years. During that time the Franco-Prussian war came on, and in this he took part. His regiment, the 5th Uhlan, was in the 7th division, under Gen. Zoebner, in the corps commanded by Gen. Steinmetz. Among other battles, campaigns, etc., he was in the siege of Metz, and participated in all the fighting around that point until its capitulation. From there he went into Normandy, where he was in the fighting which took place in that department. They then went to Germany, and one year later his term of service expired. He re-engaged in farming, but

soon began making preparations to come to America. He went to Bremen and took passage for New York, in the year 1874. On arriving there he came directly to St. Louis, and staid there one year, then came to Greene county, Ill., and bought 40 acres of land in T. 9, R. 13. He kept that three years and then sold it and moved to Jersey county, where he rented land for two years. He then returned to Greene county, and bought 80 acres of land, under the bluff in Woodville township. This he sold in the fall of 1884, and bought 377 acres on sections 22 and 27, in the same township, on which he now resides. He was married May 25, 1876, to Elizabeth Goeddy, a native of this county, and a daughter of Henry and Mary Goeddy. By this marriage there are three children—Mary, Elizabeth, and an infant, not yet named. Mr. and Mrs. Selhorst are members of the Catholic church, at Carrollton. Mr. Selhorst's parents both died in the old country.

Andrew Witaschek was born in Prussia, Nov. 16, 1815, and is a son of Peter and Anna (Tonnebaum) Witaschek. His father died in 1843. Andrew was reared in his native country, and on arriving at a suitable age, he learned the trade of stocking making. After an apprenticeship of three years, he worked as a journeyman for some time at Neustadt, Prussia. In 1838 he worked in Saxony one year, and in 1839 went to the Rhine, and to Coblenz and Koln. In 1840 went to Bremen, Hamburg, Lubee and Berlin, then returned to Saxony, not far from Leipsic, in Delitz, and from there, in 1841, went to Prague in Bohemia, and Wien in Austria, and from there to Trieste, Ungarn and Hamburg. From

there in 1842, he went to Ofen and Pesth, and from there to Wien, where he received from the Prussian consul new passports. From there he went to Venice and Milan, and in February, 1843, left Milan and went to Rome, where he staid until July of the same year, when he went to Venice and Trieste, through Ungarn, Hermanstadt and Kronstadt, through Turkish Wallacia, to Bucharest. From there he proceeded to Zehurgug, Rutschuk and Varna, on the Black sea, and thence to Constantinople. In March, 1844, went to Jerusalem; then to Jordan and the Dead sea, and thence to Nazareth, on the sea of Galilee, then to Mt. Carmel and Beirut, crossed Mt. Lebanon to Damascus and thence back to Jerusalem. From there traveled to Damietta and Cairo, in Egypt; from Cairo to Suez, and from there sailed on the Red sea to Tor, and thence traveled on foot to Mt. Sinai, Mt. Horeb and Mt. Catherine, and back again to Cairo. From Cairo, in 1845, he went to Alexandria and to Malta, to Naples, to Civita Vecchia and to Rome, and in July, 1846, again returned home. They visited altogether 463 cities, Andrew having been accompanied in his travels by his brother Anthony. In 1850 Andrew bade farewell to his mother and friends in the fatherland, and went to Bremen, where he took passage on a vessel bound for New York. His brother came to America a year before that. After a voyage of five weeks, Andrew arrived at the port of New York, and from there went to New Orleans, going by the way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He remained in New Orleans that winter, and in March, 1851, he went to Central America, going to Chagres, and after

remaining a few days, to San Juan. His brother Anthony was with him; but from there he went back to New York, while Andrew went to New Orleans, and from there to St. Louis, where he staid about one year. He then took a trip to New York to see his brother, and after remaining a short time in the vicinity of that city, he returned by way of Detroit and Chicago to St. Louis. He staid there about a year, but being sick all the time, he went to St. Paul, and thence to Lyons, Ia, for his health. He then came to Greene county, Illinois, and went to work for James Eldred, an old settler residing under the bluff. He next put in a wheat crop for himself, but it failed. In 1857 he came to Woodville township and located under the bluff. In 1860 he bought 80 acres of land on sections 14 and 15, on which he located. By thrift and industry he has added to this until he now has 200 acres, and he divides his time between stock and grain raising. He was married January 1, 1857, to Christina Gralmes, a native of Germany, and to them one child was born—John, living at home. Mrs. Witaschek had two children by a former marriage—Joseph, and Ann, who married Joseph Lessman, now living in Montgomery county. Mr. Witaschek has probably been the greatest traveler among the citizens of Greene county, he having spent about eight years traveling through Europe, Asia, North and Central America, making his own way all the time.

Philip Varble, deceased, an early settler of this county, was born near Lexington, Ky., and was the son of Charles Varble. He was reared in his native state and was there married to Sarah

Barrett, also a native of Kentucky. They removed to Illinois, locating in Greene county, in 1835, on the southwest quarter of section 13, where Philip resided until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Varble were the parents of 13 children, nine of whom grew to manhood and womanhood—Henry, deceased; Peggy, wife of William Barrett, both deceased; Elisha, subject of the following sketch; Polly, wife of Andrew McCormick, of this township; George, deceased; Harrison, now living near Hepler, Kan.; Betsy, married Lewis Dayton; Philip, married and living in this township; and Sallie, wife of John McCormick, also of this township. Philip Varble died about the year 1850. Mrs. Varble died about the year 1867, and both are buried at the old homestead.

Elisha Varble, son of Philip and Sarah (Barrett) Varble, was born on the 22d of Oct., 1816, in Henry county, Ky. When he had reached the age of 19 years, he came with his parents to Greene county, Ill. He was married July 9, 1838, to Sarah Fry, born Sept. 2, 1819. She was a daughter of George Fry, well known at that day. By this union there were eight children—James, born June 26, 1839, married Elizabeth Varble, daughter of Charles Varble; she died and he was again married to Melissa Nemore, and now resides in this township; Emeline, born Nov. 4, 1841, married Caleb Stout, who died, and she was again married to George Anderson; he also died and she then married Moses Underwood, and in 1866 she, too, was called hence by death; George, born Feb. 7, 1845, married Nancy Ann Gilleland, who died, and he was again married to Martha Fry,

widow of James Fry, and resides in this township; John D., born Sept. 28, 1847, married Sarah Malenda Sturmon, resides in this township; Mary A., born Nov. 30, 1849, married Samuel Martin, residing in this township; Preston, born Jan. 29, 1851, deceased; Jacob, born Feb. 22, 1853, is deceased; Eliza, born June 19, 1857, married George Sturmon, and they now reside with her father. Mr. Varble has 160 acres of land and is comfortably fixed. He has spent a half century in this township, with the exception of the time occupied during two trips to Kansas. He is a well respected citizen of the community in which he resides.

Christian Schmidt was born in Saxony, Empire of Germany, on the 8th of Dec., 1826, his parents being Michael and Jane (Bodcher) Schmidt, both natives of Saxony. Christian was reared in his native country, and there learned the carpenter's trade, in the town in which he was born. After finishing his apprenticeship, he started out to travel, as is usual in the old country, so as to more thoroughly fit himself in the trade which he had acquired. In his travels, he went through lower and middle Germany, and then went to Switzerland, locating in the city of Basle, where he obtained steady employment at his trade. While there, he was married, on the 4th day of March, 1864, to Sophia Doebelin, a native of Baden, Germany, and a daughter of Mathias and Archada Doebelin. In 1869, Christian determined to remove, with his family, to America. He first went home to make a parting visit to his parents, and from there, went to Bremen, and took passage on a vessel bound for New York. On

arriving there, he remained but a few days, and then came out to Greene county, Ill., where he had relatives living. He first located under the bluff, in T. 9, R. 13. He worked at his trade five or six years after coming to this county, part of the time in Calhoun county, and has built many structures in this vicinity. In 1875, he rented a piece of land, and commenced farming. In 1880, he bought 200 acres of land, on Sec. 1, T. 8, R. 13, on to which he moved, and has since made his residence there. He has made all the improvements that are on the place, there being nothing on it when he came, except some old shanties. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt are the parents of five children—Emma, Charles, Emil, Rosa, and Mollie. Mr. Schmidt has been supervisor one term, and is an energetic and enterprising man. His father is still living in Germany, his mother having died in 1870.

William M. Ashlock was born in Greene county, near Kane, May 28, 1850. He is a son of Jesse and Nancy (Boyle) Ashlock, the former a native of Tennessee, the latter of Kentucky. Jesse Ashlock's death occurred about 1852 or 1853. His wife still survives him, and resides with her son Jesse, near Kane. William M. was married, Jan. 9, 1873, to Dora Ashlock, daughter of Meredith and Lizzie (Martin) Ashlock, the former a native of Tennessee, the latter of Kentucky. Her father removed from Illinois to Texas in 1845, and her mother removed from Kentucky to the same state in 1844, and there they were married. Dora was reared in Texas, and in that state occurred her marriage to our subject. After this

event they remained in Texas about three years, and then came to Illinois, settling near Kane, Greene county, where they lived until 1880, when they came to their present location, in this township. They have a family of six children—Docia B., born Nov. 20, 1873; an infant son, deceased, born Sept. 16, 1875; Florence, born Oct. 22, 1876; Lizzie M., born Jan. 19, 1880; Bettie C., born Sept. 30, 1883, and William Jr., born May 2, 1884. Mr. Ashloek has 120 acres of good land, and by thrift and energy his efforts in farming are very successful. Politically, he is a democrat.

Peter Mayer, was born in the province of Lorraine, then in France, on the 10th of Oct., 1826, his parents being Peter and Margaret (Champierre) Mayer, natives of Lorraine. There Peter was reared, mostly to farm life, though he worked some two years at weaving, that being his father's trade. In 1846 he entered the French army, and served until 1853. Three years and a half of that time he served in Algiers, Africa, in the department of Oran, taking part in all the service required of the soldiers there. He received his discharge from the army in Jan., 1853, at Oran. He then returned to France, and after his return, visited Paris. In May, 1854, he went to Havre and took passage on a vessel bound for New York, and after a voyage of 69 days, arrived at that port. He remained there but a few days, and then went to Dayton, O., where he staid a short time, and then went into the county near there, and worked on a farm during that winter. In the spring he went to Indianapolis, Ind., staid a month, then returned to Hamilton,

O., where he worked on a farm until fall, and then went to New Orleans. He remained there that winter, and engaged in shipping on a boat, running to St. Louis, remaining on the river about two years. Mr. Meyer has been three times married. In 1857, he was married at St. Louis, to Anna Schaaf, a native of France. By that union there were two children, one of whom is living—Frank. Mrs. Meyer died, and in 1877 he was again married to Mrs. Elzina P. Crotehett, by whom one child—Peter, was born. Mr. Meyer was again left a widower, and in 1879 he was a third time married to Annie Hermesen, a native of Hanover, Germany. By this union there are two children—Angelina and Charles Edward. After this last marriage, Mr. Mayer removed from St. Louis to Greene county, Ill., and bought 136 acres of land on Sec. 2, T. 9, R. 13, where he now resides.

Henry Walter, a native of Germany, was born July 18, 1817, in Frankfort-on-the-Main, his parents being Henry and Katherine (Knoepf) Walter. When Henry was 12 years old, his parents decided to come to America to spend the remainder of their days. They sailed to New York city, and from there proceeded to Jefferson county, N. Y., where Mr. Walter bought a farm. He lived there between three and four years, and then removed to Oswego, where he staid about three years, and then came to Madison county, Ill., where he bought a farm, and he and his wife resided there while they lived. He died about the year 1833, and Mrs. Walter about 1830. In 1832, Henry enlisted in Co. D, 2d U. S. Inf., and was soon on his way to

Florida, to take part in the Seminole war. He served under Gen. Winfield Scott, during all the swamp fighting, marching and campaigning of that severe war, from the time of his enlistment until the close of the war, retaining his health all the time they were in the Everglades. When the war with Mexico came on, while not in active service at the front, he was engaged as drill-master in drilling recruits for the regular service, at Governor's Island, and in that time drilled thousands of men, hence most of them were in good condition for future service in the Mexican war. As soon as it broke out, he went with Co. A, 3d U. S. Inf., to Vera Cruz, arriving in time to take part in the bombardment and capture of that city. The authorities wanted him to remain at Governor's Island, but he had gone three times to Mexico with squads of men that he had drilled, and the third time was allowed to remain. He was given a sergeant's position, and served with his regiment through all their triumphant progress from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, engaging in every battle with them. After the capture of the last named city he was given the command of a company of city guards, during the four months of occupation. From there they went to Mobile, where he was discharged. He went to St. Louis, where he remained some time, and from there removed to Madison county, Ill., where he bought a small tract of land. In 1855, he came to Greene county, locating where he still resides, on Sec. 2, T. 9, R. 13. Oct. 1, 1851, he was married in St. Louis, to Mary Kemper, a native of Hanover, and a daughter of Victor Kemper. To them were born eleven

children, ten of whom are living—Mary, wife of Henry Borlin; Katherine, wife of Harmon Schepers, living in Carrollton township; Henry, married Nettie Busch, and lives near his parents; Eliza; Sophie, wife of Bernard Wiist, living in Jersey county; Charles, married Miss Dugan; Laura, Helen, and Rosa. The one deceased is Sarah, who died at the age of five years and four months. Mr. Walter has a fine farm of 560 acres of land, well improved. He and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Walter spent 12 years of his life in the service of his country, most of the time in some of the severest fighting and campaigning in its history, and though surviving all the dangers of war, he came out with his health so impaired that he has endured much suffering since, as a result of his service.

Jacob Nulton, deceased, came to Greene county in 1842, and located under the bluff in what is now Woodville township. He was born in Ohio, and came to Illinois from there. He was married in Washington county, O., to Pamela Cheadle, a native of Vermont. They were the parents of 11 children, only three of whom are now living—Col. Jerome Bonaparte Nulton, residing in Carrollton, who commanded the 61st Ill. Inf. in the civil war, and whose sketch, with a history of his regiment, appears in this volume; Drusilla, wife of William Collison, living in Washington county, O., and Elizabeth, now residing in the county. Jacob Nulton died Nov. 11, 1857, and is buried at the Dayton cemetery, in this township. Mrs. Nulton died Sept. 4, 1874, and is buried beside her husband. Christian Malcolm Nulton, father of

Jacob Nulton, was a native of Switzerland, and died in 1835, at the age of 94 years. Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Nulton, was married in 1847, to John Clatlin, a native of Gallipolis, O., born in 1824. He came to this county with his parents in 1827, and then settled under the bluff, in what is now Woodville township, where his father built a mill. Mr. Clatlin was reared in that locality, and, on growing up, managed the mill, but, after marriage, adopted farming as his vocation. By that marriage, there were five children, four of whom are living—Marshall, died, aged one month; George, married Margaret Briscoe, and lives in this township; Jacob, living at home; Florence, wife of Walter Prather, who lives in Chicago; John B., living at home. Mr. Clatlin died on the 6th day of Feb., 1868. Mrs. Clatlin was again married on the 11th of April, 1876, to William Harper, a native of Greene county, and a son of Calton Harper. Mrs. Harper was again left a widow, by the death of her husband, on the 19th day of August, 1882, at the age of 44 years. Mrs. Harper is comfortably fixed, having 380 acres of land, all in this township. She makes her home on Sec. 4, T. 9, R. 13.

Henry Borlin was born in Basle, Switzerland, on the 10th day of March, 1843, his parents being Jacob and Verana (Waibel) Borlin, both natives of Switzerland. Henry was reared in his native country, and there learned the trade of weaving silk ribbons, which he followed while living at Basle. In Aug., 1867, he went to Liverpool, England, and from there took passage for the new world. On arriving at New York,

he remained there but one day, and then set out for Illinois. On arriving here he located in Greene county, hiring out by the month. After three years he rented land in Carrollton township, from Leonard Eldred, and then sent for his parents, remitting to the old country, money which he had accumulated for that purpose. They came to America, and have been living with Henry ever since. Henry continued renting about seven years, and then purchased 80 acres of land on Sec. 13, T. 9, R. 13, on to which he moved, and has since resided there. Besides that he has 26 acres of good timber land. On the 9th day of Nov., 1870, he was married to Mary Walter, a native of Woodville township, and a daughter of Henry Walter, one of the old settlers of the township. By this union there are four children—Jacob, John, Lucy and Henry—an interesting family. Mr. Borlin is one of the directors of school district No. 2, in his township. The family are members of the Methodist church at Carrollton.

George W. Hardwick was born in Jefferson county, Ill., on the 31st day of October, 1827, his parents being Willis and Anna (Scoggins) Hardwick. From Jefferson county, his parents removed to Morgan county, when George was but an infant, and in 1829, they came to Greene county, and located two miles south of Woodville, in what is now Woodville township. There they resided until their death. His father died 10 years before his mother, and both died at the age of 88 years. They are buried in the Fry family cemetery, with some of their neighbors, with whom they spent their lives. George lived with

his parents, until his marriage, on the 13th of April, 1851, to Ann Eliza Watson. She was born in Schuyler county, Ill., and is a daughter of John and Charlotte Watson. To that union were born 10 children, four of whom are now living—Clarissa Ellen, wife of John Tulley, living in this township; George W., married Julia Virginia Admire, living in this township; Fannie Eudora, wife of George W. Jones, living in this township; John W., living at home. Those deceased are—Mary Elizabeth, Robert W., who was killed by an accident, in the 16th year of his age, having been run over by a wagon; James Allen, William LeRoy, and two who died in infancy. Mr. Hardwick has 120 acres of land, all in Sec. 10, T. 9, R. 13. He has been connected with the schools of his township as director of district No. 1, and is an enterprising and industrious farmer, well respected by all.

George Varble, son of Elisha and Sarah (Fry) Varble, was born near Woodville, Greene county, Ill., on the 7th of Feb., 1845. He remained at home with his parents until he was 21 years of age. On the 11th of Feb., 1865, he was united in marriage with Nancy Ann Gilliland, daughter of Robert and Lucy (Cummings) Gilliland. By this marriage they are the parents of five children—Lucy, born Nov. 10, 1866; Etna Luella, born Feb. 6, 1868; George Lee, born Nov. 1, 1869; Della May, born Aug. 26, 1871, and Julia Arabella, born Sept. 21, 1873; Sarah Lena, born Feb. 25, 1881; Edgar, born July 30, 1884, died Nov. 20, 1884. Mr. Varble owns 80 acres of land in Sec. 18, T. 9, R. 12, but resides on land belonging to his father-in-law, on section 13, in Wood-

ville township, and divides his attention between the raising of stock and grain. Mr. and Mrs. Varble and family are members of the Forest Oak Baptist church. Mr. Varble's political views are democratic. He is a highly respected citizen of that community, and is a thrifty, industrious farmer.

Herman Goeddy, a native of Langenberg, Prussia, was born Nov. 30, 1833, his parents being Herman and Elizabeth Goeddy. He was reared in his native country to farm life, and at the age of 21 years entered the army, serving three years. After returning from the service, he remained in his native country one year, and then, at the advice of his physician, removed to America, thinking the sea voyage would have a beneficial effect on his health, he having received injuries from a fall, which took from him much of his strength. On the ocean journey he suffered severe attacks of sickness, but finally arrived safely in New Orleans, in the summer of 1848. The cholera was then breaking out and he immediately took a boat for St. Louis and from there came up to Greene county, where he went to work by the month part of the time for the old pioneer, Samuel Thomas, and part of the time for Mr. Clark. He was in their employ two years, then worked for John Hetrick, and then for Martin Bomen over four years. He then entered into partnership in the livery business, but did not continue long. He was married in March, 1858, to Elizabeth Brotche, a native of Switzerland, born near Solsturn, her parents being Nicholas and Elizabeth (Hammer) Brotche. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Goeddy lived in Carrollton two

years, and then came to T. 8, R. 13, now in Woodville township, where he resided until his death, and where his family still lives. By this marriage there were six children, three of whom are now living—Mary, wife of James Burns, living in Summerville, Macoupin county; Lizzie and Harry, living at home. The other three died in infancy. Mr. Goeddy regained his health to a great extent after coming to this country, but was easily subject to sickness, and on the 4th of Jan., 1870, he died of lung fever, and was buried in the West-woods graveyard. The parents of Mr. and Mrs. Goeddy are all deceased, her father having died at the age of 70, and her mother at the age of 72. Mrs. Goeddy has 122 acres of land in a good location. Her brother, George Broche, lives in Macoupin county, two and a half miles from Fayette, and her sister Anna lives with him.

William Allen Groves was born in Sumner county, Tenn., on the 10th day of Oct., 1856, and is the son of Gabriel Jones Groves. His mother died when he was a mere child. His parents were both natives of Tennessee, in which state his father still lives. William was reared to farm life, and lived in his native state until Nov., 1879, when he came to Greene county, Ill., locating in what is now Woodville township, where he has since continued to reside. He was united in marriage on the 26th day of March, 1884, with Sophronia Brown, a native of Greene county, and a daughter of William Brown, one of the early settlers of this county. He was born in Simpson county, Ky., Dec. 24, 1828, and removed with his parents to Greene county, Ill., in 1829, and here resided

until his death, which occurred on the 10th of Oct., 1869. Mr. Groves is now engaged in farming, on Sec. 18, T. 9, R. 12, and by his thrift and energy succeeds in making a comfortable living, and is a well respected citizen of his township.

John B. Logan was born in Greene county, Ill., in T. 10, R. 13, now in Bluffdale township. He was born Jan. 4, 1843, his parents being Alexander and Mary (Flatt) Logan. John B. was reared and received his schooling right in the vicinity of his birthplace, and now resides within six miles of there. He worked on the farm for his parents until he was married, Feb. 5, 1867, to Frances Wardinski, a native of Polish Germany, born near Posen. Her father, John Wardinski, a Union sympathizer, was killed at Columbiana, this county, during the war, by bushwhackers. Her mother now lives with George W. Bechdoldt, a son-in-law, in Bluffdale township. Mr. and Mrs. Logan are the parents of seven children—George, Mary, Mattie, Etta, Alexander, Josephine, Benjamin F., and one son, John A., who died Sept. 1, 1882, aged nine years. Mr. Logan is road commissioner of the township, and is also connected with the schools, being director of district No. 3. His parents, who are among the early settlers, are now residents of Bluffdale township, and are mentioned in its history.

James Gordon Heron was born in Erie, Penn., March 9, 1827, and is a son of Robert E. and Sarah (Bell) Heron. His father was born in Canada, his mother in Pennsylvania. Gordon moved with his parents to Louisville, Kentucky, when he was four years old. He

remained with his parents until 1840, when he came to Macoupin county, Illinois, where he lived about ten years, working on a farm. He then moved to Greene county in 1850, and settled on Sec. 10, T. 9, R. 13. Mr. Heron served in the Mexican war, enlisting in Co. I, 1st Ill. Inft., May 13, 1846, at Alton, to serve during the war, under the command of Col. E. W. B. Newby. He was mustered out Oct. 16, 1848, at Alton. On Sept. 25, 1849, Mr. Heron was married to Martha Clark, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Arnold) Clark, natives of Kentucky. They are the parents of nine children—James A., married Alice Medford, lives in this township; Sarah E., wife of W. P. Miller, living in White Hall; Martha G., wife of Oscar P. Reynolds, living at Carrollton; Ada I., John H., Gordon F., Julia R., Luella A. and Carl C. Mr. Heron has 80 acres of land on Sec. 24, T. 9, R. 13. He has served as school director, and has been justice of the peace for 15 years. He is a member of the Baptist church, and is a well respected, law abiding citizen.

Thomas Brannan, deceased, was born in Kentucky, Dec. 18, 1811. He is a son of Dudley and Mary Brannan, both deceased. In 1824, his parents came to Greene county, and located in Wrightsville, where they spent the remainder of their days. There Thomas was reared, and there he resided until his marriage, about the year 1838, to Nancy Orton. She is a native of Tennessee, born Jan. 10, 1821, and is a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Bryant) Orton, both deceased. Her mother died in Tennessee, about the year 1835. Her father came to Greene county with his family,

about the year 1835, and located three miles east of Carrollton, where he died during the time of the civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Brannan are the parents of 14 children, seven of whom are living—Mary Jane, wife of William Short, living in Roodhouse; Lucinda, wife of Robert Davidson, living in this township; Caroline, wife of Marion Cummings, a resident of this township; John, deceased; Hannah, deceased; Marion, also deceased; Henry married Cora Nye, living in Booth county, Mo.; Jasper, married Jane Camp, living with his mother; Newton, living at home; Robert, deceased; Thomas, married Ada Barber, living in this township. Mr. Brannan died about the year 1874, and is buried at the Pea Ridge cemetery. Mrs. Brannan has 80 acres of land, located on Sec. 11, T. 9, R. 13, Woodville township, and is comfortably fixed.

J. C. Mulberry, was born in Scott county, Ky., on the 18th of Aug., 1821, his parents being James and Judy Ann (LaForce) Mulberry. His father was born in Virginia, but was reared in Kentucky, from the time he had reached the age of one year, spending his early days amid the scenes attending the clearing up of the wilderness in the early times of Kentucky. His mother was born in that state, and was there married, and spent the remainder of her days. Our subject came to this county with his father, when he was about 17 years of age, and they located in what is now Woodville township, where his father remained until his death, about the year 1865, and where John C. still resides. John was reared to farm life, and remained at home until

after his marriage, Aug. 3, 1852, to Eliza Brown, a native of Madison county, Ill. She was a daughter of Peter and Jane (McCormick) Brown, her father a native of Nashville, Tenn. Her parents came to Greene county, in 1837, and settled under the bluff, on the land now included in this township. Her father died in Sept., 1843, and her mother in the same month and year, there being only four days difference in the time of their death. Mr. and Mrs. Mulberry were the parents of 11 children, 10 of whom are living—James W., deceased; Laura Jane, wife of George Rice, living in Montgomery county; Margaret, wife of Russell Rice, living in Montgomery county; George P.,

married Lida Brunk, living in Franklin, Morgan county; Lucy, wife of Joel M. Mulberry, living in Carrollton; John Shelby, living at home; Cordelia, William, Etta, Dona and Samuel. Mr. Mulberry has 80 acres of land on section 17. Mrs. Mulberry is a member of the Mt. Gilead Baptist church. They have both been identified with Greene county since their younger days, and have spent something like half a century within its limits, so that they have witnessed its transformation from a wilderness to its present prosperous condition. The parents of both were among the early settlers, and took part in many of the events of those early times.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RUBICON TOWNSHIP.

A little stream meanders through the southeastern portion of T. 11, R. 10, too insignificant to have any name for many years, but swollen one day by spring rains, its turgid waters hurrying by the almost submerged banks, drew from some classic scholar the title which it bears, the name of the historic river whose puny tide could not stay the returning legions of victorious Caesar, the Rubicon. Notwithstanding its rather far-fetched and high sounding name, it has bestowed it upon this civil subdivision of the county.

Rubicon comprises all of T. 11, R. 10, the board of county supervisors having

made its civil and surveyors' lines co-extensive. It is bounded on the north by Athensville township, on the east by Macoupin county, on the south by Rockbridge township, and on the west by Wrights township. There is no town or village within its limits, of any importance, but Greenfield, on its southern border, supplies a good market for produce, and for the purchase of all the necessities of life.

The township, which contains some of the finest land in the county, is in large part prairie, but still, enough is timbered to make it beautiful and sheltered.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in what is now Rubicon township was made in 1826, by Thomas Piper, a native of Kentucky. From his native state he removed to Indiana in an early day, and resided there until coming to Greene county. He settled on section 10, this township, where he lived until overtaken by the hand of death. He had a wife and five children when he came here.

Israel Piper, a son of Thomas, came with him. He was, at this time, a young man, having been born in 1813, in Kentucky. He helped his father for a time, but in 1833, was united in marriage with Louisa Fair, and started out for himself. He was a resident of this township until his death, which occurred Sept. 5, 1850.

Isaac and Alfred Wood, William Finley and David Miller made settlements in this part of the county in 1826, locating on what is now known as String Prairie, where they lived many years.

The next settler was a Jeremiah Hand, who came here in 1827.

Ellis and John Davidson made settlements here in 1829.

Henry Norris, the same year, built a cabin at a point about three or four miles north of Greenfield.

George Wright located at White Oak Spring in 1829.

Joel, David and Eri Edwards, three brothers, came to Greene county in 1829, and stopping near Carrollton, rented some land, and then came to what is now Rubicon township in 1830. They all entered land on section 33 and 28, and settled, the fall of that year, where they resided until their deaths, Joel in 1860, David in 1856, Eri in 1866.

Eri Edwards, deceased, an old settler of Greene county, was born in Guilford, Vt., in 1804, and was a son of Benaiah and Mary (Stowell) Edwards, natives of Vermont. The family are descendants of three brothers, who came to America from Wales. Eri's father died in Rock Island county. Eri came to Greene county in 1829. He was married in Vermont in 1827, and by that marriage six children were born, two of whom are living—Gilbert H. and Eri L. Mrs. Edwards was born in 1804, and was a daughter of James Worden, a native of Vermont. Mr. Edwards died in 1866, and his wife in 1878. Both were members of the M. E. church. Mr. Edwards was by trade a blacksmith, and continued in that business until a few years before his death, being the first in this vicinity to engage at it. He was identified with the organization of the Agricultural Society. In politics he was a republican.

Eri L. Edwards, son of Eri Edwards, of whom mention is made in the foregoing, was born Dec. 25, 1836, at the old homestead, where he has ever since continued to reside. He was married April 20, 1859, to Caroline M. Hutchinson, a native of Pike county, Ill., born Sept. 10, 1838, and a daughter of Samuel Hutchinson, a native of Boston, Mass. By the above marriage there were three children, two of whom are yet living—Minnie H. and Julia M. The one deceased is Laura A. Mrs. E. is a member of the M. E. church. Mr. Edwards has, by perseverance and good management, made himself one of the substantial farmers of the county, owning 680 acres of land, located in Rubicon and Rockbridge townships, and he

devotes considerable attention to the raising of stock.

Joel Edwards, deceased, an old settler of Rubicon township, and one of the three brothers who settled here, on section 33, in 1830, was born in Vermont, Aug. 16, 1799. He grew to manhood in his native state, and was there married to Lucy Goss, March 21, 1822, she being also a native of Vermont, born Aug. 13, 1799. They removed to Illinois, accompanied by Joel's two brothers, and located in Wayne county, in 1827. They then removed to Greene county and settled near Carrollton, March, 1829, and there they rented land, and raised one crop. They then moved to this township, in 1830, as above stated. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards were the parents of six children, five of whom grew to manhood and womanhood—Oshea, deceased; Oshea L., Surry L., Jane A., Tryphena, and Mary O. Mr. Edwards died, Sept. 28, 1860, and Mrs. Edwards, Sept. 25, 1869. Both were members of the M. E. Church. His parents were of Welsh extraction.

Gilbert H. Edwards, the third of a family of six children, of Eri and Naomi (Worden) Edwards, old settlers of Greene county, of whom mention is made elsewhere, was born at the old homestead, on the southeast quarter of section 28, in this township, Aug. 19, 1832. Gilbert was there reared to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools there. In the fall of 1853, he went to Rock Island county, remaining there two years, then began traveling over the country, first visiting Vermont, then the Southern states. In the spring of 1856 he went to Minnesota, pre-empting land in Monongahalia

county. In 1859 he went to Colorado, where he worked one and a half years in the mines, also working at the carpenter's trade. He then returned to Rock Island county, and was there married, June 12, 1863, to Rebecca Elizabeth Michaels, a native of Rock Island county, born June 9, 1838. She is a daughter of Philip and Esther (Shanks) Michaels, residents of Zuma, Rock Island county. After marriage, Mr. Edwards moved to Macoupin county where he remained until 1869, when he returned to Greene county and settled on the farm where he still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are the parents of six children—Albert L., Clara N., Newton, deceased; Cora A., Cassius L., and Dana C. Mr. Edwards has, by industry and good management, acquired a comfortable amount of property, having 310 acres of land lying in Greene and Macoupin counties. In politics Mr. Edwards was formerly a republican, but now does not allow partisanship to interfere with him, always voting for the best man, thus showing him to be a man of honesty and principle.

Oshea L. Edwards, eldest son of Joel and Lucy (Goss) Edwards, was born Oct. 6, 1824, in Vermont. He was four years of age when his parents moved to this country, and he here received such education as the common schools of that day afforded. He remained with his parents on the farm until he became of age, and when he was 25 years old, he removed to Woodford county, Ill., and engaged in farming. While living there, he returned to Greene county and was united in marriage with Tabitha E. Foster, April 26, 1855. She was born in Kentucky, Aug. 27, 1830, and was a

daughter of David and Priscilla G. (Piper) Foster, natives of Kentucky, who settled in Greene county in 1834. Mr. Foster was born Feb. 23, 1794, and Mrs. Foster, Sept. 12, 1799. He died March 11, 1835, and Mrs. Foster was again married to Benjamin King, a native of Georgia, born Dec. 15, 1809, by whom she had one child. Mrs. King died Dec. 17, 1878, and he survived her only until Dec. 25, 1878. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards moved to Woodford county, remaining two years, when they returned to Greene county, and settled on the site where they still reside. The farm contains about 300 acres of land, all in a good state of cultivation, except 40 acres of timber. In 1881 Mr. Edwards erected a handsome, commodious brick residence, and has it nicely and comfortably furnished. He makes a specialty of raising stock, and is very successful therein. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have had six children born to them, four of whom are living—Arthur J., born Aug. 2, 1856; Edgar, born Jan. 10, 1858, died March 3, 1881; Mary, born June 28, 1862; a son born Nov. 23, 1865, died in infancy; Olive, born May 22, 1867, and Howard, born Oct. 25, 1869.

It was during the year 1829 that Jacob Young came to Greene county, and made a settlement on what is called String Prairie, in Rubicon township. He entered the southwest quarter of section 26, where he made a farm. He was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1785. When about three years old he went with his parents to Kentucky, where they remained until 1795, when they came to Monroe county, Ill. He served through the war of 1812-15, and

was with the command that burned Peoria during the war. He was married twice, first to a Miss Kincaid, by whom he had three children. After his first wife's death, he was united in marriage with Clarissa O'Fling. She died in 1851, leaving one son, Felix H. He was a whig and a free-soiler, and cast his last vote for Abraham Lincoln. He died on his farm, in this township, in Sept., 1863.

Elder Stephen Coonrod made a settlement in this township, in 1829, on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 33, which he entered, and where he lived until 1872, when he died. He was born in Grayson county, Ky., Feb. 4, 1798, being a son of George Coonrod. He was married Feb. 28, 1819, to Candis Lee, born Dec. 6, 1800, in Kentucky. Soon after marriage they removed to Wayne county, where he lived until 1829, when he moved to Greene county, as above. The date of his death was Dec. 19, 1872. He professed religion and was baptized in May, 1812, and in 1828 he began preaching, and continued doing so the rest of his life, being a member of the old Regular Baptist church. In politics he was a democrat. His wife died Nov. 11, 1879. Their marriage was blessed with ten children, six boys and four girls.

William Smith came to this township in the month of April, 1831, and settled on section 5, where he lived until Nov. 24, 1866, when he was called on to pay the debt of nature.

William W. Smith, deceased, an old settler of Greene county, was born Dec. 1, 1825, in Spencer county, Ind. He is a son of William and Hannah (Fair) Smith, natives of Kentucky, who after-

ward removed to Indiana, where the subject of this sketch was born. His father followed farming in Indiana, in connection with shoemaking, remaining in that state until 1831, when he moved his family to Illinois, arriving in Greene county in April, after the deep snow. He had visited the county in search of a location, the previous year, and had entered land on section 5, this township, on which he made his home until his death, Nov. 24, 1866, at the age of 82 years. His wife died Oct. 13, 1853, aged 68. They were the parents of nine children. William W. was the youngest of them, and was reared to manhood, receiving such education as the common schools afforded. He was twice married, the first time, January 29, 1852, to Mary A. Short, a native of this township, born Nov. 24, 1830. She was a daughter of Thomas J. Short, one of the first settlers here, who is mentioned elsewhere. By the above union there were six children—Ewen B., John F., an infant not named, Henry S., Elizabeth J., and Amanda E. Mrs. Smith died April 25, 1864, and Mr. Smith was again united in marriage, Sept. 27, 1865, to Lettice Whitlock, a native of Morgan county, Ill., born Feb. 9, 1834. She is a daughter of Luther and Margaret (Dunbar) Whitlock, natives of Russell county, Ky., who were married there about 1821, and removed to Morgan county, Ill., in the fall of 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the parents of one child, who died in infancy. Mr. Smith followed agricultural pursuits, living on the old homestead until one year before his death, when he moved to Greenfield, where he died November 30, 1877. The family remained at Greenfield until

Nov. 1881, when they returned to the farm, where they still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were members of the Baptist church, of which Mr. Smith was a deacon. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., joining the order at Athensville, and afterward uniting with the lodge at Greenfield, of which he was a member at the time of his death. Four of his children grew to manhood and womanhood, and all are married except Elizabeth, living at home.

Henry S. Smith, son of William W., was born March 25, 1858, in Rubicon township, where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools. He was married, Feb. 27, 1884, to Luella Waltrip, who was born in Wrights township, Sept. 24, 1853, her parents being Thomas T. and Mary (Davidson) Waltrip, old settlers of that township. Mr. Smith and wife are members of the Baptist church, he taking his father's place as deacon. Though young, he is an enterprising farmer.

Thomas Vandever, a native of Kentucky's soil, came to Greene county in 1831, and settled on Sec. 31, T. 12, R. 10, but afterwards removed to Sec. 4, T. 11, R. 10, where he died in 1845. He had been a resident of Indiana for some years prior to coming here. He was a veteran of the war of 1812, and of the Black Hawk war.

John Melvin came to Greene county in the spring of 1831, settling on the north side of Apple creek, about three miles east of White Hall, where he remained until the following fall, when he located upon the place now occupied by his son, Thomas E., on section 26, of Rubicon township. Here he resided until the fall of 1853, when he removed

to Greenfield, where he lived a retired life during the balance of his days, his death occurring in the fall of 1870. He was born in Tennessee in 1803, coming directly from that state to this county. He was married in his native state to Eliza Crouch, by whom 10 children were born. The death of Mrs. Melvin occurred Feb. 16, 1871. Thomas E. Melvin, a son of John, was born in Tennessee, Dec. 22, 1824, and still resides on on the old homestead. He was married June 2, 1847, to Elizabeth Coonrod, a daughter of Stephen Coonrod. They are the parents of six children—Sylvester, George, Stephen E., Etna, Emma and Minnie.

Asbury Atkins made a settlement at the head of the Rubicon creek, near the Macoupin county line, in the latter part of 1831.

Hezekiah Boring moved into what is now Rubicon, from White Hall township, in 1832. He was born in Maryland, Feb. 22, 1789, but was reared in Tennessee, where he was united in marriage with Mary Melvin, in 1823. He came to Greene, in 1829, and lived in White Hall township for a short time before coming here. He entered some land on section 26, in this township, and here resided until his death, which occurred Aug. 26, 1884, when he had reached the advanced age of 95 years. His wife's death preceded his some 15 years.

George Coats was a native of Kentucky, born in Feb., 1807. He came to this county in 1832, and located upon the northeast quarter of section 30, in this township. Here he engaged in agricultural pursuits, until his death, which occurred in Oct., 1875. He was twice married, the first time to Mrs. Celia

Connelly, nee Doyle, who died in April, 1860, leaving six children; the second time to Mrs. William Jones, nee Rachel Brannon, who survives him. There were two children by this last marriage.

Jesse C. C. Parks settled here in 1832, on section 10, where he lived until March 4, 1874, when he was called upon to pay the debt of nature. He was born June 16, 1802, in Anderson county, Tenn., where he lived, working at the blacksmith trade, in connection with farming, until 1826, when he came to Greene county, but concluded to go to Galena, where he worked in the lead mines. In 1832, he returned here as above stated. He was married, in 1831, to Minerva Yarnall, by whom he had eight children. He was a democrat in politics. He was a major of the state militia, and a justice of the peace, in this county.

Benjamin Scott came to this township, in 1832, at the close of the Black Hawk war, and made a settlement.

Benjamin Scott, one of the successful farmers of Greene county, is a native of Casey county, Ky., born April 29, 1831. He is a son of Welcome and Elizabeth (Allen) Scott, natives of Kentucky, in which state they were married. Welcome engaged in farming and also dealt in race horses, and did some sporting. He died in 1817, leaving a widow and four children, of whom Benjamin was the eldest, and the only boy. In 1830, Mrs. Scott came with her family to Winchester, Scott county, Ill., in company with Hiram Drake, he immediately entering land on section 10 and 11, in Rubicon township, this county. Mrs. Scott remained in Scott county, until 1832, when her son, Benjamin, entered

80 acres of land, with money obtained by selling his discharge and horse, he having been in the Black Hawk war. He received \$100 by the above sale. His present residence is located on the land which he then entered. Mrs. Scott made her home with Benjamin for many years, but at the time of her death, in June, 1865, she was residing with her daughter, Mrs. Jonathan Lewis. She was a consistent member of the Christian church. On leaving Kentucky, Mrs. Scott, and all the children, except the youngest one, walked the whole distance to Scott county, bringing the household effects in a light, one-horse peddler's wagon. On Mr. Scott's side the family was of Scotch extraction and on the mother's side, of Scotch-Irish descent, their ancestors being early settlers of the Blue Grass section. Grandfather Allen, Mrs. Scott's father, was the first settler of Casey county, Ky., where he lived until his death. His wife died in Greene county. When Benjamin left Kentucky, he had but \$7 and his mother \$12, and when they arrived in Morgan county, she had but two dollars and he five, and this they invest in fat hogs, which investment enabled Benjamin to make the start in life, which opened the path to his present wealth and comfort. He was married Oct. 17, 1834, to Lucinda Ruyle, a native of Montgomery county, Ill., born Aug. 30, 1818. She is a daughter of Henry and Betsy (Smith) Ruyle, the father a native of Virginia, the mother of Tennessee, who were married in Tennessee, and came to Illinois in 1813. They remained here some time and then returned to Tennessee, afterward removing to Macoupin county, Illinois,

where they lived until their death. They were the parents of seven children, Mrs. Scott being the second oldest. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have a family of nine children—James, Elizabeth M., Edward, Sally J., Louisa F., Maggie, Mary I., William T., and Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are members of the Christian church. Mr. Scott has been one of the large landholders of the county, owning at one time, 2,600 acres, the greater part of which he has given to his children, and sold, reserving for himself, 536 acres. He makes a specialty of raising and feeding stock, and in this way has made his money, being an energetic, enterprising citizen. Mr. Scott is a staunch republican, and has held several local offices. He is highly respected by neighbors and friends.

William W. Williams, in 1833, came to this part of the county, and finding the land to his liking, remained a resident of his farm in this township, until his death, which took place Dec. 24, 1884. He was a native of North Carolina, born July 9, 1791. Left an orphan at an early age, he had to battle for himself. When but 17 years old, he moved to Kentucky, where he married Lydia Whitehurst. From there he removed to Jacksonville, this state, in 1831, and from there here. He settled on the farm where he spent the remainder of his lifetime. This marriage was blessed with seven children—Mary A., Eliza, Edwin H., Martha E., Newton, William H. and Milton W. Mrs. Williams died April 19, 1858, and he was again married, Nov. 7, 1860, to Maria O'Fling, widow of Felix O'Fling, a native of Greene county, N. Y., who came to Illinois in the spring of 1818. He came

with his father's family and settled in Madison county, where they lived a short time, and then moved to Greene county, and settled on Apple creek. Felix was married Sept. 26, 1838, to Maria Oreutt, a native of Pennsylvania, born Jan. 14, 1818, while her parents were on the way from Massachusetts to Illinois. She is the second daughter of Asa and Persenia (Burt) Oreutt, he a native of Connecticut, and she of Massachusetts. They came to Illinois in 1818. Her mother died at St. Louis, in 1827. Mr. and Mrs. O'Fling were the parents of four children—Enos; Lucy, wife of Alfred French, living in Kansas; Orsa, living at home, and Felix. Felix O'Fling died Sept. 16, 1849. Mrs. Williams still lives on the old homestead, which contains 50 acres of land. Mr. Williams died there, Dec. 28, 1884. In politics he was a republican. He and his family were members of the M. E. church. Mr. Williams was well liked by all who knew him and was an industrious farmer.

John H. Waller, a native of Queens county, Va., born July 30, 1806, came to Rubicon township, in 1834, from Sangamon county, this state, whither he had gone to spend the winter with his brother. He settled near the town of Greenfield, where he is still living.

T. J. Short, settled in this township, about the year 1834, although he came to the county in 1829, living about five years near Carrollton.

Thomas J. Short, deceased, was born in Tennessee, Sept. 27, 1805, his father being of German descent, his mother of Irish descent. They came to Greene county in 1829, and settled near Carrollton, where after living five years, they

moved to Sec. 7, T. 11, R. 10, they owning some land on sections 7 and 8. Thomas lived in the county until his death, Aug. 10, 1876. His first wife died Sept. 9, 1849, and he was again married in 1852, to Rebecca Wittle, a native of Kentucky, who is still living. By that marriage there were two children—Levi R. and Samuel J. Mr. Short had a family of 16 children by his first wife, and at the time of his death had 72 grandchildren, besides some great-grandchildren. Mr. Short took quite an interest in county affairs, was a staunch democrat, served as county commissioner three terms, and was also a justice of the peace. When he decided to cross the Ohio river, he had no property but a pony, and he joined with another neighbor, who also owned one, thus making the trip. When he arrived in Greene county, he was 50 cents in debt, but by hard work, industry, and good business faculty, he was enabled to acquire a large amount of property during his lifetime, becoming the possessor of 1,100 acres of land. At his death his property was appraised at \$55,000, thus showing what dauntless energy and good management can do. He and his wife were both members of the M. E. church, he, also, of the A. F. & A. M.

William S. Short was born in Greene county, Ill., Sept. 16, 1832, and is a son of Thomas J. Short. William grew to manhood in this county, receiving a common school education. He was married June 11, 1854, to Elizabeth M. Garrett, born March 6, 1830, her parents being Joel and Nancy (Gibson) Garrett, natives of South Carolina. She came with her parents, about the year 1838, to Mason county, Ill., where her father

died, in July, 1876. Her mother died when she was a child. Mr. Garrett had a family of 11 children by his first marriage. His second wife was Eliza Garrett, and by that marriage there were five children. Mr. and Mrs. Short are the parents of 13 children—Amanda E., Rosa A., Louis S., Martha J., Thomas J., Elijah B., an unnamed infant, Dicy, Elizabeth M., William S., Catherine. Samuel J., and Mary A. Abundant energy and steady attention to business, have made Mr. Short very successful, and he is the possessor of a fine farm, consisting of 560 acres of land. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Greenfield and of the commandery at Carrollton.

Nelson W. Corrington came to Greene county, a single man, in 1833, and worked for some time at carpentering trade, but finally settled in this township.

Nelson W. Corrington, deceased, an old settler of Greene county, was born Jan. 1, 1812, in Harrison county, Ky. He was a son of Stephen and Rachel B. (Veach, Wilson) Corrington, he a native of New Jersey, born April 5, 1769, of English descent, and she a native of Kentucky, born Dec. 4, 1765, of Irish and English extraction. They were married in Kentucky, Aug. 14, 1794, where they resided until their deaths, the father's occurring Jan. 2, 1851, the mother's July 17, 1833, the latter dying with cholera. They had been blessed with a family of eight children. Nelson Corrington grew to manhood in Kentucky, learning the carpenter's and joiner's trade, at which he worked when he first came to Greene county, which was in 1833, he being

then just at his majority. He was a brother of Revs. Elijah and James B. Corrington, late of the Illinois and Southern Illinois Conference, and was the youngest and last of the family of eight children. He was married Dec. 24, 1840, to Etersa Keller, a native of Grayson county, Ky., born Jan. 17, 1817. She is a daughter of John and Zillah (VanMetre) Keller, the father a native of Maryland, born Oct. 31, 1787, the mother a native of Elizabethtown, Ky., born July 1, 1792. In 1819 the Keller family moved to Indiana, remaining until 1831, when they removed to Coles county, Ill., where they resided one year, and then moved to Macoupin county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Her father died in 1862, and her mother in Feb., 1865. They had been blessed with a family of 12 children, seven boys and five girls. After marriage Mr. Corrington purchased and operated a saw-mill, just across the line in Macoupin county. He afterward sold this mill, and in Jan., 1844, he bought the old homestead, on which he lived until his death, March 15, 1885. Mrs. Corrington still survives her husband, and lives at the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Corrington were the parents of 13 children—Francis M., deceased; Mary F., deceased; Wilbur C., Wilson L., Rufus K., George A., deceased; Louisana H., Florida A., Mary F., Helen O., deceased; San Juan D., Esperanza P. and Anna A. J. When Mr. Corrington came to this county he had but \$200, a saddle and a horse, but by energy and perseverance he secured a considerable amount of this world's goods, having at one time owned 240 acres, farming the homestead,

and at the time of his death 80 acres, and a good comfortable residence. In politics he was a democrat, and as a citizen was a good moral man, well liked by neighbors and friends. A short time before he passed away, he gave his heart to God and exclaimed, "What a great salvation," at the same time exhorting his wife and children, that they make an unbroken family in Heaven. Mrs. Corrington is a member of the M. E. church.

CEMETERY.

Drake cemetery was surveyed and laid out about the year 1856. It is situated on the northwest quarter of section 15. The first burial here was that of a child of George Reynolds.

ORGANIC.

The township of Rubicon was organized, and an election held, April 7, 1885. John S. Robards was elected supervisor; Jackson Drennan, clerk. M. V. Connelly, assessor; John G. Miller, collector. At the same time, Thomas Rafferty, Edwin Woolley, and T. G. Capps, were elected justices, and Philip Kramer, Joshua Short, and T. S. Weldon, constables.

The first religious services were held in this township, at the house of Jacob Young, on section 26, about 1830, by Rev. Mr. Bankerson, of the Methodist church.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

Uriah Converse, a prominent farmer of Rubicon township was born in Addison county, Vt., Dec. 24, 1824, his parents being Alfred and Betsey (Corey) Converse. His father was a native of Connecticut, and there grew to manhood. He then moved to Vermont, where he was married. He was en-

gaged in carpentering while in that state, in connection with farming. In 1844 he moved his family to Greene county, Ill., where he bought 80 acres of land on section 14, in Rubicon township, on which he built a residence, and on this place he and his wife spent the remainder of their days. They had a family of six children. In politics Mr. Converse, Sr., was a democrat. The family were 12 days in making the trip from Vermont to Illinois, traveling 40 days of the time by wagon. Uriah, the subject of our sketch, received a common school education, sufficient for the practical duties of every day life, and since then has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has been twice married, the first time to Sarah E. Corey, Dec. 24, 1848. She was a native of Vermont, born July 15, 1829. By this union there were two children—Flora, married and living in Sangamon county, and Harriet E., who died in infancy. Mrs. Converse died May 30, 1852, and Mr. Converse was again married, Sept. 20, 1855, to Minerva Steandefter, a native Marion county, Tenn., who was reared in Missouri. She was born Jan. 15, 1835. By this marriage there are five children—Otis E., Fannie D., Harry, Jennie and Truman C. Mr. and Mrs. Converse are members of the M. E. church. In politics, Mr. Converse is a republican, and has held local offices, being at the present time highway commissioner. He is one of the substantial farmers of the township, and by his enterprise and industry is now the possessor of 540 acres of land located in Rubicon and Athensville townships, and is engaged in mixed farming. He is a respected citizen of

that community, meriting this esteem by his honesty and integrity of purpose.

Alexander R. Morrow, a son of Jesse and Elvira (Bradshaw) Morrow, early settlers of Greene county, who now reside in Rubicon township, was born Aug. 27, 1846, in Athensville township, where he grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. When he was 18 years of age, he assisted his father in building a grist mill, in Athensville, and at the age of 23, purchased an interest in the mill. This he continued to run for about 10 years, meeting with such success that he was enabled to lay by a considerable amount of money. He then sold out his interest in the mill, and after residing in White Hall two years, he purchased his present farm and removed thereto. Two years from that time he erected a nice residence, costing \$1,800, doing the work himself. It is a two-story frame, 24x28 feet, with an L 14x26. His farm contains 166 acres of good land, valued at \$46 per acre, on which Mr. Morrow is engaged in stock raising, making a specialty of hogs, sheep and horses, and is very successful. Mr. Morrow was united in marriage, Feb. 9, 1870, with Margaret Scott, born in Rubicon township, March 22, 1847. She is a daughter of Benjamin Scott, an old settler of the township, of whom mention is made elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. Morrow are members of the Christian church. In politics, Mr. Morrow is a republican. He is a member of the Athensville lodge, I. O. O. F. He is highly respected and esteemed by neighbors and friends, and is an upright and enterprising citizen.

Rev. Marcus W. Million is a son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Jemison) Million, former residents of the county. Elijah was born in Stafford county, Va., as was also his wife, and they were married there in 1815. Mr. Million was a carpenter by trade. In the fall of 1823, he left Virginia, and came west as far as Madison county, Ill., and remained there until the fall of 1830, when he moved to Morgan county, and resided there until 1877. He then came to Greene county, where he and his wife lived the remainder of their days. They had a family of nine children, Marcus W. being the second. Elijah was a soldier in the war of 1812, and also in the Black Hawk war. His death occurred Nov. 15, 1875, his wife surviving him only until Nov. 25, 1875. Both were members of the Baptist church. Both branches of the Million family are of Scotch-Irish extraction. Marcus, the subject of this sketch, was born in Stafford county, Va., Jan. 22, 1818. When but a child he removed with his parents to Kentucky, and thence to Morgan county, where he grew to manhood, receiving a common school education, and being reared to farm life. He was married in Greene county, March 22, 1842, to Mary Drum, a native of Madison county, born March 5, 1817. After their marriage they returned to Morgan county, where they resided about two years, and then removed to Rubicon township, Greene county, where he still resides. When he first came to the county he had scarcely any capital, but energy, perseverance and willing hands have accumulated for him 240 acres of land in a good state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Million have been blessed

with a family of 11 children—Lovenia Jane, born Jan. 21, 1843; Lucian B., born Aug. 4, 1844, died Feb. 2, 1865, while at home on a sick furlough; Hester Ann, born March 14, 1848; Mary C., born Oct. 12, 1850, died Jan. 21, 1859; Emma R., born June 28, 1852; Tempie L., born Aug. 24, 1855; Eliza D., born April 21, 1857, died Nov. 5, 1877; Sarah E., born Jan. 20, 1859; Elijah E., born Sept. 18, 1861. Rev. and Mrs. Million are members of the United Baptist church, of which he was ordained a minister. When young, he taught singing school, deriving much pleasure therefrom. He is a moral, industrious man, meriting the respect and esteem of all his acquaintances.

Alfred C. Range, a settler of Rubicon township, was born in Washington county, Tenn., September 18, 1826, and is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Humphreys) Range. They were natives of Tennessee, but the ancestors on his father's side were from Pennsylvania, and were of German descent, and on the mother's side were of Irish extraction. His father followed farming. Alfred C. was the fourth of a family of five children, and was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and received such education as the common schools afforded, but by reading, he acquired a good education and stored away quite an abundance of useful, practical knowledge, and has a library containing many valuable works. Mr. Range was married in Tennessee, Jan. 13, 1848, to Catherine Miller, a native of that state, born March 29, 1826. Mr. Range moved to Illinois, in 1858, arriving in Greene county, Oct. 16. He lived here until the fall of 1865, when he took a trip to

Kansas, and after remaining there a short time, he returned to Greene county, and settled on his present farm on the northeast quarter, of section 27, in this township, in March 1871. The farm contains 59 acres of land in a good state of cultivation, on which Mr. Range makes quite a specialty of fruit raising. Mrs. Range died Oct. 3, 1869, leaving a family of 12 children—Mary E., Isaac M., Grace M., John G., Martin K., William H., Solomon F., Julia A., James M., Oscar E., Lewis A., Charles E. and Frank W. Mr. Range was again married Jan. 6, 1874, to Mrs. Rebecca S. (Miller) Sullivan, widow of Cornelius Sullivan, a native of Ireland, who were the parents of three children—Benjamin C., Nora C. and Margaret H. Mr. Sullivan died in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Range are the parents of two children—Ada L. and Robert F. Mr. Range is a property holder in Greenfield, and is a highly respected citizen of Rubicon township, in which he resides.

John T. Foster, deceased husband of Mrs. Vienna Woodward, was a native of Kentucky, born in 1827, and is a son of David Foster, who settled in this county in 1835. He was killed by a tree falling on and crushing him. John T. was married Feb. 22, 1855, to Vienna Hoekensmith, a native of Kentucky, born May 9, 1835. She came with her parents to Morgan county, Ill., then removing to Macoupin county, where she lived until her marriage. She is the daughter of Andrew J., and Mary (Parks) Hoekensmith, natives of Kentucky, her father being born in 1802, her mother in 1808. Her father died Aug. 20, 1872, and her mother is still living, making her home with her

daughter, Mrs. Woodward. Mr. and Mrs. Foster were the parents of two children—Everett E. and Ettie G. Mr. Foster died Aug. 10, 1860. He was a member of the M. E., church and had educated himself for the ministry, but owing to failing health, was obliged to give it up. He received his education at the college in Jacksonville, and at McKendree College, where he graduated. He was licensed to preach in 1849, and in 1850 was admitted, on trial, in the Illinois Conference; and was sent to the Jacksonville circuit. In 1851 he was appointed to Marshall City, but during that year his health failed, and in 1852, having been ordained deacon, he was, on account of a diseased throat, compelled to ask to be discontinued. In 1860 he was ordained elder, but was called to the other world before the expiration of that year. Mrs. Foster was again married Sept. 9, 1866, to Henry Woodward, a native of England, born Oct. 4, 1827. He had been left an orphan when quite young, and came with friends to Chicago and from there to Greene county. He has been engaged in clerking a good share of his life, and has also worked at the agricultural pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward are the parents of three children—Virginia E., H. Albert and Don M. He and his wife are members of the M. E. church.

Peter Stewart, a native of Scotland,

was born in the year 1824, and is a son of William and Jane (Todd) Stewart, natives of that country. They are true Scotch, from the south of Scotland. Peter immigrated to America, and came to Illinois in 1854, settling four miles west of Greenfield, where he lived one winter. He then moved six miles east of Carrollton, where he resided three years, and then moved northwest of Greenfield. He is now living on section 8, in Rubicon township. In 1846, he was married to Margaret Rutledge, a native of Scotland. By that union, there were three children—William, now in Utah, engaged as a locomotive engineer; Thomas, who died in 1876, and Andrew, who also died in 1854. Mr. Stewart was again married, in 1856, to Minerva Brannan, a native of Illinois. By this union, they were the parents of eight children—John M., died in 1858; Mary Ann, died in 1881; Peter C., living near Wrightsville; Geo. J., at home; Olive C., at home; Sarah J.; died in 1883; Alexander, at home, and James M. His second wife died in the year 1882, and Mr. Stewart was again married to Susanna (Baldwin) Williams, widow of John Williams, of Jefferson county, Ill. Mr. Stewart has always followed the occupation of farming. He is a member of the Baptist church, and is an industrious, well respected citizen of this community.

CHAPTER XIX.

ROCKBRIDGE TOWNSHIP.

The civil sub-division of the county of Greene, which bears the name of Rockbridge, lies in the southeast corner of the county, and comprises all of congressional T. 10, R. 10, Secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and the north half of Secs. 16, 17 and 18, and the northwest quarter of Sec. 3, T. 9, R. 10, together with Secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, and the north half of Secs. 13 and 14, T. 9, R. 11. It therefore contains 51 sections. It is one of the best townships of land in the county, having some of the finest natural advantages. Nearly one-half of it is finely timbered land, the balance being fine, undulating prairie of the best description. It is watered by Hodges' and Taylor's creek, with their tributaries. No finer improvements are to be found in the county than are found here, and the inhabitants are, as a class, thrifty and prosperous.

The St. Louis division of the C., B. & Q. railroad passes through the entire township from north to south, and there are two stations of this road located in this part of the county, viz: Greenfield, on section 4, and Rockbridge, on section 34. Besides these towns, there is one smaller one in the township, Fayette, on the eastern border, on sections 12 and 13.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

John and Ambrose Taylor and Benjamin Allen settled in this township in

1819, and were the pioneers of this part of the county. They lived here for many years. Taylor's Prairie and Taylor's creek, the latter a small tributary of the Macoupin, derived their names from these parties.

Andrew Kincaid was the first to locate at what was long known as Kincaid's Point, in 1821. This point was an angle of timber land which projected into the prairie.

William T. Kincaid a son of Andrew, came to Greene county, in 1821, and located in Rockbridge township. He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1786, but was reared in Kentucky. In the latter state he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Mace, and moved with his wife to East St. Louis, in 1817. In 1820 he came here, and settled upon the northeast quarter of section 7, where he made his home until his death. This latter event took place in 1876. His wife died in 1836, leaving nine children. He was appointed justice of the peace prior to the organization of the county, which office he held for eight years.

Martin Burt came to this part of the country, in 1821, and erected a cabin, where he dwelt for some time.

John Finley, better known as "Fighting Jack," and his son, Thomas, came to what is now Rockbridge township, in 1821. Shortly after settling, John Finley erected a horse-mill a short distance

south of the site of Greenfield. Although very loosely constructed, it was a great convenience for the dwellers for many miles around. Men and boys visited this mill from beyond Carrollton, riding on their sacks of corn and leading horses enough to turn the mill. Strange as it may seem, this mill was supplied with neither wheel nor cog. At an elevation of six feet from the ground, a number of arms were passed horizontally through the driving shaft. They were of equal length, and their outer ends were deeply notched for the reception of a rawhide band twisted like a rope. This was passed around the end of the arms or spokes, resting in the notches, and thence to the "trundle," being crossed, however, between the latter and the driving wheel to prevent slipping. To the same shaft that carried the arms was attached a long lever, to which the horse or horses were fastened. This was all the gearing belonging to the mill, and from its great simplicity it was easily repaired when out of order. A few hickory withes usually secured any part that needed attention. John Finley and his son, Thomas, afterward entered the site of the Rockbridge mills. The old gentleman settled on the bluff south of the creek, and his son made a home on Taylor's Prairie, just north of Rockbridge.

Two men, in 1822, came into this neighborhood, looking for land. They were Archibald Lee and an uncle. The former had been born in Rome county, Tenn., but at the time mentioned above was a resident of Hamilton county, this state. In the fall of the same year they returned to the latter county, where,

on the 19th of March, 1823, Archibald Lee and Jane Upton were united in marriage. The young couple then came to Greene county, and first occupied land on Cook's Prairie, on section 24, in what is now this township. Finding that some one had entered the land he moved to another place and from there to section 28, where he lived some six years. He afterward was engaged in the mercantile business, in Greenfield, and later in Fayette.

Norman C. Woolley might be classed among the early settlers of this county, coming here when but two years old, in 1822. He was born at Hartford, N. Y., July 20, 1820. The family came to Greene county, in 1822, and located in Bluffdale township, where N. C. lived until 1845, when he removed to Greenfield. He was married Jan. 27, 1848, to Sarah Speaks, who was the daughter of one of the old settlers, and was born here, Aug. 21, 1822. They have two children living.

James Kincaid, another son of Andrew Kincaid, came from Kentucky to Greene county in 1824. He was quite conspicuous in those early days, as he was the captain of a militia company, and afterward commanded a company in the Black Hawk war. Old settlers still tell of his dress—"a blue hunting shirt fringed with red, a belt about him from which he depended a sword, and a tall hat and feather."

John N. Whitlock, a native of Tennessee, came to this county in 1826, and made a settlement in this township, where he lived until he was called on to cross the river and join the great majority. He was quite prominent in early days in this part of the county.

Andrew Hamilton, a native of Great Britain, but a citizen of Kentucky, came to this township and made a settlement near where the town of Greenfield now stands, in 1827. He was a resident of the county until his death.

During the year 1828, William Mason came to Rockbridge township and located on 120 acres of land there, where he lived for about 20 years. He then moved away from the county. In about 1856, he returned, settling in Kane township. He afterward removed to Jersey county, where he subsequently died.

William Grimes made a settlement in this township during the year 1828.

Alexander and Benoni Banning, two brothers, were pioneers of the year 1828, making a settlement and building their cabins in this township.

J. Harvey Weisner, familiarly known as Uncle Harvey, a native of Surry county, N. C., born Jan. 10, 1803, came to this county in 1829. He was the son of John and Margaret Weisner, natives of North Carolina, of German and Irish descent. During his 11th year, the family moved to Smith county, Tenn. He was united in marriage Feb. 20, 1827, with Martha Evans, by whom he had 12 children, six of whom, in after years, entered the United States army during the war, and but three of whom returned. When Mr. Weisner first came here he worked at anything he could find to do, often going many miles in the morning to do it, and returning in the evening to his family. By hard work and rigid economy, he accumulated enough money to buy a barshare plow, and having a yoke of oxen which he brought from Tennessee,

he rented a small patch of ground, and commenced farming. He afterward became a resident of Greenfield, and retired from active business life, in the enjoyment of an easy competence, where he resided until his death, in the fall of 1883.

James Cannedy came to this township in 1829, locating where the town of Greenfield now stands, but in a short time moved south of this place. He died in the township in 1872.

James Cannedy, deceased, who was among the early settlers of Greene county, was a native of Darlington, S. C., was born March 18, 1790, and was a son of John Cannedy, also an early settler of this county. John Cannedy was of Irish descent, and his wife was of Scotch ancestry. James removed with his parents to Tennessee in 1807, where he was united in marriage, in 1816, with Eliza Grizzle, who departed this life Aug. 16, 1867, aged 69 years. Mr. Cannedy served in the capacity of captain of the militia of Warren county, Tenn., for many years, as did he also as justice of the peace. He was a volunteer of the war of 1812, and served as a sergeant under Gen. Jackson. He participated in the battle of Horse Shoe, on the the Tallapoosa river. In 1829 he immigrated to Greene county, Ill., and settled where the town of Greenfield now stands, where he finished the first house built on the site of Greenfield. Two years later he bought land three miles south of that place, where he settled and remained up to the time of his death, Jan. 19, 1872. Upon coming to the county he journeyed in an ox cart, had very little money and a large family. Through the deep snow in 1830-1, and

many years thereafter, he labored hard in making rails, the proceeds of which went to support his family. Notwithstanding his severe trials, he was always cheerful, and looked forward for better times, which finally came, and he secured a competency, which he enjoyed in his declining years. He was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for many years. He was county commissioner three years and held other smaller offices. He was the father of 12 children, all of whom were respected and honored citizens of this county.

William H. Cannedy, a son of the above, was born in Warren county, now DeKalb county, Tenn., on the 16th of July, 1817. With his parents he came to Greene county, Ill., in 1829, and has been an honored citizen of the county ever since. He was united in marriage, March 6, 1845, with Mahala Allen, a native of Kentucky. They are the parents of nine children, three boys and six girls, as follows—Louisa J., wife of E. Reno, of this county; Mary A., wife of F. M. Clappett, of Garnett, Kan.; Martha E., wife of L. Reno, of Jersey county; Malinda C., wife of J. Burger, of Rockbridge; Sarah M., wife of S. R. Clappett, of Medora; Thomas J., John W., and Cora I. Mr. and Mrs. Cannedy and all of their children are consistent members of the Baptist church. Mr. Cannedy has served 20 years as justice of the peace, and now officiates in that capacity. He is also a notary public and the treasurer of the school township. He participated in the Mormon war, and took part in the battle of Nauvoo.

George W. Cannedy, a son of James Cannedy, one of the early settlers of

Greene county, was born in Tennessee in 1818, and came to this county with his parents in 1829, settling on the site of the town of Greenfield, his father having finished the first house built in that town. Here they resided until 1833, when they returned to Tennessee, and again came to the county in 1834, settling on section 21, Rockbridge township, where George W. still resides. In the month of Nov., 1840, he was united in marriage with Miriam Witt, a native of Indiana. By that union they had two children—Eliza E., widow of John Hand, of Macoupin county, and James H., who farms in Kansas. Mrs. Cannedy departed this life Sept. 12, 1844, aged 22 years. Mr. Cannedy was again married, Feb. 20, 1845, to Eliza Gilland, a native of Illinois. She died March 23, 1850. They were the parents of three children—Martha E., wife of Elisha Jackson; William F., of this township, and David G., of Greenfield. Mr. Cannedy was again married, in 1850, to Aley Dowdall, a native of the state of Indiana. They have been blessed with 11 children, only four of whom are now living—George L., of Kansas; Ada, wife of B. F. Taylor; Love and Myron, living at home. Of those deceased, Sarah A., died in Sept., 1852, aged one year and six months; John W., died Aug. 6, 1859, aged two years and six months; Mary D., died Nov. 26, 1859, aged 14 days; A. S., died Oct. 13, 1864; Lucy O., died Jan. 16, 1878; aged 17 years; Julia A., who married W. S. Beason, died Feb. 27, 1878; Bessie L., died Jan. 6, 1878, aged five years and one month. Mr. and Mrs. Cannedy are consistent members of the Baptist church. He has held the offices of constable, school director

and road supervisor. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of 57 acres of well improved land on section 21, Rockbridge township.

James Curnutt came here in 1829. He was born in Virginia, in 1777. He was reared on a farm in the Old Dominion, where he married Rachel Wright, a native of the same state. She dying, he was united in marriage with Mary Rankin. In 1827, he moved to Tennessee, but in the fall of the following year came to Madison county, Ill., and in 1829 came to this county, landing here in March, and located near where the village of Rockbridge now stands. After moving around this county for a few years, he finally settled on the farm on which Rivesville is now located, where he remained until his death, in 1851. He served in the war of 1812.

James H. Weisner, Herod and Joel Grizzle, came to Greene county in 1829, and locating in this township commenced some improvements.

Iehabod Valentine and Howard Finley settled in the northern part of this township, in 1829.

Solomon Dixon, a native of North Carolina, born in 1798, moved to Tennessee, where he was married, coming to Greene county a few years after that event, in 1830. He settled near where the town of Rockbridge now stands, where he lived until 1870, when he removed to Kansas, where he died a few months after reaching that state. His wife was Sarah Burger. They had eight children. Mrs. Dixon died here in 1844.

Moses J. Wilder, a native of Nash county, N. C., born in 1751, came to

Greene county in 1830, locating on the present site of Greenfield, in this township. He had been a soldier in the Revolution, and was with Gen. Greene in all his campaigns, and witnessed the fall of Baron DeKalb. He removed to Tennessee in 1818, where he remained until he came to this county. He was married some three times. In 1832, he removed back to the more genial clime of Tennessee, and died there in 1839.

Langston Moore, made a permanent settlement in this township in 1831, and resided here until the fall of 1869, when he sold out, removing to Nilwood, Macoupin county, where he died October 6, 1882. He was born in North Carolina, in 1811, but was reared in Tennessee, where he married Sarah Melton, by whom he had 13 children.

James Rives came to this township in 1834, and made a settlement on the west half of section 24, where he resided until he moved to Greenfield, where he died July 12, 1866. He was a native of North Carolina, but about 1826, moved to Kentucky. His wife was formerly Elizabeth Hood. She died in 1851, on the farm where he first located.

Robert Mitchell and his family came to Rockbridge township, and settled on Sec. 26, T. 10, R. 10, in the fall of 1835. He was a Virginian, but was reared and married in Kentucky, from which state he came here. He lived here until his death in June, 1837. The wife died in March, 1847. They had a family of nine children, only three of whom are now living. Andrew K. Mitchell is a son.

Andrew K. Mitchell, one of the old settlers of Rubicon township, was born in Bath county, Ky., June 26, 1811.

He was raised on his father's farm, and received such education as the old log school house of that day afforded. He engaged in farming for himself, after becoming of age, and afterward moved to Greene county. Sept. 10, 1840, he was married to Sally Kincaid, a daughter of William T. and Elizabeth (Mace) Kincaid, her mother a native of Kentucky. Her parents removed to St. Clair county, Ill., in 1817, and in 1821 they came, in company with the Kincaids, to Greene county, Ill. Mrs. Mitchell was born, Aug. 22, 1819, in St. Clair county, Ill. Their marriage was blessed with 12 children, eight of whom are still living—Thomas, deceased; Joseph; James, living at home; Mary E., deceased; Johanna, wife of Frank Witt; Robert, living at home; Luther, married and living in this township; Martha, wife of Hugh Clarity, a resident of this township; Rachel, wife of Joseph Cress, living in this county; Nancy, deceased; Ellen and Margaret, at home. Mr. Mitchell has met with decided success in his business undertakings, and has acquired about 500 acres of land, well improved and with pleasant surroundings. His father was also in good circumstances. The family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. Mitchell is a highly esteemed citizen.

David Foster settled in this part of the county in 1835. He was killed by a tree falling on him, at a later date. He was the father of John T. Foster, long and favorably known in this county, but now dead.

OTHER PROMINENT PEOPLE.

James H. Van Arsdale was born in Mercer county, Ky., June 28, 1816. He

came with his parents, who were of Holland Dutch descent, to this state, in 1836, arriving at Carrollton, Oct. 6, the same year. He received a fair common school education in his native state, and the home training and associations were such as ever guided and controlled his future course, in the active duties of life. His father, Peter VanArsdale, was a blacksmith by trade, and in connection with that business, owned and cultivated a good farm of 230 acres, upon which his son J. H. grew up to manhood. His father was a close student of books, and a reader of the newspapers of that day, and kept himself well posted upon all the important events of the times, both from a moral and political standpoint. In politics, he was decidedly democratic, until towards the latter part of Jackson's administration, when, from moral principles, he zealously espoused the anti-slavery cause, and was known as a conscientious, intelligent voting abolitionist until his death, which occurred in 1857. He was also, from early manhood, a strong advocate of the temperance cause, and taught his children to think for themselves, and ever dare to do right. J. H. V., his only son, was married Dec. 9, 1839, to Susan Demaree, of Park county, Ind. She departed this life, April 8, 1854, leaving two sons—Alfred D. and James M. The first is now a resident of Colorado. The second lost his life in the service of his country, at the age of 21 years and six months. May 9, 1855, Mr. VanArsdale was united in marriage, with Mrs. Sarah S. Batchelder, of Chesterfield, Ill., and by this union there were five children, three daughters and two sons. They are all living, and qualified, by educa-

tion and association, to act well their part in the drama of life, if they choose thus to do. He has been, from early boyhood, an earnest advocate of teetotal temperance principles, and now, in the 70th year of his age, never has received, or given, a treat of intoxicating liquor to any person. He has been a resident of this county, since Oct., 1836, and has lived at his present place of residence, on Sec. 30, T. 10, R. 10, since the spring of 1845. In religious belief and practice, Mr. and Mrs. VanArsdale are Presbyterian, and most of their family are of the same faith. They have ever done what they could to advance the educational, and all other elevating interests, tending to the elevation of the community where they reside. Mr. VanArsdale's first vote for president, was cast for Van Buren, in 1836; for Harrison, in 1840; James G. Binney, 1844; Martin Van Buren, in 1848; John P. Hale, 1852; Col. J. C. Fremont, 1856; Abraham Lincoln, 1860; and for every nominee of the Republican party, since. He has held some public offices of trust and honor. He was elected justice of the peace, in 1849, and held the office continuously until Sept., 1862, when he resigned, to accept the office of assistant assessor of this county, which he held until Oct., 1866. He was, by an appointment of Governor R. J. Oglesby, a member of the State Board of Equalization, for the term of 1867-68. He was appointed marshal, in 1870, to take the national census, for the east half of this county. He was brought up on a farm, and the principal business of his life, has been in agricultural pursuits.

Samuel T. Smith, a native of Knox county, Tenn., was born in that state in

1844, he being a son of John T. and Nancy (Goldstein) Smith, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. They came to Greene county in 1864, and settled in Linder township, where they resided two years, and then removed to Rockbridge township, both dying there, the former in Sept., 1866, and the latter in Feb., 1868. Samuel T. Smith preceded his parents in coming to Greene county, having come in Feb., 1862, resided in Linder township, six years, and then removed to section 2, Rockbridge township, where he now resides, and is the owner of 120 acres of fine land. In Nov., 1864, he enlisted in the 144th Ill. Inf., and was honorably discharged one year later. Samuel T. Smith and Patty Deins, a native of Leeds, Eng., were united in marriage in the year 1869. Their union has been blessed with three children—Nellie, Ralph and Maria. Mr. Smith is a member of the G. A. R., while his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Joseph Minch, a son of George and Mary A. (Baker) Minch, is a native of Floyd county, Ind., having been born there, in the year 1843. George Minch and his wife were both natives of Pennsylvania, the former having died in 1858, and the latter in 1869, both in Kentucky. Jos. Minch attended school and worked on a farm until attaining his 14th year, when he went to New Albany and learned the trade of a carpenter. He served a three years' apprenticeship, and then went to Kentucky, where he followed steamboat carpentering three years. He then received a warrant as carpenter in the United States navy, and was detailed for duty on the Mosquito fleet. In 1865

he went to Missouri, where he remained until 1872, engaged in bridge carpentering for the Iron Mountain R. R. Co. He then came to this state, worked at his trade at various points, then, in 1874, came to this county and settled in Rockbridge township, where he has since resided and followed his trade. Mr. Minch is much respected in the neighborhood in which he resides, and, in politics, is a republican.

Charles F. James, a native of Frederick county, Va., and a son of Daniel and Ann James, was born in the year 1834. He learned the machinist trade at Harper's Ferry, and when 17 years of age, went to St. Louis, Mo., and worked at his trade. In 1854 he came to Greene county, Ill., and settled in Rockbridge township, where he still resides. Aug. 5, 1858, he was united in marriage with Emily Kirby, a native of this county. They were the parents of two children—Winfield, who died in July, 1860, and Henry T., who died in January, 1882. Mrs. James died Jan. 26, 1870, and Mr. James was again married, in 1871, to Martha Haynes, widow of Thomas Haynes, and the daughter of J. M. Washburn of this township. She is the mother of one child, by her former husband—Richard E. who is engaged in farming in Rockbridge township. Mr. James' father died when C. F. was quite young, and he was left to shift for himself. He is now the possessor of 101 acres of land, all improved. In politics, he is a republican.

Wm. M. Stringer, a native of Kentucky, was born April 6, 1807, being a son of Elizabeth Stringer, now deceased. The father died when William was a mere child. When 10 years of age,

William directed his footsteps westward, in company with his uncle, and located in Madison county, Ill., where, for six years, he was engaged on a farm. His mother had married a second time, and, while a resident here, he received information of the death of his step-father. He then returned to his Kentucky home and took charge of the home farm. He was there married, in 1829, to Elizabeth Joslyn, a daughter of Elindor Joslyn. In 1829, William, in company with his mother and family, removed to this state, and settled in Scott county, near Winchester. In 1833, he removed to this county, and one year later entered 40 acres of land in Rockbridge township, where he built a cabin, and lived the life of a pioneer for a number of years. We cannot describe in detail the hardships endured by Mr. Stringer, but, suffice it to say, that his present competence was acquired by persistent energy. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stringer, two of whom are now living—Leroy and Levy, the latter having enlisted at the breaking out of the war, and served through the Rebellion as lieutenant.

Leroy Stringer, the oldest son of Wm. M. and Elizabeth (Joslyn) Stringer, is a native of Greene county, Ill., having been born here on the 10th day of Jan., 1850, and has always been a resident of the county. He was united in marriage, in 1875, with Nancy Abner, a native of this state. Their union has been blessed by two children—James Melvin and an infant, as yet unnamed. Mr. Stringer received his education in the district schools of his native county. He, at present, is the possessor of 99 acres of good land, all of which is in a

good state of cultivation, and he carries on general farming. Leroy is a kind, genial gentleman, and stands high in the community in which he was raised, and now resides.

Thomas Plogger was born in Virginia, and was a son of John and Martha (Morris) Plogger, both of whom were also natives of Virginia. Thomas was reared on a farm, and received his education in the district schools of his native state. He came to Greene county, Ill., in 1857, and located on section 28, Rockbridge township, where he still resides, owns 80 acres of land, and carries on general farming. In 1863, Thomas Plogger and Mary Coonrod were united in marriage. By their marriage four children were born to them—Martha V., wife of Edward Kimbro of Greenfield; John H., at home; Charles T., died at the age of seven years; and William, who died in infancy. Mrs. Plogger died in the month of October, 1872, and Mr. Plogger was again married in September, 1874, to Sarah Crawford, a native of this state. By this marriage they have had five children born to them—Oscar, died in infancy; Lincoln died in infancy; Rosa H., Howard and Virgil at home. Mr. Plogger enlisted in the 91st Ill. Inf. in August, 1862, and served his country three years. He participated in the siege of Mobile, Ala., but had previously taken a part in the Mississippi campaign. He has held the offices of road supervisor and school director in his district, and gave entire satisfaction. Mr. and Mrs. Plogger are consistent members of the M. E. church. John Plogger, the father of our subject, departed this life in Rockbridge township in 1861, and his wife, Martha, fol-

lowed him to the other shore one year later, and both were deeply mourned by their family and numerous friends.

Moses Freer, who was born in this county in 1846, was a son of Elias and Lucy A. (Turwelligar) Freer, both of whom were natives of Ulster county, N. Y. They came to Illinois in an early day, and settled in Pike county, where they remained one year and then came to Rockbridge township, Greene county. Mr. Freer remained a resident of the township up to the time of his death, in 1878, he having attained the ripe old age of 78 years. His wife is still living on the old homestead, and is now in her 68th year. Moses Freer was united in marriage, in 1861, with Margaret Winters, a native of this county, and the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Gilman) Winters, of Linder township. By their union they have been blessed with two children—Mattie E., who was born Sept. 3, 1882, and Minnie A., born Jan. 1, 1885. Mr. Freer owns 60 acres of land in Rockbridge township, and carries on general farming. His postoffice is Rockbridge.

EDUCATIONAL.

School district No. 1, in T. 9, R. 10, had a school taught during the summer of 1835 by James McFarland, in a log school house just west of where the present school building now stands. McFarland, it is said, came here to see a girl, and afterward went to Missouri.

School district No. 2, in T. 9, R. 10, has a school building that was put up in 1860, by Alexander Morris, contractor, for \$400. The first director here was I. M. P. Washburn.

School district No. 3, in T. 10, R. 10, has a school house built in 1865, which

is 20x26 feet in size, and which cost \$900. The first teacher in this edifice was Samuel Smith. The first directors were James Cannedy, L. J. Jackson and G. W. Cannedy. The present enrollment is about 60, an increase of 30 over the first term. The present teacher is Jennie Converse.

ROCKBRIDGE.

The town of Rockbridge is situated upon the northwest quarter of Sec. 34, in T. 10, R. 10, in this civil sub-division of Greene county, on the line of the C., B. Q. R. R., on what has long been known as Taylor's Prairie.

In 1826, a mill was put up here, which was the first building in this immediate vicinity. A history of this mill is given further on.

A small settlement sprang up here shortly after this, and a postoffice was established in 1849, through the influence of George D. Randle, the owner of the mill.

About the year 1854, William Gage put up a store building, and put in a stock of general merchandise, in connection with G. T. W. Sheffield, under the firm name of Gage & Sheffield. Later, W. H. Summers succeeded this firm, in the same line of business. He was succeeded in turn by the various firms of Valentine Bros., Valentine & Bowman and Valentine & Son.

A lively business was done here in those days, both at the store and at the saw and grist mill, and the little hamlet, which was about half a mile southeast of the present town, gained a few inhabitants. A small settlement also sprang up about half a mile west of the village which was familiarly known as

Dublin, but it contained but a few houses at the most.

The real growth of the town of Rockbridge, however, dates from the completion of the railroad in 1870. In that year, what was then known as the R., R. 1 & St. L. R. R., now a division of the C. B. & Q., was constructed to this point, and in the spring of 1871, a town was laid out by Sheffield & Hudson, about a half mile from the old settlement, which was called Sheffield, after G. T. W. Sheffield, one of the proprietors. This name it retained until the railroad came under the control of the C. R. & Q. Ry. Co., when they changed the name to Rockbridge, the name of the postoffice, which had remained unaltered.

Three additions have been made to the town since the first survey, one each by L. F. Williams, James Valentine and Isaac Bruner, the latter being platted in 1877. The first house in the new town was erected by James Valentine. This was a store building, in which he opened a miscellaneous stock of goods, thereby being the pioneer merchant, of the incipient town. He also erected a grain warehouse, which he operated, as well as laid in a stock of lumber, being the pioneer in both these branches of trade. Others now began to come in and the little burg began to wear a business look, and grew to be quite a lively place. The population now is about 300. It is incorporated as a village.

The first school house in the town was erected in 1874, the first teacher being John Howell, of Brighton, Macoupin county. The building is 32x42 feet in size, and was put up and finished at a cost of about \$2,500, by R. T.

Dawson, contractor. The present teachers are James Jackson and Alice Williams.

There are two church buildings in the hamlet, Baptist and Catholic; but four denominations are represented, Presbyterian and Methodist in addition to those named above.

The lumber yard of Kinder & Saunders, was established by James Valentine, in 1870. He carried a stock of about \$2,000, and ran it in connection with his store and grain business. For 12 years he operated this business, but, in 1882, he disposed of it to C. G. Edwards, but in about two years, the latter sold out to the present proprietors.

The drug firm of Jacob Keeley & Co., was established Jan. 1, 1874, by J. H. Gray & Co., Mr. Keeley being the junior partner. In July, 1875, Dr. A. E. Miller purchased the interest of Mr. Gray, and this firm carried on the business. Jacob Keeley was murdered in the summer of 1885.

Henry C. Dawson is engaged in the sale of cigars, tobacco and notions, in the postoffice building, he being assistant postmaster.

Henry Clinton Dawson, one of the most enterprising young merchants of Rockbridge, is a native of Morgan county, W. Va., having been born there on the 19th of March, 1857. He is a son of Nathan and Samantha (Speilman) Dawson. Henry remained in his native state until he attained his 13th year, when, with his parents, he came to Fayette, Greene county, Ill., where he resided until 1876. Then his parents removed to Rockbridge, where they still reside. Nathan Dawson has been engaged in blacksmithing, and also

learned the trade of a millwright, which he also followed. Henry Clinton Dawson received his education in the schools of Fayette and Rockbridge. He was united in marriage, Oct. 25, 1881, with Edna B. Blodgett, a daughter of Milo R. and Permelia Blodgett. They have been blessed with one child—Milo Ray, who was born Nov. 9, 1883. Mr. Dawson is at present assistant postmaster, and is engaged in the notion trade in the postoffice building, and also carries a line of cigars and tobacco, in which he does a good trade.

POSTOFFICE.

In the year 1849, through the influence of George D. Randle, the owner of the mill, at the old town, a postoffice was established at that point, called Rockbridge, and Mr. Randle commissioned as postmaster. He kept the office at his dwelling house, a large log cabin, which still stands near the mill. In 1853 or 1854, William Gage became the postmaster, and removed the office to his store. He was succeeded by William H. Summers, and he by J. H. Valentine, and in 1873, Milo R. Blodgett, the present postmaster entered upon the duties of the office, and has retained it ever since. When the new town was laid out the office was moved here, but the name continued the same, and has finally given its name to the town.

Milo R. Blodgett, a son of Darius, and Mary (Withey) Blodgett, was born Feb. 11, 1832, in Monroe, N. H., where he resided with his parents until reaching his 25th year, when he was married to Amelia W. Wood. He followed agricultural pursuits until 1862, when he went to Vermont and engaged in mer-

chandising. Two years later he came to Brighton, Ill., and in 1867, to Rockbridge, this county, where he engaged in business. This business he conducted until 1885, with different partners, and then made an assignment. At present, Mr. Blodgett is the postmaster at Rockbridge. Mr. and Mrs. B. have one child—Edna B., who is the wife of H. C. Dawson

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Golden Rule lodge, No. 1017, K. of H., was organized April 4, 1878, by J. B. Booker, with the following charter members: W. P. Bachelder, J. H. Valentine, R. T. Dawson, W. J. Moore, M. R. Blodgett, G. M. Kinder, Dr. E. Wilson, W. L. Spear, C. A. Dannels, D. R. Coleman and W. B. Abrams. The first officers were duly elected and installed; they were the following: Dr. E. Wilson, D.; D. R. Coleman, V. D.; W. P. Bachelder, P. D.; M. R. Blodgett, A. D.; J. H. Valentine, R.; W. B. Abrams, F. R.; G. M. Cannedy, T.; Wiley J. Moore, C.; W. L. Spear, G.; R. T. Dawson, Gn.; C. O. Dannels, S.; J. H. Valentine, Dr. E. Wilson and D. R. Coleman, trustees. The present membership is 21, and the lodge is in a fair condition, meeting twice a month. The present officers are as follows: R. T. Dawson, D.; Isaac Bruner, V. D.; G. W. Taylor, A. D.; H. C. Dawson, R.; Dr. E. Wilson, F. R.; M. R. Blodgett, T.; James Huff, C.; John Lahr, G.; John Waggoner, Gn.; N. L. Dawson, S.

Rockbridge lodge, No. 688, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1881, by A. D. Sanders and J. S. Carr, with the following charter members: Levi Stringer, Frank Witt, James F. Cannedy, P. B.

Rhoads and John Eggleston. The first officers were: P. B. Rhoads, N. G.; John Eggleston, V. G.; James F. Cannedy, S.; Levi Stringer, T. The present membership is about 22, and much interest is taken in the workings of the order. Financially the lodge is in excellent condition. Meetings are held in the town hall. The present officers are as follows: W. B. Osborne, N. G.; G. Osborne, V. G.; J. M. Clark, S.; John H. Varble, T.

Sheffield lodge, No. 678, A. F. and A. M., was instituted April 4, 1871, with the following charter members—W. M. Rhoads, Albert Bowman, G. D. Hudson, A. E. Miller, Colin Keating, Thomas Lawrence, James Valentine, Daniel Bowman, Vilas L. Dodge, J. C. Daniels, Isaac VanMeter, J. H. Rives, Hiram Dixon, John Taylor, E. S. Valentine, William Turner, B. F. Edwards, and Jesse Robards. The lodge has prospered since its organization, and now own their hall, which is located in the second story of Keeley's drug store. There are now 23 members. The first officers were the following named—W. M. Rhoads, W. M.; Albert Bowman, S. W.; G. D. Hudson, J. W.; J. H. Valentine, S.; Dr. D. Bowman, T.; A. E. Miller, S. D.; Colin Keating, J. D.; Thomas Lawrence, tyler. The present officers are W. L. Spear, W. M.; Hiram Dixon, S. W.; J. M. Clark, J. W.; James Dowdall, T.; W. M. Rhoads, S.; A. E. Miller, S. D.; Jacob Keeley, J. D.; Charles Weaver, tyler; and William Allen and Allen Taylor, stewards.

OTHER PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Hiram Dixon, a native of this county, was born June 9, 1835, being a son of

Solomon and Sallie (Burger) Dixon, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. Hiram was reared to agricultural pursuits, which he followed until February, 1884, when he removed to the village of Rockbridge, where he now leads a retired life. In 1854, he was united in marriage with Naney Stevens, a native of this county. They have been blessed with seven children, six of whom are now living—Henry J., Sarah V., wife of Thomas Cannedy; Luella J., wife of James Archer; Adolphus, Lecoq, Floy E. and Meade. One child, Adrienne R., departed this life in April, 1869, aged three years. Mrs. Dixon is a daughter of Isaiah Stevens, a native of Greene county, and he is a son of John Stevens, one of the early settlers of the county. At the age of eight years, Mr. Dixon started in life for himself, his mother having died at that time. He is now the owner of 440 acres of land, 200 of which he himself cleared, and he is said to his credit that his present competence was gained by honest toil and good management. At present he is a member of the board of supervisors, as he is also of the town board of Rockbridge. While engaged in active farm work, Mr. Dixon also carried on stock raising. He has always been a strong advocate of temperance, and has gained a reputation for honest dealing of which he may well be proud. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., while his wife is a member of the Baptist church. The father of Mr. Dixon departed this life in 1872, in Kansas.

Henry Jefferson Dixon, a native of McMinn county, Tenn., was born Oct. 1, 1823, and is a son of Solomon and Sarah (Burger) Dixon, both natives of

Tennessee. With his parents, Henry came to Greene county, Ill., in 1829, and located one mile west of Fayette, in Rockbridge township, and has ever since resided in the township. At the age of 16 years, he began blacksmithing, and, in connection with farming, worked at his trade from 1839 to 1866, when he sold his business. Henry J. Dixon and Margaret Allen, a native of this county, and the daughter of Benjamin Allen, were united in marriage in the year 1848. By their union they have been blessed with seven children, two of whom are now living—Clark, born Feb. 1, 1861; and Benjamin F., born Dec. 26, 1870, both now living at home. Of the five deceased—John H., died Feb. 23, 1858, aged four years; an unnamed infant; Sarah, born June 6, 1849, married Isaac Hardin, and died April 23, 1885; Albert, born Feb. 7, 1864, died Feb. 2, 1882. Mr. Dixon owns 100 acres of improved land in Rockbridge township, but now leads a retired life. The cost of improvements on his land are: house \$1,200, barn \$500. For a man of his age, Mr. Dixon enjoys remarkable health. At present he resides in the village of Rockbridge, and is much respected by his friends and acquaintances.

GREENFIELD.

Scarcely more than a half century ago, this beautiful land, now teeming with life and animation, and dotted all over with the happy homes and busy workshops of an intelligent, wealthy and prosperous people; these noble woodlands and prairies that have so often rang beneath the strokes of the woodman's axe, or the rattle of the mower; and that have echoed the clear, joyous

shouts of happy childhood, were a part of a vast wilderness, the home only of wild animals, and still wilder savages; who challenged the advance of civilization at every step. Yet early in that day was heard—

“The tread of pioneers

Of nations yet to be;”

And a small hamlet sprang up; true, a feeble spark at first, but soon by the tide of immigration swelled, branching out into one of the fairest of Greene county's children.

While there may have been nothing abnormal or wonderful in the development of the past, or nothing particularly striking in the present, still there is much that cannot fail to be of interest to those who have been closely connected and identified with Greenfield in all the various changes which have occurred from year to year. To those who have watched its course since first it assumed a shape, until the present time, the accomplishment of bygone days would seem almost a herculean task, but they are the result, the certain and sure result, of an advanced state of civilization, aided by foresight and indefatigable labor.

Greenfield, the center of the most of trade of this part of the county, is situated upon Sec. 4, of T. 10, R. 10, and Sec. 33, T. 11, R. 10. It was laid out in the fall of 1834, by George W. Allen, the plat being filed for record on the 5th of December, of that year. It is connected by rail with all the centers of commerce, which affords most excellent marketing facilities. The town is surrounded by some of the finest and most productive agricultural and stock-raising lands in this part of the state,

which is a guarantee of a permanent and ever increasing trade. It is laid out on the public square plan, around which are to be seen many substantial brick business structures, and the town site is dotted all over with fine dwellings and cottages, many of them costly and of considerable architectural pretensions. There are some very fine church buildings, and an elegant edifice for educational purposes. The location is exceedingly healthy, and the society of the most refined and desirable character. As an evidence of this, it might be well to chronicle the fact that in all these long years of Greenfield's history, it has never sustained one saloon, or drinking place, being a strictly prohibition town.

EARLY DAYS.

In 1830, Stephen Hand located on the site of the present town, and began the erection of a house, but for some unknown reason, sold out, before it was finished, to James Cannedy. This gentleman completed the rude habitation, and, with his family, lived through that terrible winter of the deep snow. They were the first residents of the future town. In the autumn of 1831, Mr. Cannedy sold out to George W. Allen, and moved back to Tennessee. In March, 1832, Mr. Allen moved his family from near where White Hall now stands, to this place. In a short time, Mr. Allen was joined by the Rev. Amos Prentice, his brother-in-law, with whom he opened the first store in the place. This stock was kept in an L, built on to his residence, which stood about where the Masonic hall now stands. The stock was of the usual miscellaneous character, found in these pioneer stores.

The goods were brought from Alton, by teams. He kept the postoffice in this building. He continued to run this store for a few years, but on account of the depressed state of the country, consequent upon the panic of 1837, he was compelled to make an assignment, early in 1838. A biographical sketch of this honored pioneer is inserted elsewhere.

In 1834, William Caldwell and family arrived, and occupied, for a time, a house on the northwest corner of the square, where he erected a dwelling, and moved into it, where he lived until overtaken by death, some years since.

During this year, 1834, Samuel B. Culp, afterward pastor of the Hickory Grove Baptist church for several years, also took up his residence in the embryo town, and opened a tailor shop, the first in the place, occupying a room over Allen's store. Greater inducements being offered at Rivesville, he removed to that place the following year.

The winter of 1835-6 brought to the little hamlet some three or four who have figured somewhat conspicuously in its subsequent history; therefore a brief notice of these, in this connection, would be pertinent.

Benjamin King, then a young man, was the first to arrive in the fall of 1835, from Kentucky, and occupied a place in the store of Mr. Allen for a few years. He afterward retired, choosing the life of a farmer, and also discharged manifold duties in church and state, in after years, which a confiding public imposed upon him.

About the same time Martin A. Cooper, then a young and unmarried man, arrived from Tennessee, and was

the first representative of the medical profession at this point. He was aided in the erection of a small cabin 12x14 feet, and shortly afterward returned to Tennessee, where he was married. He practiced in Greenfield for many years with success, having no permanent competitor until about the year 1852.

Another notable personage who, during his sojourn of seventeen years in Greenfield, failed not to leave his impress upon persons and things, was Richard M. Booker, who came in the fall of 1835. After teaching school for three months, he embarked in the general merchandise business the following spring, in a building erected by Robert H. Maxfield. Aiming to become the millionaire of this meridian, he left no means untried to accomplish his purpose, and so successful was he in this, that after prosecuting his business for 17 years with that iron, indomitable energy which knows no failure, after a brief illness of one week, he passed over to the great majority, on the 24th day of February, 1853, leaving his family a snug fortune of \$60,000, to be mostly spent, however, in less than half the time he was acquiring it.

In 1837 or 1838, Joseph Atterbury built a small cabin on the site of the present Tremont House, but a year or so afterwards disposed of it to George W. Allen. As this building and site has long been used for hotel purposes in Greenfield, it is noticed at length further on, under the caption of hotels.

June, 1838, has been rendered memorable for the most terrible and destructive hail storm ever witnessed in the history of this region. Swine, sheep and fowls without number were killed,

buildings badly damaged, and many other injuries done in the sudden descent of these aerial missiles, some six of which weighed, the following day, seven pounds and two ounces, while others were found to measure 17 and 18 inches in circumference.

In February following this avalanche from the heavens, Joseph Hartsook, the pioneer carpenter and cabinet maker, originally from Virginia, made his appearance with his family, and occupied for a season a small residence on the northwest corner of the public square. A residence for Dr. M. A. Cooper was about the first dwelling he erected, in 1840. To furnish himself with lumber for contracts, he also constructed the first whip-saw machine used in this place, which rendered good services for several years. Messrs. Woolley, Speaks & Heaton were immediate successors in this vocation.

During the year 1844, Norman C. Woolley, James Hall and Isaac R. Ostrom came, the latter locating upon land half a mile west of town. But not confining his attention strictly to agricultural pursuits, he soon afterward constructed the first circular saw-mill in this vicinity, a valuable accession to the industries at this point, furnishing as it did a sufficiency of all the lumber that could be manufactured. Superadded to this, Joseph Hartsook and Edwin Johnson put in operation the same year, 1845, the first turning lathe for the manufacture of bedsteads, etc. Under the operation of these increased facilities for manufacture, the incipient village wore the appearance of greater vitality and prosperity. But the latter firm did not operate their enterprise

long, for within the same year they transferred their interest in it to N. C. Woolley and William Speaks, who, as already noted, succeeded Mr. Hartsook as carpenters and cabinet makers, and who turned it to great practical utility in the prosecution of their business in these directions. As an evidence of this it may here be stated that the new firm built, or aided in building, most of the structures which were erected here from 1846 to 1852. Notably among them were Sheffield's first residence, the early palace of the town, Booker's house, Wilhite's frame store, Edwin Woolley's old home, the Temperance hall, Mr. Wahl's residence, the old seminary, the Union church, alias the town hall, Professor Wilder's dwelling, etc. After continuing a few years, this firm dissolved, each going in the direction of his inclination and interests.

With the foregoing, the pioneer days of the town of Greenfield may be considered to have passed away. Still, their names are legion who settled at a later date, and who have been prominent in the history of the growth and development of the place, and it would be unjust and improper to ignore these strides forward by an advanced state of civilization; therefore we append a carefully prepared review of Greenfield to-day and its

PRESENT BUSINESS.

One of the leading establishments in Greenfield is the dry goods store of J. H. Rives, which commenced business, May 13, 1882, in a building erected for the purpose.

The dry goods house now operated by Metcalf & Smith, was established, in 1879, by E. P. Metcalf. Two years

later the firm became Metcalf & Woodcock, but in 1883, the latter gentleman retired, leaving Mr. Metcalf to run the place alone, which he did until Jan. 1, 1885, when the present firm was formed.

John F. Collins, after leaving the army, where he served as 1st lieutenant, on Jan. 1, 1865, formed a copartnership with E. Woolley, under the firm name of Woolley & Collins, and buying the stock of Cooper & Kinkad, did a business of about \$20,000 a year for three years, dealing in dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, etc. On the 1st of Jan., 1867, he sold his interest to E. L. Cooper, and retired.

John F. Collins, dealer in dry goods, clothing, etc., commenced business in May, 1867, at this point, in connection with G. T. W. Sheffield, under the firm name of Sheffield & Collins. This partnership endured until 1874, when Jasper Johnson succeeded Mr. Sheffield. Under the firm name of Collins & Johnson, the business was transacted until Sept., 1876, when Mr. Collins purchased the interest of Mr. Johnson.

J. B. Brodmarkle, dealer in general hardware, farm machinery, etc., commenced this business by putting in a stock of agricultural implements, in connection with his blacksmithing business. In Jan., 1871, he added hardware, all of which lines he carried on until Jan., 1882, when he gave up his labors at the forge, giving his attention to his other business, in which he has secured a liberal patronage.

John B. Brodmarkle, one of the business men of Greenfield, was born April 2, 1836, in Alleghany county, Md., his parents being John and Ellen (Beall) Brodmarkle. His father was born in

Alleghany county, Md., Jan. 18, 1804, and was of German extraction. His mother was born at the same place, in 1811, and was of Scotch descent. His grandfather was a soldier in the British army, and settled in Maryland, where he died. In 1839, his father left Maryland for Illinois, and on arriving here, settled in what is now Wrights township, where he resided until 1848, when he went to Scott county, remaining there until the spring of 1850. He then decided to go to California, but only went as far as St. Joseph, Mo., and while making the return trip to Greene county, was drowned while crossing the Mississippi, at St. Louis, Dec. 25, 1850. His wife had died Jan. 18, 1842. They raised a family of three children, of whom John B. was the second. He grew to manhood in this county, receiving a common school education. He learned the trade of blacksmithing, which he followed until 1882. March 25, 1858, he was married to Eliza Lee, born in Monroe county, Ill., Dec. 21, 1840. By this union there are three children—J. Ed, born Jan. 29, 1860; Lizzie Lea, born Jan. 30, 1865; Ellen Love, born June 26, 1871. J. Ed received his education at the Greenfield high school, and during the year 1878, he took Horace Greeley's advice and went west, locating in Kansas. He, however, returned to the parental roof after a period of two years. In 1881, he engaged in business with his father, where he still continues. On the 28th of Oct., 1885, J. Ed Brodmarkle, of Greenfield, and Mac Worcester were united in marriage, at the residence of her father, F. A. Worcester, of Apple Creek Prairie, the ceremony being performed by Rev. D.

R. Thompson, of White Hall. Mr. Brodmarkle, Jr., is a charter member of the K. of P. lodge, and is a member of the orchestra and band here. Lizzie Lea is a graduate of 1883, from the city high school, and is now occupying a position as teacher in that school, this being her second term. Mr. and Mrs. Brodmarkle are members in good standing of the M. E. church. Mr. Brodmarkle is now engaged in the general hardware and machinery business, mentioned above. In politics he is a republican, and he has held positions of trust both in the township and city. He is a member in good standing of both the Masonic and I. O. O. F. societies. Mr. Brodmarkle is one of Greenfield's most enterprising citizens, and takes an interest in everything which he deems beneficial to the city, or community residing therein, and is an energetic and prosperous business gentleman.

The hardware firm of Callaway & Metcalf commenced business Jan. 1, 1881, under the name and style of Callaway, Metcalf & Woolley, which was composed of J. T. Callaway, E. K. Metcalf and N. C. Woolley. They remained in partnership until Jan. 1, 1884, when Mr. Woolley disposed of his interest to his partners, and the firm became Callaway & Metcalf, which it has since remained. They are also the agents for the U. S. Express Company, which agency was established here in 1883.

The hardware, stove and tinware establishment of Jackson Drennan was purchased by him in 1865, at the close of the war, and has been run by him ever since.

Piper & Woolley deal in hardware,

groceries, queensware, etc. In 1877, John W. Piper commenced this business and ran it alone until April 1, 1879, when he removed his stock to a new location and admitted his brother, Benjamin F., as a partner. The latter was in the grocery business, and thus the stocks were united. January 1, 1882, Emmet D. Woolley purchased the interest of B. F., and the present firm was formed.

G. B. Metcalf, dealer in groceries, etc., commenced business in May, 1871, in a frame building on the south side of the public square, built for the purpose, in company with W. T. Saxton. They put in a stock of groceries, Mr. Metcalf owning the building. They remained in partnership until Oct. 2, 1872, when C. H. Hammott purchased the interest of Saxton. After about three years, R. L. Metcalf purchased a half interest, but two years after sold to his brother, E. K. Metcalf. This firm remained in business until 1880, when G. B. Metcalf purchased an interest in the business, which he has operated ever since. In the summer of 1882, Mr. Metcalf moved the old building and erected a fine brick building, 18x90 feet in size, into which he moved. The two other store rooms were built at the same time, making a very handsome block. These were built by Belknap & Metcalf, dry goods, and J. Reeves, also dry goods.

The grocery house of Secor & Cato is also a representative of that line of trade in this place.

J. Howard Gray, dealer in drugs, books and jewelry, established this place in 1859, and has continued the business ever since. His salesroom is 20x104 feet in size.

Cooper & Weisner commenced the drug business on the southeast corner of the square in February, 1883. In February, 1885, they removed to their present quarters. The firm is composed of John M. Cooper and Thomas A. Weisner.

The clothing house of Wilbert P. Ennis was established in October, 1875, in a building owned by Charles Wahl, where he remained until 1880, when he purchased a lot on the east side of the square and erected his present brick building. Mr. Ennis has remained alone in business ever since his establishment here, except one year when L. E. Cunningham was associated with him. He also carries on the merchant tailoring business.

In 1874 Mapes & Burke built a planing mill here 60 feet square, which they ran for about two years, when it proving not lucrative, they removed the machinery, and abandoned the business. The building was afterwards used for a cider mill and for a cooper shop, but is now vacant.

The boot and shoe house of T. N. Knudson, was established by C. H. Schreiner, in 1865. In 1879, the present proprietor came into possession.

The pioneer lumber yard, in Greenfield, was instituted by Edwin Griswold, in 1870. Those who have since been in this line of trade, are: Lemaster & James, Williams, King, VanArsdale & Gray, and C. J. Edwards.

There are at present, two lumber yards here, one operated by J. H. Entekin, successor to G. G. Edwards, who purchased the business in March, 1885; and one owned and controlled by Richard Simms, who commenced business

in May, 1875, in company with his brother, C. H., under the firm name of Simmons Bros. This terminated in 1879, Richard buying the interest of his brother.

The first blacksmith in this section of country was Robert McKnight, one of the early settlers of the township, who now resides in Macoupin county.

GRAIN WAREHOUSES.

During the summer of 1870, the railroad having been completed, three grain warehouses were erected. One by Greer & Eckus, which was 24x60 feet in ground area, which has since been destroyed by fire; one by Nulton & Davis, 26x72 feet in size, and which is now operated by W. S. G. Allen; and one by Allen & Haven, 30x60, now owned by G. W. Piper. The first grain bought and shipped, was by Greer & Eckus. The present representatives of this business are: W. S. G. Allen and John Wahl, Jr. Each warehouse ships about 100 car loads annually.

BANKS.

The banking establishment of Sheffield & Co., was established in the fall of 1875, by Skilling, Sheffield & Co., with a capital of \$10,000. Under this firm name it was run until 1874 or 1875, when the present firm was formed, buying out the other interests. It now has a capital and surplus, of over \$20,000. The first officers of the bank were—Dr. David Skilling, president; J. R. Sheffield, cashier.

The banking house of Metcalf & Johnson was established Jan. 1, 1884, in a brick building, built especially for the purpose. Their individual responsi-

bility will foot up in the neighborhood of \$80,000. Ralph Metcalf, the cashier, has held this responsible position ever since the bank started.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice was established in 1835, at this point, and George W. Allen commissioned as postmaster. This office he held until 1850. He was succeeded by James B. Carter, who held it until 1853. E. M. Gilmore, from 1853 to 1858 was the next postmaster. He was followed by G. W. Coonrod, who served until 1861, when he was succeeded by J. H. Gray, who held the office until 1870. E. A. Belknap was appointed in September of the latter year, but resigned Feb. 4, 1871, and was followed by T. A. Weisner, who served until July, 1875, when he gave place to W. M. Ward, who was postmaster until 1883. V. H. Haven became the custodian of the mail in July, 1883, and served until Aug., 1885, when Harriet E. Cooper, the present incumbent, assumed the duties of the office. It was made a money order office in July, 1872.

The first postal note was issued from the Greenfield postoffice, on Sept. 3d, 1883. It was drawn on St. Louis, and was for 75 cents.

HOTELS.

The site now occupied by the Tremont house has long been used for hotel purposes. As early as 1837 or 1838, a small log cabin was erected thereon by Iseph Atterberry, who transferred it to George W. Allen, a year or so afterward, through whom William Brown obtained it, only to occupy it a short term, when he in turn sold out to the late William A. Secor, who, moving

back the cabin for an L, put up a larger structure in front, in which he continued to live for many years. In 1857 or 1858 he employed Messrs. Drake & Stock, at an expense of about \$3,000, to transform it into the central structure of the Greenfield hotel. This was further improved in 1875, and transferred by the Secor heirs to B. B. Bartholomew, who made the addition of a large L, and otherwise improved it. Some time afterward O. R. Southworth came into possession of the business, and at the time of the destructive conflagration, May 2, 1873, the building was consumed, being a total loss to its owner. Notwithstanding this, however, Mr. Southworth immediately began the erection of the present fine brick hotel building, which was completed the following fall at a cost of about \$3,500. He continued to operate it until August, 1884, when it was disposed of to W. H. Wylder, the present owner. At that time Benjamin U. Bassham leased the building, and still continues in the capacity of landlord. The Tremont house, as it is called, is a large, two story brick building, well appointed and furnished throughout, and contains some twelve sleeping apartments, in addition to parlors, dining room, office, etc.

The Bassham house was commenced in the summer of 1875, by B. U. Bassham, the present proprietor. It is 40x60 feet in ground area, two stories in height, with an L 28x34, the whole surmounted with a hipped roof. It is built of frame, and is surrounded on two sides by porches. It presents a fine appearance, which is borne out by the manner in which it is furnished throughout, and by an irreproachable cuisine.

A first-class livery is also run in connection with the house. This house is located near the depot.

Benjamin U. Bassham, proprietor of both the Bassham house, and also of the Tremont house, at Greenfield, is a native of Jackson county, Tenn., born Nov. 4, 1842. He is a son of Meredith A. and Elizabeth A. (Fox) Bassham, the father a native of Virginia, born Nov. 24, 1805, the mother a native of Tennessee, born Nov. 23, 1810. They were married in Tennessee, Nov. 2, 1826. His father followed farming, and was also engaged as a blacksmith and wagon-maker. They came to Illinois, Nov. 20, 1852, making the trip with teams, and settled in Madison county, where they remained for two years, death taking away two of their children while there. They then removed to Jersey county, and after remaining there 10 years, they again pulled up stakes and moved to Macoupin county, where Meredith purchased a farm on which he lived until the fall of 1873. He sold out there and removed to Greenfield, where he lived until his death, April 2, 1875. Mrs. Bassham survives her husband, and is still a resident of Greenfield. They were the parents of nine children—Parizetta F., born Sept. 15, 1827; Parilee J., born May 24, 1829; Sarah A., born May 15, 1832; Rhoda L. E., born April 3, 1834; Cynthia A. T., born Oct. 29, 1836; William D., born Feb. 20, 1838; Benjamin U., born Nov. 4, 1841; Elvira E., born Aug. 29, 1844, and John B. R., born Dec. 28, 1846. Benjamin, the subject of this sketch, remained at home until he was 15 years of age, and he then went to work on neighboring farms, continuing until he

was about 20 years of age, at first receiving but \$12 per month for his labor, but when he quit was getting \$22. With the money which he had saved from those earnings he purchased a team. He was married, in April, 1865, to Louisa V. McBride, a native of Macoupin county, born June 14, 1848, and by that marriage there were four children—John H., born Jan. 12, 1866; Eva M., born May 1, 1868; Altha A., born Sept. 14, 1870, and Laura E., born Feb. 1, 1873. Mrs. Bassham departed this life March 11, 1873, and after her death he remained on the farm until Oct. 11, of that year, when he came to Greenfield and engaged in the livery business. In 1875 he built the Bassham House, of which he is still proprietor. He rented the Tremont House, Aug. 18, 1884, and is also proprietor of that. Mr. Bassham was again married, June 22, 1876, to Elizabeth Crouch Chinoweth, a native of Washington county, Tenn. Mr. Bassham is one of the most enterprising business men of Greenfield and has met with merited success.

MILLS.

The first mill at Greenfield was built in 1838, by George W. Allen and Edwin Henderson, on the east side of the public square. It was quite primitive and the power was furnished by oxen on an inclined wheel. It was used principally for the grinding of corn, and a carding machine, and was afterward sold and used by R. M. Booker, for the manufacture of castor oil, considerable of that bean being raised in this neighborhood. In 1842, it was torn down and removed to near N. C. Woolley's residence where castor oil was manufactured. A new flouring mill was built the same year,

by Allen & Henderson. At that time the new mill was 18x42 feet on the ground, two-stories in height, built of wood. It had been put up at a cost of \$2,500. It was equipped with one run of buhrs and was operated with the aid of a small steam engine in connection with a carding machine, and was the first grist mill in the place. Additions were made from time to time and operated by the old firm until Mr. Allen's death, in 1865, although Mr. Henderson retired in 1842. It was then run by W. S. G. & G. B. Allen until 1869, when the firm was changed to Allen & Haven, W. S. G. Allen and W. W. Haven, who continued to run it until 1876, when Haven, Ardinger & Co. assumed the control, and run it until the present firm, Ardinger & Cress took charge in 1878. In May, 1884, the roller system was adopted and twelve sets of rolls were put in by this enterprising firm, at a cost of \$8,653.52. The mill, at present, is a large three-story frame building, surmounted by an attic. The main structure is 32x50 feet in ground area, with an annex 20x50 feet in size, two-stories high, and an engine and boiler rooms. The motive power is derived from an engine of 40-horse power, the cylinder of which is 12x24. The mill has a capacity of 100 barrels of fine flour every 24 hours. The entire plant is valued at about \$20,000. The mill is well equipped with four purifiers, five bolting chests, three wheat feeders and one corn buhr.

John W. Ardinger, of the firm of Ardinger & Cress, proprietors of the Greenfield Roller Mill, was born at Williamsport, Washington county, Md., Dec. 31, 1837. He is a son of Charles

and Jane (Shook) Ardinger, natives of Virginia, who were married in that state in 1836, and removed to Maryland soon after, where they still reside. John's father was a miller, and from him, he also learned the trade. He grew to manhood in his native state, and received a good common school education. Mr. Ardinger was a practical miller before coming to Greenfield, Ill., in Feb., 1876, when he went in partnership with William H. Cress, purchased the flouring mill, and has since continued in that business. Mr. Ardinger was married in Maryland, Nov. 20, 1857, to Susan E. Albert, born in Washington county, Md., Oct. 13, 1840. Her parents were also natives of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Ardinger have been blessed with a family of eight children—Mary J., John W. Jr., George L., Susan E., Fannie E., Charles, Winnie and James Garfield. Mr. Ardinger is a member of the Greenfield lodge of I. O. O. F., and is one of that city's enterprising, intelligent citizens, who by industry, close attention and good management, has met with merited success in his business.

EDUCATIONAL.

[D. O. Witmer.]

Education early engrossed the attention of the citizens of Greenfield, and in 1830, while there were but few people in town, the first school house was erected on the extreme southwestern portion of the premises now occupied by Mr. Carter Drake. It was an unpretentious log building, about 20 feet square. A log sawed out on the east and north sides, furnished light, while on the west side was a huge fire-place, for the traditional back-log. Mr. Geo.

A. Cowden was the first teacher. He was succeeded by R. M. Booker, a new arrival from Kentucky, who quit the profession after one term, and engaged in merchandising. Eliza Wilson then wielded the birch a session or two, and was succeeded by Matilda Worden, who occupied the position for three successive terms. She afterward became the wife of that honored old settler, Capt. Richard Robley, of Bluffdale, both of whom have since died. About this time, a moving family took possession of the school house, and through their negligence, the building caught fire, and was entirely consumed, thus, at once, depriving the community of a church and school house, for, in this rude building, the people worshipped. It was here the first Sunday school, the beginning of the present prosperous M. E. Sunday school, was inaugurated, with Mr. Geo. W. Allen, as its steadfast patron and friend. At that early day, it had a circulating library, which afforded reading matter for the entire community.

Other buildings were used for school purposes, and Mr. Dickerman, Gracia Gould, Ira B. Picket, Alva Crow and Wm. Brown, taught and trained the youths of the growing town, in the mysteries of the three R's, until 1844. A second school house was erected on the spot now covered by the residence of our popular druggist, J. Howard Gray. The building was a frame one, 22x20, built by Joseph Hartsook, architect. Jefferson Coonrod, then a young man, helped to saw the timber with an old fashioned whip-saw, worked by hand. The money was furnished by R. M. Booker, and Geo. W. Allen donated the land. The first teacher was Wm. A.

Tunnell; his successors were, Reuben Andrews, now president of Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind.; Hiram Sears, Chas. Seandreth, J. W. Langly, and Lysander Edwards. The increasing number of pupils soon made additional school facilities a necessity, and in 1852, the Greenfield Institute, now used for the primary department, was erected by enterprising citizens of Greenfield and vicinity. The money was raised by subscription, and the following named gentlemen contributed from \$50 to \$200: R. M. Booker, Norman Woolley, Geo. W. Allen, Wm. Speaks, Jr., Geo. Shackelford, John Anderson, G. T. W. Sheffield, and James Rives. The amount raised was about \$2,500, and the contract was awarded to Messrs. Speaks and Kincaid at \$2,200. The school was opened in the fall of 1852, with two departments, Prof. R. E. Wilder being principal, and one assistant. Prof. Wilder was a native of Massachusetts and well qualified for the profession of teaching. He remained at the head of educational effort in Greenfield, until the adoption of the public school system in 1857, when he erected, at his own expense, the building known as the Greenfield Academy, in which he taught successfully for a number of years, retiring with honor and credit as a thorough instructor and efficient educator of youth.

Prof. H. B. Stoekman, of Massachusetts, was the first public school teacher of Greenfield, and with Mary and Anna Eldy; as assistants, gave universal satisfaction. Prof. John Burroughs, with Laura Hodge and Miss Akers, taught the school during the year 1858-9. Mr. Burroughs is remembered as a very

muscular teacher, who used the rod on all occasions, to convince the youthful mind of the importance of industry and application to study. Prof. J. P. Mathews, with Mattie Peoples, taught a very successful school during the years 1859 and 1860. In 1860 Rev. R. M. Tunnell took charge of the school, Laura Hodge, Bettie Hodge, Hattie Allen, Mary Edwards, Carrie Prentiss and Mattie Henderson, acting as assistants. Mr. Tunnell has the reputation of having been one of the best teacher's in the county, and was retained as principal, three years. In the fall of 1864, Rev. W. C. Pratt, a Baptist minister, assisted by Lydia Henderson and Anna Graves, taught the school very acceptably, and was followed in 1865, by Prof. C. G. Snow, as principal, who held the position for three years, with the following assistants: Laura Hodge, Etna Cooper, Carrie Prentiss, Julia Graves, and Lydia Henderson. Rev. B. B. Hamilton, now postmaster of White Hall, assisted by Eliza Banning, Mary Holliday, and Jane Barton, taught the school of 1867. Prof. Snow was again employed in 1868, 1869 and 1870, with Etna Cooper, Laura Hodge, Carrie Prentiss, H. B. Hamilton, Lydia Henderson, as assistants. In the fall of 1871, H. J. Waterman, an erratic teacher, was elected principal, with Lydia Henderson, and Katie Prosser, as assistants. Prof. R. M. Hitch, succeeded as principal in 1872 and 1873, with Mary Hamilton, Hattie Hart, Winnie Beason, and Ella Woolley, as assistants. Prof. Hitch taught a most successful school, and is kindly remembered by his pupils and the community generally. In 1874, there were four departments, and Prof. J. M. Stewart,

was elected principal, with Hattie Hart, Meddie Fisher and Mattie Henderson, as assistants. It was now deemed necessary to enlarge the main building used for school purposes, because of the rapidly increasing number of pupils, and a new, two story building, containing four large rooms, was erected at a cost of \$10,000. The building occupies a commanding position, is well ventilated, and heated by hot air furnaces that give entire satisfaction even in the coldest weather. In 1875 the high school was inaugurated, with H. H. Montgomery, a graduate of Blackburn University, and a gentleman of rare culture and executive ability, as principal and superintendant. The course of instruction is very full, and supplies the full preparatory course of collegiate instruction at home. There were besides the high school five other departments under Prof. Montgomery's supervision. His assistants during his five years of principalship were—G. W. Piper, Miss Van Wey, Ora Boring, Laura Hodge, Emma Tunnell, R. M. Throop, Hattie Hart, G. W. Scrubb, Josephine Castellaw, Corinne Bonfoy, Dora Johnston, J. W. Dalby, Rosa Caswell, B. E. Harris, Della Teany and Etna Cooper.

Prof. Montgomery removed to Carrollton, the county seat, in 1881, to pursue other business, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, D. O. Witmer, as principal and superintendant. Mr. Witmer, ably assisted by H. P. Farrelly, now editor of the *Carrollton Gazette*, Jennie Miller, Nettie Pratt, Lillie Thaxton, Mary Miller, Etna Cooper; and his present corps of assistants—Sadie Burns, Josephine Castellaw, Mary Scott, Annie Wade, Lea Brodmarkle,

and Stella Berry, have maintained the splendid reputation of the Greenfield public schools.

The present board of education, consisting of John Wahl, John Brodmarkle and James H. Smith, added a new department, 3d primary, in 1884, and during the present year procured reading and arithmetical charts, outline maps, Chamber's encyclopedia, Lippincott's biographical dictionary, and other needed books of reference. They are public spirited citizens and fully alive to the demands of the present age, for increased facilities for teaching the young.

From this sketch it will readily be observed that Greenfield is not behind, but fully abreast of the larger cities of the county and state, in the facilities she offers for the acquirement of an excellent education, which will prepare her rising generation for the responsible duties devolving upon them as citizens of a free government, that knows no privileged class, save that which is made exclusive by intellectual culture and nobility of life.

D. O. Witmer, principal and superintendent of the Greenfield public schools, was born in Washington county, Ind., Sept. 6, 1838. His forefathers were Swiss Protestants, who emigrated to this country and settled in the Pequa Valley, Lancaster county, Pa., in 1716. Mr. W. received an academic education at Mt. Pleasant, Washington county, and graduated in 1856, when, owing to ill health, he was advised to adopt a more active life, and served an apprenticeship of three years with D. H. Karner, millwright and machinist, Williamsport, Md. In 1860, he received his first cer-

tificate as a teacher, and taught his first school near his home. In 1861 he engaged in farming on the old homestead, and in the spring of 1863 removed to Hamilton, Butler county, O., where he followed millwrighting and teaching. He was married Oct. 5, 1865, to Christie Herr, youngest daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Herr, of Flemer's Corner, Butler county, O., born Jan. 16, 1843. Mr. and Mrs. W. have a family of four children—Eugene Scott, born Feb. 25, 1867; Helen Claire, born Sept. 5, 1869; Edith Maud, born Oct. 3, 1873, and Daniel Hurn, born March 31, 1876. Mr. W. returned to Williamsport, Md., in Aug., 1871, where he followed his trade until Sept., 1872, when he opened school at Fountain Rock, near Williamsport. In Sept., 1873, he took charge of the public schools of Williamsport, as principal and superintendent, which position he filled acceptably until the spring of 1881, when he resigned his position, to accept his present one, in the schools of Greenfield, Illinois, where he and his family arrived, in Sept., 1881. Mr. Witmer holds a life certificate, from the state of Maryland, dated 1876, and is known as an intelligent, industrious, and successful instructor. Mr. and Mrs. W. united with the Evangelical Lutheran church, of Williamsport, Md., in 1873, and after settling in Greenfield, they became members of the Methodist church. Mr. W. was made a mason in 1859, and joined the K. of P., in 1872. He assisted, as a charter member, in the organization of Herald lodge, K. of P., in 1882, at Greenfield, being its first past chancellor. In 1884, he became a member of the order of the K. of H. Mr.

Witmer has always been a staunch democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and never fails to plead its cause, and uphold its principles. He usually enters the political arena in presidential campaigns, with an untiring zeal, which knows no flagging or doubt, and ably advocates from the hustings, the principles of his party, and his own convictions. He is a fluent speaker, cogent reasoner, and never fails to interest his hearers. Mr. and Mrs. W. are genial and hospitable in their home, and are well and favorably known in the community in which they at present reside.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The town of Greenfield was incorporated under the state laws in regard to the government of towns and villages, in 1850, and in 1867, was organized under the special charter by the legislature, the first meeting of the council taking place upon the 22d of April, of that year. The following were the first officers of the town: G. T. W. Sheffield, president; A. McCauley, J. B. Brodmarkle and Jackson Drennan, trustees; J. B. Brodmarkle, treas.; and R. E. Wilder, sec'y. On Jan. 7, 1884, a petition was presented by 60 or more of the voters of Greenfield, asking the council to call an election for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the people as to organizing under the state law as a city, which was granted, and the election ordered. This election was held on the 7th of April, 1884, when the vote stood: In favor of incorporation, 203; against, 3. On the 8th of May, of that year, another election was held for the officers under the new regime. Those chosen were: J. W.

Hutchinson, mayor; Jesse A. Drake, city clerk; Geo. W. Coonrod, city attorney; Samuel M. Wilhite, treas. Aldermen: 1st ward, G. B. Metcalf and Jno. Beaty; 2d ward, H. C. Myers and H. M. Long; 3d ward, J. H. Smith and J. J. Crouch. The present officers of the city are as follows: E. A. Belknap, mayor; V. H. Haven, clerk; Jasper Johnson, treas.; W. M. Ward, attorney; O. B. Edwards, police magistrate. Aldermen: 1st ward, G. B. Metcalf, Carter Drake; 2d ward, H. M. Long; 3d ward, J. J. Crouch, Richard C. Fisher.

POLICE JUSTICE COURT.

This was created about the year 1840, previous to which the precinct justices of the peace had jurisdiction. The records of the office, now accessible, date back to 1842, when Henry James was justice. The first case of which there seems to be any record, is numbered 289. The following named gentlemen have held the office: William E. Ryan, Michael Buchanan, George Allen, Ira B. Picket, E. Woolley, Geo. W. Coonrod, and O. B. Edwards, the present incumbent, who succeeded to this office in 1881.

RAILROADS.

Two railroads intersect the town of Greenfield, furnishing it connection with the outside world, for the promotion of commercial interests. The R., R. I. & St. L., now owned and operated by the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., was completed through Greenfield, in the early part of 1870, and is the principal line of road at this place, giving them immediate connection with all the leading markets of the world. Greenfield is

also the eastern terminus of the L., C. & W., which was constructed in 1883.

DEPOT.

The depot at this place was erected during the summer or fall of 1870, at which time the railroad was also completed through here. J. W. Booth was the first station agent. He remained until the winter of 1872, when John Ewald took charge, and held it until Oct., 1879. Charles W. Alexander was the next agent, and was succeeded by William M. Wallace, Nov. 1, 1880. He held it until the 1st of April, 1882, when the present incumbent, John Beatty, took charge.

EXPRESS AGENCIES.

The American Express Company's agency at this place, was established in 1870, at the time of the completion of the railroad to this point. J. W. Booth was the first agent. The various station agents have had the control of the office since.

The United States Express Company also do business here, through the L., C. & W. Railroad, establishing the same soon after the completion of the road. Calloway & Metcalf, hardware dealers, were the first to represent the company at this point, and still continue in that capacity.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Greenfield has not been without its share of the most destructive of all elements—the fire fiend. Two very severe conflagrations have visited the place which have proven very disastrous and destroyed much property. The first fire occurred Sunday morning about

three o'clock, Dec. 31, 1882, originating in what was known as the Crouch block. The following business houses were burned: Miller's barber shop and contents, except a few chairs; Cooper's drug store and contents, except two show cases; the postoffice and contents, including a fine law library of William Ward; Dr. Martin's office and contents; Oscar Edward's restaurant, and Jones' meat market and ice house. All this destruction was wrought in the short space of about an hour and a half. The buildings were of wood, very inflammable and burnt like tinder, the heat being intense. Madden's harness shop and Southworth's hotel, the former separated by an alley and the latter by a street, were only saved by the most strenuous efforts on the part of the citizens. The loss was exceedingly heavy for the town, being estimated at \$10,000, with very light insurance.

The last great fire at Greenfield, occurred but a few months afterward, on the night of May 3, 1883, and was the most disastrous in its history, consuming the entire west side of the public square. The business houses which were destroyed were the Tremont hotel, owned by O. R. Southworth; Secor & Cato's, and George Dennis' grocery stores, Thomas Knudson's boot and shoe store, Charles Schnell's and O. L. Siegel's restaurants and bakeries; then came the brick dry goods stores of E. P. Metcalf, and Renshaw & Co., with the Masonic and Odd Fellows halls over each, respectively. The main portion of the contents of these several business houses including furniture, etc., was saved in a damaged condition. Greenfield is noted for her promptness and indefatigable

energy on such occasions, and only for this there is no telling what the result might have been. The loss on buildings alone was from \$30,000 to \$40,000, with but comparatively little insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary and was first discovered by the then constable, Weldon, over the store of George Dennis, on the west side, at about 10:30 p. m., when the alarm was given and the entire townspeople, and those in the immediate vicinity in the country, came to the rescue, with one accord, and almost all did yeoman's service from the beginning to the end of the contest.

The burnt districts have since been rebuilt with substantial structures, almost entirely of brick, and presents a very fine appearance, making a healthy and solid showing for the town.

SOCIETIES.

Greenfield lodge, No. 129, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation Oct. 16, 1852, by L. W. Link, of Carrollton, with the following officers: H. James, W. M.; J. H. Gray, S. W.; M. A. Cooper, J. W.; G. C. Shackelford, T.; Ira B. Picket, S.; H. Holliday, S. D.; J. S. Cooper, J. D.; and T. J. Orand, tyler. Since that time the following brothers have filled the position of worshipful master: Andrew J. Steidley, Ira B. Picket, James B. Carter, Edwin Woolley, Thomas Finch, T. J. Capps, W. S. G. Allen, R. L. Crowder, W. L. Kinkead, E. A. Belknap, J. W. Hutchinson, W. A. Saylor and W. P. Ennis, the present incumbent. The lodge received a charter Oct. 4, 1853, under which it is now working. The present membership is 66, and the

lodge is highly prosperous. When it was first organized they rented a hall on the north side of the square, but about 1859, purchased the upper story of a frame building on the west side, and fitted up a hall. In 1868, they built the second story of the brick building, on the northwest corner of the square, at a cost of \$3,000. The lodge room was 23x64 feet in size. On the 2d of May, 1883, this building was destroyed by fire, and was a total loss, as there was no insurance. For about a year the society then met in the upper story of W. A. Taylor's drug store. About that time the present brick structure was erected on the site of the one destroyed. The society, as formerly, own the upper story, which is 23x92 feet in floor area, 20 feet in height from floor to ceiling. It was constructed and completed at a cost of \$3,909.81. It is elegantly furnished, and altogether is a much finer hall than is found in places three or four times the size of Greenfield. The present officers are as follows: W. P. Ennis, W. M.; J. T. Calloway, S. W.; C. G. Edwards, J. W.; J. W. Hutchinson, T.; E. Woolley, S.; R. A. Short, S. D.; E. P. Metcalf, J. D.; G. W. Kinkead and Ralph Metcalf, stewards; and H. Dixon, tyler.

Greenfield chapter, No. 186, R. A. M., was organized under a dispensation, Dec. 15, 1881, with the following officers: J. W. Hutchinson, M. E. H. P.; R. A. Short, E. K.; T. G. Capps, S.; George D. Hudson, C. of H.; J. Howard, P. S.; R. G. Robinson, R. A. C.; Thos. Finch, T.; Geo. M. Fortune, S.; J. H. Valentine, M. T. V.; A. Waggoner, M. S. V.; James Walker, M. F. V.; J. M. Short, tyler. Oct. 26, 1882, the chapter re-

ceived a charter. The following is a list of the charter members: J. W. Hutchinson, R. A. Short, T. G. Capps, G. D. Hudson, J. H. Gray, Thos. Finch, R. G. Robinson, J. H. Valentine, Adam Waggoner, Jas. Walker, J. M. Short, W. B. Short, W. A. Saylor, W. P. Ennis, H. F. Martin, L. P. Allen, J. W. Waller, A. J. Drum, and G. W. Fortune. J. W. Hutchinson has continued to act as high priest ever since the institution of the lodge. The membership is now 24. The following is a list of the officers for 1885: J. W. Hutchinson, M. E. H. P.; J. M. Short, E. K.; T. G. Capps, S.; R. A. Short, C. of H.; L. P. Allen, P. S.; J. T. Calloway, R. A. C.; W. A. Saylor, T.; J. B. Brodmarkle, S.; G. W. Kinkead, M. T. V.; E. Woolley, M. S. V.; W. S. Short, M. F. V.; W. P. Ennis, Tyler. The chapter lost its original charter and considerable furniture at the burning of the Masonic hall, but have all now been replaced.

Greenfield lodge, No. 1300, K. of H., was organized Dec. 20, 1878, with the following charter members: B. F. Piper, O. R. Southworth, John Heiner, J. M. Cooper, P. G. Mook, H. F. Martin, J. W. Piper, Thomas Doyle, S. M. Wilhite, Milus Drum, John Robards and W. M. Ward. The following were chosen the first officers of the lodge and duly installed: W. M. Ward, D.; J. M. Cooper, P. D.; J. W. Piper, V. D.; Milus Drum, A. D.; H. F. Martin, R.; P. G. Mook, F. R.; O. R. Southworth, T.; B. F. Piper, C.; Thomas Doyle, G.; John Heiner, Gn.; S. M. Wilhite, Sen.; H. F. Martin, M. E.; J. W. Piper, W. M. Ward and M. Drum, trustees. The following gentlemen have filled the position of dictator since then: P. G.

Mook, H. F. Martin, M. Drum, H. P. Farrelly, O. R. Southworth, J. M. Cooper and A. J. Rives, the present incumbent. The present membership is 27. Meetings are held twice each month, and everything is prosperous. The following are the present officers: A. J. Rives, D.; S. M. Wilhite, V. D.; J. M. Cooper, P. D.; T. C. Brown, A. D.; W. M. Wallace, R.; O. B. Edwards, F. R.; J. W. Piper, T.; James Boring, C.; G. W. Kinkead, G.; Charles Meng, Gn.; P. Bernes, Sen.

Greenfield lodge, No. 195, I. O. O. F., was organized April 1, 1856, with the following members: Henry Cress, James Carter, Ephraim Barnett, G. T. W. Sheffield, Love Bostick, I. R. Ostrom, Henry Stubblefield and Edward Rutledge. They rented the building on the northwest corner of the square, known as Old Town Hall, which they used for lodge purposes until the fall of 1868, when they erected a hall over Sheffield's store, at a cost of \$3,500. This they furnished in nice style, as fine as any in this section. The room was 23x60 feet in size. They occupied this room until May 4, 1883, when it was burned down, and they lost their furniture, records, charter and everything except the regalia. Since that eventful time, the lodge has rented lodge rooms, now meeting in Secor and Cato's hall. The present officers are: Luther Mitchell, N. G.; James Mitchell, V. G.; John Wahl, T.; J. B. Brodmarkle, S.; M. L. Mitchell, R. S.; Henry Powell, C.; George Secor, I. G.; George Weisner, W.; and W. P. Ennis, Rep. to G. L. and lodge deputy.

Weisner post, No. 350, G. A. R., was established Oct. 23, 1883, by John J. Baker, of Petersburg, Menard county,

Ill., with the following charter members: Thos. A. Weisner, Co. D, 14th Ill. Inf.; Thomas Douglas, D, 4th U. S. Cav.; W. H. Robinson, K, 91st Ill. Inf.; W. S. Allen, F, 12th Ill. Cav.; N. L. Mitchell, F, 12th Ill. Cav.; I. M. Linder, F, 12th Ill. Cav.; G. P. Barton, D, 14th Ill. Inf.; W. W. Haven, H, 40th Ill. Inf.; Jasper Dennis, D, 14th Ill. Inf.; Frederick Russell, L, 1st Ill. Art.; W. P. Baker, H, 7th Ill. Cav.; George O. Weisner, K, 91st Ill. Inf., and William Hand, F, 12th Ill. Inf. The first officers were Thomas A. Weisner, C.; Thos. Doyle, S. V. C.; W. H. Robinson, J. V. C.; I. P. Barton, Chap.; I. M. Linder, Surg.; W. W. Haven, O. D.; W. F. G. Allen, Adj.; N. L. Mitchell, Q. M.; Jasper Dennis, S. M. There have been two deaths among the members since its organization—W. P. Baker, died in the spring of 1884, and W. W. Haven, died Dec., 1884. The post has a membership of 84, and is in a fine healthy condition, and the "boys" take much interest in it, all round. The present officers are: W. H. Robinson, C.; S. B. Johnson, S. V. C.; S. B. Cole, J. V. C.; Henry Powell, Surg.; John Roberts, O. D.; J. P. Alexander, Chap.; T. G. Capps, Adj.; W. G. Secor, Q. M.; John McQuerry, O. G.; T. A. Weisner, S. M.; N. L. Mitchell, Q. M. S.

CORNET BAND.

On the 9th of Feb., 1876, the movement toward the organization of a band in the town of Greenfield was consummated and the organization completed with the following members: E. M. Middleton, E. N. McPherson, L. G. Riggs, A. T. Burke, D. F. Clark, J. T. Calloway, M. D. Powell, R. L. Metcalf,

W. F. Stock, A. J. Dixon, W. G. Bean. W. F. Stock was elected president; M. D. Powell, secretary; J. T. Calloway, treasurer; and Prof. E. M. Middleton, musical director and leader. Instruments costing about \$300 were ordered, and upon the evening of March 19, the ears of the citizens were greeted by the dulcet strains of Mollie Darling, which the band had learned for their initiatory piece. Their first public playing was done upon Decoration day, May 30, 1876. The organization has been kept up, until to-day this band takes high rank with any in the state. The present members are as follows: Prof. E. M. Middleton, leader and 1st Eb; J. E. Brodmarkle, Eb; G. W. Green, Bb; C. O. Fesler and W. E. Drennan, altos; C. J. Metcalf, tenor; V. H. Haven, baritone; L. Haven, tuba; H. E. Wilhite and J. S. Dixon, drums.

REPRESENTATIVE PEOPLE.

George Washington Allen, the founder of Greenfield, was born May 15, 1801, in Tennessee. His father, Zachariah Allen, emigrated to Greene county in 1819, settling near the present site of White Hall. George W. was the seventh son of the first wife, and whether from being left an infant by the death of his mother, or from a desire that he might fill a clerical position in the church of his fathers—the United Presbyterians—he was favored by his father in receiving the elements of a good education. His bent of mind was indulged in books of theology, philosophy, science, jurisprudence and civil engineering. His theology was a disappointment to his father, for instead of a pastorate in the church of ancestral faith, he became a

member of the M. E. church at the age of 28; filling important local positions in this church to the end of his life; often throwing open his house to the denomination for worship, and giving a resting place and home to its weary ministers, while they laid the foundation for one of the strongest protestant churches in the vicinity. In 1828 he was married to Caroline Henderson, oldest child of James Henderson, who had removed from Ohio and settled near White Hall, in 1819. She was born in Ohio, in 1808, and is now living in the city of Greenfield, its oldest resident. He was the father of nine children, two dying in infancy, and one—Mary J., wife of William A. Tunnell, in mature womanhood. Four of the children—Sarah A., wife of J. Howard Gray; W. S. G.; George B., and Luther T., are living in the city of Greenfield; and two daughters, Mrs. Harriet E. Sweeney, and Mrs. Caroline M. Noftsker, in the city of Rock Island. The old whig party found in Mr. Allen an earnest advocate, and his home was often honored by the presence of the leaders of this party. The republican party received his last vote, it being cast for Abraham Lincoln, for his second term. He removed from the neighborhood of White Hall, to the eastern portion of the county, in 1832, and laid out the plat of the town of Greenfield, in 1834. He was the first postmaster, and held the office 15 consecutive years. He was, also, justice of the peace for a number of years. He died Jan. 17, 1865.

George W. Sheffield was one of the pioneers and public spirited citizens of Greenfield for many years. He located here in the spring of 1836, being an or-

phan boy of very limited circumstances and education. He engaged in general merchandising. He was enterprising, and by close application to money-making, he succeeded in reaching the top round of the ladder in business. He carried on the concern very successfully, for many years, until about 1872, when he established the first banking house, now operated by his heirs.

Edwin Woolley, a son of David Woolley, a sketch of whose early settlement appears elsewhere, was born in Hamilton county, Ill., May 22, 1822, and was brought to Greene county in his mother's arms, in the following Dec. In 1826 he, with his father's family, settled on a farm in Bluffdale, in said county, where he, with others, had excellent facilities for more than an ordinary education. Being of a studious turn, he acquired a knowledge of the sciences, superior to his class-mates. Upon arriving at his majority, he engaged as a teacher of common schools, and continued in that business for four successive years. He then, as is common, concluded to seek a companion to share his joys and sorrows, and in Nov. 1847, was married to Jane E. Barber, who still continues to make a happy home for her husband and children, of whom four are living, three of whom are married, and occupy homes of their own. Mr. Woolley was always a strictly temperate and moral man, always engaging in all temperance movements that came within his reach. In 1845, he settled in Milton, Pike county, Ill., where he remained for 12 years, when he removed to Greenfield, where he now resides. He has occupied many offices of trust, which his friends put upon him. He was always

an active worker for all enterprises, which he thought would be beneficial to the town in which he resided. He at no time became a member of any church, but believing that all sects of christianity were beneficial, was always liberal in his views, letting every one enjoy his own inclinations. Early in life, he became a member of the masonic fraternity, and was what is known therein as an active worker, holding the head office for a number of years, and a great part of the time, some subordinate position. He is now the president of the Old Settlers Association, of Greene county, and in that capacity, has rendered the searchers after Greene county history, valuable assistance.

Martin Thorpe, an old settler and prominent stock raiser of Greene county, was born in Drax, Yorkshire, England, Nov. 23, 1814, his parents being William and Ann (Petty) Thorpe. William was twice married, and by his second marriage there were two children—Martin, our subject, and Jeremiah, who is still in England. Martin's parents died when he was quite young, and he came to America with Adam Allison, now of Morgan county, who, upon their arrival there, located west of Jacksonville. Martin remained with them until he became of age, giving his labor during that time for a horse, bridle and saddle, and the amount of his passage money. After that time he received a salary, remaining with Mr. Allen until he was 28 years of age. In February, 1843, he was united in marriage with Hannah Hembrough, a native of England, born in 1822. By this union there was one child—William H., born July 3, 1844, now in Cass county, Mo.

After his marriage he rented land of Mr. Allison for two years, then moving to Apple Creek Prairie, near White Hall, in 1845, remained there until 1846, when he moved to his present location, on section 23, Rockbridge township. His wife died in September, 1845, and he was again united in marriage with Mrs. L. N. Bibb, widow of Benjamin Bibb, October 7, 1847. She was born in Christian county, Ky., Oct. 1, 1813, and was a daughter of James and Priscilla Fletcher. She was married in Kentucky to Mr. Bibb, a native of Virginia, and they came to Greene county, Ill., in 1835, remaining the first winter at Carrollton. They afterward settled in Rockbridge township, where he died in February, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Bibb were the parents of five children, two of whom are living—Agnes E., wife of William R. Ballinger, residing in Richmond, Ray county, Mo.; Richard D., a resident of Bates county, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe are the parents of five children—James H., born July 9, 1848; Benjamin F., born April 30, 1850; Mary A., born Feb 16, 1852; Sarah A., born October 1, 1854, and Maria Otis, born Feb. 10, 1857. After locating, Mr. Thorpe purchased 120 acres of land, and by industry and energy he was enabled to add to that until he possessed 600 acres of valuable land in Illinois. He then bought and improved 440 acres of land in Missouri. He was a tireless worker, full of thrift and honesty, always considering his word as good as his bond or note. Those noble principles had been instilled into his character in his youth and considering all men like himself, he relied too much on some of them, who took advantage of his confidence,

thus causing him temporary embarrassment. He had sufficient property, though, to secure all his creditors and have a competence left for himself, owning at the time 200 acres in Illinois, and 440 acres in Missouri; 640 acres in all. He still possesses the land in Missouri, and \$8,000 worth of money and notes, which insures him a comfortable living the remainder of his days. No man in the county is more highly esteemed than he, or stands higher in commercial honesty. He and his wife are members of the M. E. church. In politics Mr. Thorpe is a republican. His first vote was cast for Henry Clay. He was an old line whig and voted that ticket until Abraham Lincoln was nominated, when he voted the republican ticket and still continues to cast his vote with that party.

Jefferson Coonrod, a son of Rev. Stephen Coonrod, of whom mention is made elsewhere, was born May 5, 1823, in Wayne county, Ill. When six years of age he came with his father to this county. He was reared on his father's farm, receiving only a limited education. He was married June 2, 1847, to Temperance Drum, born near Carrollton, Dec. 11, 1827. She is a daughter of John and Dillie (Wood) Drum, early settlers of Greene county, who resided here until their deaths. After marriage, Mr. Coonrod purchased 40 acres of land on the northwest quarter of section 22, and went to work with willing hands, and his energy and perseverance have been rewarded with success, he being now the owner of 475 acres of valuable land. For the first purchase he paid \$3 per acre, and for some since that time \$70 per acre, and he ex-

perienced more difficulty in then paying the first named price than he did later on in paying the last. He remained on the farm until Feb., 1873, when he rented his farm, and purchased a lot in Greenfield, on which he erected the fine residence in which he now resides, and is enjoying the fruits of many years labor. Mr. and Mrs. Drum, the parents of Mrs. Coonrod, were natives of North Carolina. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812. They first settled near Carrollton, but afterwards moved to Rubicon township, where Temperance was married. Mr. Coonrod is one of the prominent citizens of Greenfield, and stands high in the estimation of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, meriting this esteem by his honesty, pleasing address, and genial manners.

FAYETTE.

The village of Fayette, was laid out in 1835, the plat of the same being filed for record Sept. 19 of that year. The original proprietors were Manoah Bostwick, James Metcalf, and William Blair. Mr. Metcalf's land lay along the county line, on section 12, Mr. Bostwick's south of it, on section 13, and Mr. Blair's on the west of Mr. Metcalf's. Three buildings were at once put up. Manoah Bostwick and James Metcalf putting up store buildings, and a Mr. Hall erecting a dwelling house. The first merchants were Metcalf and Woodson, who were followed, shortly after, by Blair & Brother. Soon the principal street began to be thickly dotted with dwelling houses, and the little burg began to look quite townlike. But, of late years, there has been little growth.

CHAPTER XX.

LINDER TOWNSHIP.

Township 10 north, range 11 west, was formed by the board of county supervisors into a civil sub-division of the county, in 1885, to which they gave the name of Linder township, after one of the old pioneer families. It is bounded on the north by the township of Wrights, on the east by Rockbridge, on the south by Kane and Rockbridge, and on the west by Carrollton township, and embraces nearly 36 sections of land, or about 23,000 acres. Several streams, tributaries of the Macoupin creek, meander throughout it, supplying adequate drainage and plenty of living water for all stock purposes. There are no railroads or towns within its borders, but its proximity to the towns of Greenfield, Carrollton and Kane, make this no great hardship. The inhabitants are a purely agricultural and pastoral people, as a class, and are thrifty and prosperous. The surface of the land is generally rolling, the west half being pretty well covered with timber, while the eastern half is principally prairie. The soil is of the rich, dark, uctuous loam, so characteristic of this state, and for fertility has no superior in the world.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first to make a settlement in this township was Martin Wood, a brother of Sheriff Young Wood. Martin came here and built the first cabin in the pre-

cinct, in 1818, on the farm now known as the Curtius place. He afterward removed to Athensville.

Luther and Calvin Tunnell, in 1818, commenced some improvements in this township. Luther finished and moved into his cabin, but sickness prevented Calvin from moving until the spring of 1819. A sketch of these pioneers is given elsewhere.

James Caldwell and Thomas Crane came to this county in the fall of 1820, and, before winter, had cabins built in this township.

In 1821, Jacob Linder, with his family, among whom was Isham, now known as Isham Sr., settled on a tract of land, on section 15, where George L. Burruss now resides. Jacob afterward settled on the farm now owned by E. Twitchell, where he lived until his death. Jacob Linder was born near Abingdon, Va., and received the limited education afforded by the schools of that day. Attaining manhood, he immigrated to Anderson county, Tenn., where he was married to Diey Woods, of North Carolina, in 1798. By this marriage there were eight children. In 1810 he came, with his family, to Illinois, locating in Madison county. During the war of 1812, he took an active part, enlisting in Capt. Moore's rangers. In 1821, he sold out and came here, as above stated. He died here,

full of years. Isham Linder was born in 1802, hence was 19 years old on his advent to this county. He was married, Aug. 5, 1826, to Sarah Vaughn. These old people are now living a retired life in Carrollton.

Alexander King located on section 17, in this township, in 1821, where he went to work to open up a farm. He was a North Carolinian. Here he lived until death claimed him as his own, in Aug., 1872, when he had reached the advanced age of 85. He and his wife were both members of the Baptist church, and are buried in the graveyard at Providence.

John Johnson came to Linder township, in 1821, and settled upon section 3, which he had entered at the land office, in Edwardsville, prior to his coming here. He was a native of North Carolina, born in March, 1792. He came to Illinois, locating at Edwardsville, in 1812, and entered the ranger service, during the war that began that year. He was married, in 1812, to Mary J. Maines, by whom he had nine children. He settled on the place he thus became the owner of, and commenced to make his improvements, and lived here the balance of his days.

In the spring of 1823, John W. Huitt, who had been living south of the Macoupin creek, in what is now Ruyle township, Jersey county, since 1818, came to the territory now known as Linder township, purchasing 80 acres of land. A full sketch is given elsewhere.

William J. Brown made an improvement and settlement here in 1823 or 24.

William Crane took up his residence in this township in 1823. He died here after many years.

In 1823, A. J. Johnson made a settlement in this township, and for some years was identified with its interests, but in the course of time passed away.

George Meldrum and family came to this part of the county in 1825, and taking up some land entered upon the hard work of a pioneer. He lived here until his death. Will Meldrum is his son.

Will Meldrum was born in Linder township, Greene county, Ill., his parents being George and Elizabeth (Stout) Meldrum, the former of whom was a native of the Emerald Isle, and the latter of Pennsylvania. George Meldrum removed to this county in 1825, and settled in Linder township, where he resided up to the time of his death, which occurred Dec. 28, 1842. His widow is now the wife of Amos McPheron. Mr. Meldrum was a member of the M. E. church, and at his death was interred in the Providence cemetery. Will Meldrum was reared on a farm, and received his education in the district schools of his native county. He was united in marriage, in 1867, with Nettie Bannen, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of John Bannen. Their marriage has been blessed with seven children, six of whom are now living—George E., Oscar L., Harry W., Bessie J., Lottie M. and Fred W. Mr. and Mrs. Meldrum are consistent members of the Providence Baptist church, he also being a member of Carrollton lodge, No. 332, I. O. O. F. In the month of Aug., 1862, he enlisted in Co. F, 1st Mo. Cav., and served till mustered out, June 13, 1865. He participated in the Red River campaign, Co. F, serving as escort to Major-General Gordon Granger. He was also with

Rosecrans on the march from Murfreesboro, Tenn., to Huntsville, Ala. Acted as orderly to Gen. Phil Sheridan, at Shelbyville, Tenn., riding at the general's left hand, when 18,000 men charged the fort, and captured it. Mr. Meldrum owns 55 acres of improved land on section 27, Linder township, where he carries on general farming.

George W. Meldrum was born in Linder township, Greene county, in 1834, being a son of George and Elizabeth (Stout) Meldrum. In 1861 he enlisted in the 14th Ill. Inf., and served one year, being then discharged on account of disability. He participated in the battle of Shiloh. April 2, 1863, he was married to Jane A. Wilson, a native of this county. They have three children—William, Mary and Nellie. The family are members of the M. E. church, and he is also a member of the A. F. & A. M.

About the year 1825, Ephraim and Temple Nix, Henry Cook, and John Barnett, came into what is now Linder township, and located. They were the pioneers of what is known as the Walnut Grove settlement. Ephraim Nix settled on section 24, where he resided until 1842, when he sold out and removed to Macoupin county, where he died, a few years ago. Temple Nix entered 160 acres just south of his brother, on the same section. He died there many years ago.

Henry Cook entered some 700 acres of land in their immediate vicinity, and made extensive improvements. To quote from some articles written by J. H. VanArsdale, from which are gleaned many facts, and to whom thanks are returned: "Mr. Cook was quite a prom-

inent man in his day, and the settlement was for many years known as Cook's Prairie. He was born and reared near St. Louis, and could speak French and several Indian dialects, and frequently acted as interpreter for government officers when transacting business with the Indians. He married, for his fifth wife, a sister of the late William Kincaid, who is still living, in Texas, in the 94th year of her age. In 1844, he sold to E. J. Secor, the 20 acres of land on which the Walnut Grove church now stands. In 1846, he sold the remainder of his farm, all south of the main road, to John Rhodes, the 160 acres north to John Hardecastle—and then, over 70 years of age, he moved his family to Texas.

In 1826, James Miller came to this county and entered 160 acres on section 23, of this township. He commenced his improvements at once, and resided on this place for many years, until removed by the hand of death. He was a member of the Baptist church, and a very singular man, hardly, if ever, seen away from home, as he made almost an entire recluse of himself.

During the year 1826, Elisha Stout and his family, from Ohio, located about three miles east of Carrollton, in this township, where he resided for many years. He was a native of the state of Pennsylvania.

In 1827 William Gough settled on section 15, where he lived until overtaken by death, many years after coming to this county.

Isaac Landis, a Tennessean, came to this township in 1827, and settled upon a farm. He was married in Tennessee to Esther King, also a native of that

state. His son, William, now resides in the township.

James Ashlock, another old pioneer, came to this county in 1828, and located on section 22, of this township.

James Ashlock, deceased, one of the pioneers of the county, was born Dec. 23, 1799, in Tennessee. With his family he came to Greene county, Ill., in Nov., 1828, and settled on section 22, Linder township, where he entered 80 acres of land, and built a log cabin, 18x20, in which he resided till 1850, when he built a new one, in which he lived until his death, which occurred April 12, 1862. He improved his farm from raw prairie and hazel brush. James Ashlock, and Edah, his wife, were married Feb. 11, 1819. She departed this life April 13, 1850, having been born May 4, 1801. They were the parents of eight children—James M., born Feb. 19, 1820, now engaged in the grocery business at Litchfield; Wm. M., born Nov. 14, 1821; Jesse C., born Nov. 2, 1823, now living in Carrollton; Eve J., born March 22, 1827, now the wife of James Jackson; John N., born Aug. 10, 1830, now living in Missouri; Samuel C., born July 1, 1835, now in Kansas; George W., born Sept. 16, 1845.

William M. Ashlock, a son of the above, was born Nov. 14, 1821, in Tennessee, and came to this county, with his parents, in 1828. When 16 years of age, he left home and hired out by the month, on a farm. He continued as a farm hand until his marriage, Feb. 7, 1844, with Nancy Gough, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of William Gough, of Ohio. They had 12 children born to them—George K., born March 23, 1845; William H., born April 12, 1847; Mary

V., born March 7, 1849, the wife of Marsh Steele; Eliza J., born Aug. 1, 1850, died July 10, 1857; Margaret L. and Martha V., twins, born April 23, 1852—the former now the wife of Jacob Hunt, of this township, and the latter the wife of R. Johnson, of Iowa; Minerva M., born Dec. 18, 1854, wife of James Dixon, of Rockbridge township; Luther N., born June 16, 1857, died Sept. 16, 1858; Harvey H., born April 10, 1859; Julia A., born Nov. 8, 1861, widow of Caleb Dixon; Henry C., born Oct. 23, 1864; Lucy E., born Jan. 4, 1867, died Dec. 14, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Ashlock and their children are members of the Baptist church, while he is also an A. F. and A. M. He has held the offices of township trustee and school director of his district several terms. He now owns 800 acres of improved lands, on which he has good improvements, and carries on farming and stock-raising. He is a breeder of thoroughbred horses of the Lexington family. His brood now consists of 10 mares and a stallion. His stallion, Cape Race, was foaled in 1869, by Lexington and Zene, by The Cure. One of his get, King Lion, sold by Mr. Ashlock to Daniel O'Connor, won \$5,000 for his owner last season. Mr. Ashlock sold him as a three-year-old for \$500. The Ashlock family is one of the well known ones of this county, and are much respected by all their friends and acquaintances.

George K. Ashlock, a son of William M. and Nancy (Gough) Ashlock, was born in Linder township, Greene county, Ill., in 1845. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and received his education in the district schools, also attend-

ing school in Carrollton, two years. He was united in marriage, in 1868, with Cynthia A. Hudson, a native of this county, and the daughter of William W. Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Ashlock have been the parents of four children—George A., Laura J., died March 14, 1872, aged one year and one month; Elizabeth E., and Edward L. Mr. and Mrs. Ashlock, and their eldest daughter, are members of the Baptist church, while he is also a member of Carrollton lodge, A. F. and A. M. Mr. Ashlock is now the owner of 200 acres of well improved land in Linder township, and is engaged in farming and stock raising, having a few thoroughbred horses. In politics, he is a staunch supporter of the republican party, and at present is a member of the school board of his district. His father is numbered among the early settlers of the county, and a sketch of whom will be found in its proper place in this volume.

Harvey H. Ashlock was born in Greene county, Ill., April 10, 1859, and is a son of William M. and Nancy (Gough) Ashlock. He was married Dec. 20, 1881, to Emma B. Hankins, and to them one child was born—Elmer Blaine, born July 23, 1885. Mr. Ashlock resides upon one of his father's farms, which contains 120 acres, all under cultivation. In politics he is a republican. In 1881 he became a member of Carrollton lodge No 150, A. F. & A. M., and since received the degree of R. A. M., and is a member of the chapter and commandery. Mr. and Mrs. Ashlock are members of Providence Baptist church.

John Hardecastle came to Linder township in 1829, and commenced life upon

a farm. He was a native of Caroline county, Md., born Jan. 27, 1792. In 1824, with his three brothers, he came to the state of Illinois, and located in the town of Carrollton, where they established a carpenter and cabinet shop, and also did something in the way of farming. On the 9th of June, 1829, John Hardecastle and Margaret Hamilton were united in marriage. They lived here until overtaken by death. They had a family of 10 children, six of whom are living. Mr. Hardecastle was called to cross the dark river, Sept. 16, 1874; his wife died March 27, 1882.

In 1832, John Heaton and Benjamin Spuance came here and entered the east half of section 14, which they improved. Both are long since dead.

Among other settlers of about this time may be mentioned the names of John Stacy, a Mr. Morris, and Rev. Abner Hill.

John Richardson settled on section 13, the same year. He was an Englishman, and sometime after his arrival was married to a daughter of John Barnett. He lived here a number of years, but finally sold out and located near Shipman, where he still resides.

Amos McPherson came to Greene county, in 1832, and settled upon land, which he entered, on section 26, and is still a resident on the old homestead. He was born in Knox county, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1796, being a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Campbell) McPherson. He removed to Morgan county, Ill., Dec. 28, 1828, where he rented a farm. In the winter of 1832, he came to Greene county and settled on section 26, Linder township, where he now lives and owns 40 acres of land. He was married

in 1819 to Hetty Morris, a native of Virginia. By that marriage 10 children were born—Samuel, now in Missouri; William, now in Missouri; James A., of Carrollton township; Hester A.; Lucinda J., who died in 1833; Alexander and Lorenzo D., both died young; Eliza A., wife of Robert Hudelson, of Macoupin county; Henry C., now in Kansas. Mrs. McPherson died in 1841, and Mr. McPherson was again married, in 1842, to Elizabeth Meldrum, the widow of George Meldrum. By this marriage two children were born—Margaret A., wife of James Hankins; and Charles W., of Linder township. Mr. and Mrs. McPherson are still living upon the old homestead, having arrived at a ripe old age, and they are much respected by their neighbors and friends.

Charles W. McPherson, a son of Amos and Elizabeth (Meldrum) McPherson, nee Stout, was born in Linder township, Greene county, Ill., in 1846. He was reared on a farm, and received his education in the district schools of his neighborhood. He was united in marriage, in 1872, with Anna Lanham, a native of this county, and the daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Lanham. They have been blessed with two children—James H. and Roy. Mr. and Mrs. McPherson are consistent members of the M. E. church, and he is also a member of Carrollton lodge, No. 150, A. F. & A. M. He owns 80 acres of improved land on section 27, Linder township, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Among the pioneers of this section of the county was Joshua Secor, who, in May, 1833, immigrated to this county, and settled on section 13, in this town-

ship, after a short stay in Carrollton. He was a native of Westchester county, New York, born in 1782. The Secors were decedents of the French Huguenots, of the 17th and 18th centuries, who, forced to fly their native land, settled in this country. Joshua learned the trade of cabinet making. He was married in Morristown, New Jersey, June 27, 1810, to Tryphenia Raynor, a native of that state, who was born June 19, 1790. Shortly before his marriage, he removed to Charleston, S. C., but after one year, returned north, locating in Greene county, Penn., where he resided until coming here. He entered the west half of section 13, and being in the possession of means, and energy, soon had everything in good shape. He built the first saw-mill in Illinois, that was propelled by wind. This stood near where George Secor now lives. It was afterward destroyed by fire. He resided on his original purchase, until after the death of his beloved wife, which sad event occurred Dec. 23, 1859. A short time thereafter, he went to live with his son, Elijah J., making his home with him, until Oct. 24, 1873. He and his wife were both members of the Presbyterian church, he always taking an active part in church matters, as leader of the choir, he being a natural musician. He received his education in an academy, at Horse Neck, N. Y., in 1800. He then went to the city of New York, where his father bound him to a cabinet maker. He worked at his trade there, till 1810, when he went to Morristown, N. J., and formed a partnership with Silas Miller, in the manufacturing business, which they continued a short time. He then removed to

Clarksville, Penn., where until 1833, he carried on an extensive cabinet making business. He then came to this county, as heretofore stated. He took an active part in political matters, first being a whig and then a republican. He held the office of postmaster 20 years, in Pennsylvania. In his commission was inserted the condition that he should not be removed on account of political sins. He was commissioned a captain in the war of 1812, and served a short time. He was noted as a great lover of home, and always attended strictly to his own business. Mr. and Mrs. Secor were the parents of nine children—Mary A. C., the deceased wife of Wm. E. Ryan, of Greenfield; Chas. R., died Dec. 11, 1846; Elijah J., of this township; Wm. A., died March 22, 1861; Maria E., died Nov. 25, 1824; Maria J., deceased wife of Jacob March; George A., of this township; John J., died Dec. 18, 1832; and Silas L., now a citizen of Moberly, Mo. Joshua Secor departed this life on the 24th day of Oct., 1873, which event was deeply mourned by his family and many friends.

Elijah J. Secor, a son of the above, was born in Clarksville, Penn., Nov. 16, 1816. With his parents he came to this county in 1833, where he has since resided. He was united in marriage, Dec. 2, 1841, in Belmont county, O., with Elizabeth A. Lockwood, a native of that state, and a daughter of Judge David Lockwood, an early settler of Belmont county, O. Mr. and Mrs. Secor were blessed with 8 children—Rebecca T., wife of Geo. Robinson, of Kansas; Theodore F., died in infancy; Edmund C., born March 28, 1846, and killed by lightning, July 17, 1870; Le-

vina E., born April 18, 1843, died in infancy; Eliza J., born March 16, 1851, the wife of Prof. W. J. Davis, now principal of the Cherokee Male Seminary, in the Indian territory; Benjamin L., born Dec. 2, 1852, at home attending to his father's farm; James L., born Jan. 26, 1854, now of St. Louis, practicing law; Arthur T., born May 25, 1857, now living on a stock farm owned by his father, in Rockbridge township. Mr. and Mrs. Secor and their children are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and he has been an elder in the church since 1842. Mr. S. now owns 700 acres of improved land in this county, the house in which he lives being valued at \$5,000, and a house on another of his farms, occupied by his son Arthur, costing \$2,500. Although a natural mechanic, he has always been engaged in farming and stock raising, and has been eminently successful. In politics he is a republican, has been postmaster at Walnut Grove, but has had no ambition for political preferment. Mr. Secor is a kind, genial gentleman, and is much respected by all who are intimately acquainted with him.

OTHER PROMINENT PEOPLE.

John Rhodes, a leading representative of one of the old settler families of this county, is a native of Yorkshire, England, where he was born Sept. 14, 1824. He was a son of Joseph and Maria (Exley) Rhodes, both natives of the same country. Joseph Rhodes, with his family, came to America in 1831, and settled near Lynnville, Morgan county, Ill., where they remained till the spring of 1838. They then came to this county and located on section 24,

Linder township, where Mr. Rhodes resided until his death, Sept. 1, 1858, his wife having preceded him to that far away home, in Sept., 1831. Her death occurred in St. Louis, while the family were immigrating to Morgan county. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes were the parents of four children—William, of Vernon county, Mo.; John, of this township; Joseph, who died in Marshall county, Ill., in 1854; and Anna, who died in infancy. Joseph Rhodes started in life a poor boy, but by hard work and good management, he had amassed a competency before his death. Both he and his wife were members of the M. E. church. John Rhodes, the subject of our sketch, was united in marriage, in June, 1852, with Annis Wright, a native of this county. By their union they have been blessed with three children—Anna, the deceased wife of J. M. Valentine, of Rockbridge; Ida M., wife of C. G. Edwards, who now resides with Mr. Rhodes on the home place. Mr. R. now owns 600 acres of improved land, the house and out-buildings on the same being valued at \$6,000. He has always been engaged in farming and stock-raising, paying particular attention to the breeding of short-horn cattle. He is now leading a retired life, having retired in the spring of 1885. In his younger days, Mr. Rhodes did not enjoy the good health, which he does in his more mature years. In 1876 he visited Philadelphia, New York and Niagara Falls, and enjoyed the trip very much. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes are consistent members of the M. E. church, and he is class leader and trustee. While the whig party was in existence he was a member of it, and is now a re-

publican. His education was received in district schools, and he is now noted as being a very liberal man in every way.

Coonrod Kahm was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, Jan. 2, 1827, his parents being Philip and Anna (Sabelle) Kahm, both natives of the same country. With his parents, Coonrod came to America, in 1845, and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where they remained eight months, then coming to this county and settling on section 13, Linder township, where Philip afterward died. Coonrod was married, in 1852, to Margaret Egelhoff, a native of Germany. They have had three children born to them—John P., born June 27, 1853, married March 9, 1875, and resides in this township; Maggie A., born Dec. 17, 1855, married Sept. 8, 1874, and died July 10, 1875; Minnie W., born Jan. 30, 1867, resides at home. Mr. and Mrs. Kahm and their children are members of the German Reformed church. He now owns 520 acres of land, on which he has improvements costing over \$4,000, and is engaged in farming, and feeding cattle, in which he has been eminently successful. He also owns an \$1,800 store building in Greenfield, and once acre of town land. Coonrod began the battle of life a poor boy, but by industry, hard work and good management, has succeeded in gaining a competency. He is now numbered among the leading and substantial Germans of the county, and has a reputation for honesty and fair dealing of which he and his family may well feel proud.

Peter B. Hudson, a native of Georgia, came to Greene county, Ill., in 1837, and settled five miles northeast of Carrollton, where he bought 160 acres of

land, but on account of it being a sickly place, he only made his home there four years. In the spring of 1841 he removed to Rockbridge township, where, for seven years, he rented land. He then bought 200 acres on section 29, where, until 1861, he resided. He then sold and bought 232 acres on section 27, where he now lives. He was married, in May, 1825, to Mary Settle, a native of Maryland.

William H. Hudson, a son of the above, was born in Jefferson county, Ind., Aug. 23, 1829. With his parents he came to this county in 1837. Feb. 23, 1860, he was married to Levina Kirby, a native of this county, and a daughter of Daniel Kirby, who came to the county in 1828, from Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson have had five children.

Philip Murphy was born in county Mayo, Ireland, May 17, 1819, being a son of Francis and Bridget (Mulharen) Murphy. Philip came to America, March 10, 1844, and settled in New York, where he remained until 1851, when he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he made his home for 10 years, engaged as a laborer. He then came to Illinois, and settled in Jersey county, buying a farm of 60 acres near Delhi. There he remained three years, then sold his farm and came to Greene county, buying 80 acres of land on section 34, Linder township, where he yet resides. By hard work and good management, he has succeeded in accumulating 360 acres of land, 160 of which is in this county, and 200 acres in Missouri. Philip Murphy and Ann Collins, a native of Ireland, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, in 1851. They were the parents of eight chil-

dren—Francis, now in Nebraska; Mary A., wife of Thomas Case, in Kane township; William, deceased; Thomas, now in Chicago, working at the plumber's trade; Maggie, James, John and Charles, at home. Mr. Murphy and family are members of the Catholic church, and, in politics, he is a liberal. He commenced life, a poor boy, but, by his own exertion, and good management, he has succeeded in gaining a competency for himself and family. Being very poor, and desirous of having an education, after his day's work was through, he would study by the light of the fire-place, and at last, succeeded in getting a liberal education. He left his native country on account of the form of government he had to live under, he being a lover of free schools, and free soil. He is a staunch supporter of the Irish land league, and is a liberal minded and public spirited man. Philip's father spent his declining years with his son, departing this life on the 20th day of Aug., 1880. His mother died in 1850, in Zanesville, O. They were both members of the Catholic church.

George M. Witt was born in Linder township, Greene county, Ill., Oct. 6, 1856. He is a son of Daniel and Dicy (Linder) Witt, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Greene county, Ill. Our subject has resided in this county all his life, having lived on the farm of his father all that time, with the exception of about one year. Mr. Witt has been twice married, the first time to Etna Waltrip, a daughter of Michael and Ailsey Waltrip, on the 4th of Oct., 1879. She lived only a few months after her marriage, passing away May 10, 1880, and was buried two days

later, at Hickory Grove church, of which she was a member. Mr. Witt was again married, Dec. 17, 1884, to Josie Detchemendy, a native of St. Louis, Mo., and a daughter of Jule and Edna (Mallotte) Detchemendy, of French descent, who reside in St. Louis. Mr. Witt owns 250 acres of land, jointly with his father, all of which is well improved, showing them to be industrious, enterprising men. He devotes considerable attention to the raising of stock, and is quite successful at it. In politics Mr. Witt is a democrat.

Harry D. Burruss was born Nov. 20, 1850, in this township, and within three-quarters of a mile of where he now resides. He is a son of George L. and Maria J. (Wood) Burruss, natives of Kentucky. They now reside upon the old homestead in this township. Harry remained at home working upon his father's farm, and with him buying and shipping stock to market, and assisting him in other farm duties until 1880. On the 20th of Nov., 1879, he was married to Kittie A. Beaty, a daughter of John S. and Mary E. (Ross) Beaty, both natives of Ohio. They came to Jersey county in 1859, where they resided until 1880, when they removed to Missouri, where they now reside. Mr. and Mrs. Burruss have one child—Vesta Lois, born April 30, 1885. Mr. Burruss has a fine farm of 148 acres, all well improved and in a high state of cultivation. He makes a specialty of raising stock of a high grade, having a short-horn herd headed by Richmond, 24601, recorded in volume 15 of the American short-horn herd book, at Chicago, Ill. He also raises the cotswold and southdown grades of sheep, and Poland-China hogs, and has altogether a finely stocked farm. He

has also a fine residence, pleasantly located and surrounded with all convenient outbuildings. Mr. Burruss is a member of the Presbyterian church, having united with that organization in 1875. In politics he is republican, and is one of the most enterprising residents of this county.

Jonas Kirbach, a prominent German citizen of Linder township, was born in Luxemburg, Germany, on the 6th of Oct., 1833, being a son of Nicholas and Catherine (Hoffman) Kirbach, both of whom were also natives of Germany, and both of whom died there, the former in 1842, and the latter in 1857. Nicholas was a miller by trade, and both he and his wife were consistent members of the Catholic church. Jonas also learned the miller's trade in the old country, at which he worked there up to the time of his coming to America. In 1859, he bade adieu to his parents, friends and fatherland, and took passage on a vessel, for this, his adopted country, arriving in New York city, the voyage occupying 32 days. From New York he came to Chicago, and after remaining there a week, he went to St. Louis in search of his brother, who came to this country a year previous, and whom he found in the American bottoms, above Venice, chopping wood, in company with four other men. Here Jonas divided his time between hunting and cooking for the wood choppers for three weeks, after which time he went to Aurora, Ill., where he worked for various parties on the farm. After a short time he went to LaSalle, where he took the boat and steamed down the river to Hardin, where he chopped wood a short time, and then came to Barrow's mill,

on the Macoupin creek, in this county, where he was employed as a miller for three years. While engaged as a miller, he rented a farm, which he continued to run for six years. The next succeeding 10 years, he rented the J. C. Gardner farm, and then bought a farm of 80 acres on section 8, Linder township, where he still resides. He came to this country a poor man, but by industry and good management has succeeded in accumulating a finely improved farm of 160 acres, on which he carries on farming and stock-raising, his farm now being well stocked. In addition to what he owns, Mr. Kirbach also rents 200 acres of land. Jonas Kirbach and Elizabeth Leady, a native of Germany, were married July 30, 1860. By this union there were three children—Elizabeth, who died at the age of 11 days; John, born Nov. 14, 1863; Henry, born April 21, 1865. Mrs. Kirbach died Oct. 18, 1865. Mr. Kirbach was again married Feb. 25, 1866, to Barbara Brown, a native of Germany. Seven children have been born to them—Conrod, born Jan. 10, 1867, deceased; Frank, born Feb. 2, 1868; Anna, born March 8, 1869; Joseph, born March 9, 1871; William, born March 16, 1872; Thomas, born April 11, 1874, died April 22, 1874; Mary, born Sept. 2, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Kirbach and family are members of the Catholic church, which they attend at Carrollton.

Philip Bermes, one of the prominent agriculturists of Linder township, was born in Germany, in 1830, he being a son of Peter and Margaret (Helf) Bermes. With his parents, Philip came to this county, June 20, 1851, and settled in Linder township, where he still resides. His father died here, Aug. 25,

1864, aged 61 years and seven months, and his mother, March 4, 1881, aged 75 years, five months and five days. Both were buried in the Hardin cemetery. Philip Bermes was united in marriage, April 6, 1863, with Susan Lahr, a native of Germany. They have had eight children born to them—Charles, died Aug. 28, 1864, aged 15 months; Peter, born March 15, 1866; John Philip, born Aug. 2, 1867; Mary, born Oct. 28, 1869, and died July 15, 1871; George, born April 27, 1871, and died July 20, 1872; Frederick, born Oct. 14, 1872; Margaret, born June 25, 1874; Louis, born Sept. 24, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Bermes are members of the German Reform church, and he is also a member of the K. of H. He now owns 244 acres of improved land in this county, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising, in which he has been eminently successful, although he started in life a poor boy. By hard work, industry and economy he has succeeded in gaining a fair share of this world's goods, and, in doing so, has earned a reputation for honesty, of which he may well feel proud.

William Winters, a native of Germany, was born in 1820, he being a son of Jacob and Adeline Winters, both of whom were natives of Germany. William bid adieu to his friends and Fatherland in 1858, and embarked on a vessel for America, and at the end of 61 days arrived in New Orleans. From the latter point he took steamboat passage for St. Louis, arriving there 13 days later. From there he went to Alton, and later to Carlinville, coming to Greene county from the later point, and buying 80 acres of land. Most of it was raw land, which he has since improved and added to,

until he now has 160 acres of good land, all of which is located in Linder township. William Winters was united in marriage, March 2, 1853, with Elizabeth Gilman, a native of Germany. By their marriage they have been blessed with eight children—Elizabeth, the wife of James Martin, of Dakota; John, who accidentally shot himself while out hunting, and died six weeks later, Feb. 27, 1885; George, living in Linder township; Maggie, wife of Moses Freer, of Rockbridge township; Susan, wife of Joseph Bower, of Kane township; Mary, wife of A. Johnson, of Solomon City, Kan.; William and Katie, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Winters are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Winters' grandfather lived to the ripe old age of 105 years, his father to the age of 99 years, six months, and eight days, and his mother to the age of 88 years and two months. Thus it will be seen that the Winters family is a long-lived one.

Charles Fischer, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, was born Feb. 16, 1848, being a son of Belthaser and Ann M. (Becker) Fischer, both of whom were natives of the same country. In 1867, Charles bade adieu to his friends and fatherland and took passage for America, landing in New York, March 12, 1867. After remaining there a couple of days, he started for Carrollton, Greene county, Ill., arriving in due time. From there he came to Linder township, where for seven years he worked on a farm by the month. He then rented land for three years, at the expiration of which time he bought 150 acres of land on sections 4 and 5, Linder township, and still resides on the place. Charles Fischer was united in marriage, March 26, 1874, with

Bena Damm, a native of this county, and a daughter of Dieter Damm, deceased. Their union was blessed with four children, two of whom are living—Carl, born Nov. 25, 1880, and Bena, born July 18, 1883. In 1882 Charles visited with his friends and relatives in the old country for six weeks. He has one brother in this country—John H., who resides with him. One brother—Theodore, died in this county, Nov. 24, 1881. Henry, also a brother of Charles, and one sister, Emma, still live in the old country. The father of our subject died in Germany, June 24, 1885, aged 78 years, while his mother is still living, at the age of 56 years. The family are members of the Lutheran church.

Dieter Damm, deceased, was born in 1814, in Monzernheim, Germany, his parents being Michael and Elizabeth (Weifenbach) Damm. He bade adieu to the fatherland and friends in 1839, and took passage for America. Upon coming to this country he settled on the Thomas Black farm, in Carrollton township, where he worked until 1841. Three years later he bought 80 acres on section 11, Linder township, where he resided until his death, which occurred Dec. 4, 1879. He was united in marriage Sept. 13, 1839, with Bena Winters, a native of Germany. They were the parents of eight children—Paul C., died in infancy; John L., died in 1878; Christian; Catherine, widow of Jacob Rathgeber, now living with her mother; Dieter; Bena, wife of Charles Fischer; and Albert, who died in infancy. His widow is a member of the Presbyterian church, as was he also, during his life. At his death he was the owner of 160 acres of land.

Dieter Damm, a son of Dieter, Sr., was born in Greene county, Ill., in 1851. He was reared on a farm, and received his education in the district schools. In 1870, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Meister, a native of this county. Their union has been blessed with six children—Elizabeth, Dieter, Bena, Catherine, Elias and Mary, who are all attending school. Dieter farms 160 acres of the homestead, and carries on general farming. He also runs a cider mill, making cider for customers. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. Dieter is a pleasant gentleman, and is bound to leave a favorable opinion with all whom he comes in contact with.

Christian Damm was born in Greene county, Ill., Jan. 21, 1844, his parents being Dieter and Bena J. (Winters) Damm. Christian was married April 12, 1865, to Margaret Rathgeber, a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Damm have been the parents of six children—Catherine; George, deceased; Christian, Philip, Maggie and Ellen. Mr. Damm is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics, he is a republican.

Michael Shallue, was born in county Clare, Ireland, his parents being Patrick and Bridget Shallue, both of whom were also natives of the same country. Michael left his native land in 1854, arriving in Detroit, Mich., in the fall of that year. He resided there until the fall of 1858, when he came to Carrollton, Greene county, Ill., with his parents, making his home there until 1877. He then bought 315 acres of land southeast of Carrollton, and resided thereon until March, 1885, when he sold that farm and for \$8,800 bought his present one of

160 acres, which is situated on section 11, Linder township. His farm is well improved, the residence on the same costing some \$3,000, and the barn \$500. Mr. Shallue enlisted in the 85th Mo. Inf. during the late war, and served his adopted country for 18 months. He participated in the engagements of Mineral Point and DeSoto, besides other minor ones. He was married Aug. 14, 1870, to Mary A. Fleming, a native of Connecticut. They have been blessed with five children—Sarah E., Mary J., James P., Catherine M. and Michael F. His father died in Carrollton, in Aug., 1882, and was buried in the Catholic cemetery. Michael started the battle of life a poor boy, and has made all he now has by hard work and good management. He is a man of fair education, which he received in the district schools. Both he and his wife are members of the Catholic church. His occupation at present is general farming.

George Graham was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, June 11, 1825, he being a son of George and Sarah (Wilson) Graham, both of whom were also natives of the same country. George left his native country in 1846, came to America, and located in Monmouth county, N. J., where, for 10 years, he was engaged as a farm hand. In 1855, he came to Jerseyville, Jersey county, Ill., and learned the baker's trade, which he followed for 12 years. He then came to Greene county, and bought 60 acres of land, on section 20, Linder township, where he still lives. He is now the owner of 169 acres of improved land, and the house in which he now lives cost over \$2,000. He left home, when 10 years of age, without a cent,

and entirely destitute, and has earned his present competency by hard labor and good management. He is a well informed man, but received his education by the light of the fire-place, after his day's work was done, he having received only three month's schooling. He is a liberal minded man, and is a firm believer in the free school system. George Graham and Loie B. Hill, a native of New Jersey, were married Nov. 5, 1867. They have had two children born to them—William, died in infancy, and Austin, at home. Mr. Graham is a member of the Presbyterian church, while his wife affiliates with the Baptists. Mr. Graham's father departed this life, in Ireland, in 1865, and his mother, when George was only six years of age. In politics, Mr. Graham is a staunch supporter of the republican party.

Patrick W. McMahon, a resident of Linder township, was born in the south of Ireland, his parents being John P. W. and Ann A. (Considine) McMahon, both natives of Ireland, the former dying July 13, 1876, and the latter in 1849, aged 45 years. Patrick W. came to America, landing at New Orleans on Dec. 25, 1851, after a voyage on the ocean of 36 days. From there he came to Carrollton, this county, where he remained a short time, and then went to work for Jacob Bowman, on a farm. Altogether he worked as a farm hand for five years, then bought land one and a half miles east of Carrollton, which he continued to own for six years. Then for one year he rented land, at the expiration of which time he bought 160 acres of land on sections 5 and 8, Linder township, and is still a resident of the

township. In 1855 he was united in marriage with Bridget Carmody, a native of Ireland. They are the parents of 10 children—William A., John H., Mortimer A., Daniel J., Henry G., Edward S., Agnes A., Thomas C., Mitchell E., and Julia A. Daniel J. is a professor in St. Ignatius College, Chicago, he having partly received his education in the district schools of his township, at Carrollton, and finally finished at Chicago. He is now 22 years of age. Mr. McMahon is liberal in his views, and his wife is a member of the Catholic church. He commenced his life's struggles a poor boy, but by energy, perseverance and good management, he has succeeded in accumulating a fair share of this world's goods, which will materially assist in making his declining years pleasant. He is a firm believer in moral freedom and education.

Alexander Hankins was born May 8, 1819, in Knox county, East Tenn. He is a son of James and Margaret (McPherson) Hankins, natives of Tennessee. They removed to Scott county, Ill., in 1828, locating on a farm near Winchester, where they lived until their death, his father's occurring in 1855, and his mother's in 1852. Alexander remained at home with his parents until he was 22 years of age. As his father was a poor man, he was obliged to assist him on the farm, so that his advantages for obtaining an education were not of the best, although he improved the opportunities offered in the common schools of the county. He was married Dec. 7, 1849, to Mary J. Kirby, a daughter of Daniel and Eliza (Hardecastle) Kirby, natives of Maryland, where Mary was also born. Her parents afterward came

to Greene county, Ill., and resided here until their death. Mr. Hankins was married in this county, but resided some six years in Scott county before locating here permanently, which he did in 1846, upon the farm where he resides. Seven children were born to them, six of whom are now living—Eliza A., James M., John H., Daniel, William C., Mattie, Margaret, deceased. Mrs. Hankins died June 1, 1855, and was buried in the Providence cemetery. Mr. Hankins was again married Feb. 7, 1856, to Nancy A. Critchfield, a daughter of Jesse and Ruan (Cadle) Critchfield, natives of Tennessee. Nancy was born in that state in 1830, and removed with her parents to Kentucky when quite young, and later on came to this county. Five children were born to this union—Albert F., Emma B., Allie, Julia and Charles. Mr. Hankins has 160 acres of land, all improved. He has served his district in the capacity of school director. He became a member of Taylor's Creek Baptist church, in 1849, and continued in it until 1857, when it dissolved. In 1858, he united with the Providence Baptist church, and was ordained to the ministry, by Elders J. V. Rhoades and A. Farrow, in 1864.

John H. Perrine, one of the early settlers of Linder township, is a native of Monmouth county, N. J., and was born in 1812, being a son of Henry and Josie (Holman) Perrine, both of whom were also natives of New Jersey. John was reared to agricultural pursuits, and received his education in the district schools of his native state. In the spring of 1832, he came to Illinois, settling on section 30, Linder township, Greene county, where he now resides,

and owns 140 acres of improved land, being engaged in agricultural pursuits. John H. Perrine and Charlotte Perrine, a native of the state of New Jersey, were united in marriage. By this union they have been blessed with five children, two of whom are now living, and three are deceased—Mary A., born May 11, 1832, and died in Dec., 1875; William H., born May 23, 1839, and died Aug. 29, 1877; Peter, born Oct. 23, 1842, and died Nov. 15, 1873; Charles, born Dec. 30, 1845, and Sarah H., born Oct. 18, 1849. Mr. Perrine is one of the prominent and substantial farmers of Linder township, and has lived to see the wonderful development made by his adopted county. He is a kind, genial gentleman, and is highly respected in the community in which he resides.

Frederick Wellhausen was born in Hanover, Ger'y, being a son of Daniel and Malinda Wellhausen, both of whom were natives of Germany also. In 1868 he came to America, but had previously spent one year in the German army. On coming to this country Frederick remained in St. Louis, Mo., five months, engaged in making mill buhrs. He then came to White Hall, Greene county, Ill., where for one year he engaged in working at his trade, that of a miller. At the expiration of that time, he returned to St. Louis and followed milling for four months, he having learned the trade in Hanover, Germany. From St. Louis he went to Belleville, Ill., where he remained a few months. He then came to Jalappa, Greene county, where for one and a half years he was engaged in running a mill. He then bought a farm in Kane township, where he farmed for three years, and then went to Jersey

county, working on a farm for one year. The next succeeding 10 years he rented land, and then bought a farm on section 28, Linder township, where he still resides, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Frederick Wellhausen and Katie Bowers, a native of Germany, were married in 1872. Among their children, were—Gussie, deceased, John and Christopher. Mr. Wellhausen is a member of Kane lodge of the I. O. O. F. He is now the owner of 40 acres of land in Linder township.

EDUCATIONAL.

School district No. 1, or Union, has a school building, which was erected in 1874, at a cost of \$1,750. It is built of brick. The contractor was Adam Engleman. The building committee were, Peter M. Brown and Gilbert Fuller. The first teacher was E. C. Sackett.

School district No. 2. The school building in this district was erected in Sept., 1860. It is a neat frame structure, 18x22 feet in size, and cost about \$450. At the time of the building of it, there was an enrollment of 30 pupils, while now there is some 40. The pioneer teacher in this building was Hulda G. Gage. The present one is Adolphus Miller.

School district No. 3.—The first school house in this district was erected in 1851. It was a frame structure, about 24x36 feet in size, and cost about \$500. Samuel Jolly taught the first school in this. This edifice was commenced by the subscription of various inhabitants of the district, but was completed out of funds resulting from taxation. It stood on the southwest quarter of section 26, on the farm of Alexander Hankins. About the year 1870, the present

school house was built, on the northwest quarter of section 27. It is 16x28 feet in ground area. Joseph Brown taught the first school in the new edifice. Rose Secor is the present teacher. The average attendance is 45. Wesley McPheron, William Meldrum and Robert Smith are the present directors.

School district No. 4.—The school house in this district, is situated on the southwest quarter of section 10. It was originally erected in 1853, by Engleman & Bishop, a few rods west of the residence of Christian Damm, but was afterward moved to its present location, and about 1879, remodeled and rebuilt. It is a frame structure, 20x30 feet in size. The first school was taught by Ira B. Pickett. The present teacher is Jennie Ryan. William W. Johnson, Uen Linder and Henry Robley are the directors for 1885.

School district No. 5 has a school building, which was erected in 1874, at a cost of \$800. George Crane was the contractor. The first directors were, Jesse Robards, T. C. Robinson, and James Miller. The present ones are John Rhoades, William Turner and Robert Hardeastle. The present teacher is Belle Cannedy.

School district No. 7 had a school building, which was put up in 1863. The first directors were, Jonathan Kind, P. W. McMahon, and John Coleman. This building is 20x30 feet in size, and cost \$775. The first teacher was Belle Cain. There was an enrollment here at that time of about 33. This was abandoned as a school house in March, 1884, on account of its inconvenience to a portion of the pupils, and the rough traveling necessary to reach it. The

new school house is on the west side of the district, and bears the name of Diamond. This was built in 1883, at a cost of \$575, and is 20x26 feet in size. They had one erected previous to this, but it was burned when about completed.

CEMETERY.

Harden cemetery is located upon the southeast corner of section 12. The land, one acre, was donated by a Doctor Culver, to the public, for cemetery purposes, about the year 1832 or 1833. Culver afterward returned to the state of Pennsylvania, from which he came, where he died. The land upon which the cemetery is located was afterward sold to Robert A. Harden, who died without executing any deed, and so it remains to this day.

DAUM POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice at Daum, which is located upon the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 9, was established as such, July 14, 1884, and Charles A. Campbell commissioned as postmaster. This office is located on the L., C. & W. R. R.

There is, at this place, a general merchandise store, kept by Benjamin M. Spaulding, who succeeded Charles A. Campbell in the business, Sept. 1, 1885. Mr. Campbell established this store in June, 1884. It is contained in a room about 16x20 feet in dimensions, and the stock would invoice about \$1,000.

COUNTY POOR FARM.

The building on the fine Poor farm of Greene county, was erected in the fall of 1870, and is a large, three-story, brick building, with commodious base-

ment under the entire edifice. Joseph C. Brown was the first superintendent of the place, and remained in charge for two years. He was succeeded by Asa Slone, who has remained in that capacity ever since. During the last seven or eight years, the average number of inmates has been about 30. The farm embraces 160 acres of excellent land, on section 7, most of which is nicely improved. When Mr. Slone took charge, the farm was nearly all covered with timber of a young growth, with the exception of about 30 acres, but at present there can be seen marked improvement in every respect. In the building there are nine rooms in the basement, which includes dining room, kitchen, flour room, etc. On the next floor are 12 rooms, seven of which are bed rooms for male paupers. The balance of the apartments on this floor are used by Mr. Slone and family, as sitting rooms and parlors. In the second story there are eight rooms, one of which is quite large, originally intended for a chapel, but has never been put to that use, but is put into requisition as a general work room. The rest of the rooms on this floor are used as sleeping apartments by the inmates. In the third story there are three dormitories for the women inmates, not otherwise provided for. This makes a total of 32 rooms, besides several halls running through the different parts of the house. It is well appointed throughout, and is decidedly to the credit of Greene county, and an honor to Mr. Slone and his esteemed wife for the able manner in which it is managed.

Asa Slone, superintendent of the poor farm, was born in Chatham county, N.

C., Oct. 17, 1825. He is a son of Matthew and Chloe (Hughes) Slone, also natives of the above state. In 1833 they came to Greene county, Ill., settling in the town of Carrollton, where they resided some seven or eight years, when they removed to Macoupin county, and spent the remainder of their lives there. His father died Aug. 10, 1843, and his mother Aug. 19, 1868, at the home of her son in Carrollton. Asa, the subject of this sketch, is the youngest and only one living of a family of four children, those deceased being—Nancy, Martha and David. He removed with his parents to Macoupin county, where he resided some eight months, when he returned to Carrollton and began to learn the trade of blacksmithing, which he afterwards followed for many years. When the Mexican

war broke out, he enlisted in Co. C, 1st Ill. Inf., and took part in the battle of Buena Vista, besides being in several skirmishes. He was mustered out in the latter part of June, 1847, at Camargo, Mex., and returned to Carrollton, where he resided until taking charge of the county poor farm, in March, 1873. It is unnecessary to extol the merits of Mr. Slone in this capacity, as the length of time he has already served will prove his ability for the position, and the satisfactory manner in which he conducts the business. He was married July 6, 1848, to Ann M. Colwell. By this marriage there were seven children, six of whom are living—Margaret V., deceased; William M., Samuel T., Robert A., John C., Mary C. and Maud A. Mr. Slone's political views are democratic.

CHAPTER XXI.

WRIGHTS TOWNSHIP.

This comprises all of congressional T. 11 north, R. 11 west, and is bounded on the north by White Hall township, on the east by Rubicon, on the south by Linder, and on the west by White Hall and Carrollton. Part of the township is well covered with timber while the balance is either prairie or cleared land, and all of a very fine grade. The soil is a warm, black, clayey loam, with innate powers of fertility beyond the possibility of exhaustion. The surface is generally gently undulating except in

the neighborhood of the creeks, when it becomes a little more abrupt, but not so as to interfere with the tillage of it. Apple, Big Bear, Little Bear, and Whitaker's creeks supply an abundance of water for all stock purposes, and afford ample drainage. Apple creek crosses the township in a diagonal line from northeast to southwest, leaving the township about the center of the west line. The Big Bear is a tributary of Apple creek, making a confluence with the main stream on section 16. Little

Bear is a small rivulet flowing into the Big Bear. Whitaker's creek is in the south part of the township. The St. Louis branch of the C., B. & Q. R. R. passes through the township, and there is one town on the line, in Wright's township—Wrightsville. The citizens of this township are, as a rule, well-to-do, thrifty and intelligent.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first to make a settlement within the territory now embraced in the township of Wrights, was William Waltrip, who came here in 1819, and located on the north of Apple creek, on the southwest quarter of section 18. A sketch of this pioneer is appended.

William Waltrip was the first settler of what is now Wrights township, locating on the north side of Apple creek, on the southwest quarter of section 18, in Dec., 1819. In October of that year he left Kentucky, in company with his and several other families, with the intention of locating in Missouri, where one of his brother's had gone the previous year. But on crossing the river at Smeltzer's ferry, and going to St. Charles, they met his brother returning to Kentucky. They then returned to the neighborhood of Edwardsville, Ill., where the family were left until a location could be decided on. Mr. Waltrip and his brother, Luke, came up into Greene county, and selected the location previously described on section 18, in this township. They then returned to Edwardsville for their families, and arrived at the place selected, in Dec., 1819. There were about 20 of them, and they passed the winter in a camp, which the men had arranged, their food consisting

principally of venison and corn bread. The following spring a clearing was made, and quite a crop of corn was raised that year. They remained here until the spring of 1823, when they removed to the northeast quarter of section 31, and made a settlement, where they remained many years. Mr. Waltrip was born in Halifax county, Va., Aug. 1, 1776, and was a son of Luke and Mary (Bunton) Waltrip, also natives of that state. He was married Dec. 27, 1802, to Elizabeth Thaxton, a daughter of William and Sarah (Gravitt) Thaxton, natives of Virginia. In 1803, they removed to Kentucky, where they remained until coming to this county. They were the parents of 10 children—Bird, Sarah, Michael, Mary, William G., Martha, Eliza, Luke, Lucretia and Wilson. Mr. Waltrip died Feb. 28, 1850, and Mrs. Waltrip, Aug. 23, 1855.

William G. Waltrip, son of William and Elizabeth (Thaxton) Waltrip, was born in Kentucky, Aug. 5, 1814. He came with his parents to this county in 1819, where he has since resided, being a resident of the town of Wrightsville. He was married July 20, 1841, to Mary Heater, a native of this county, born Dec. 24, 1824, and a daughter of David and Mary (Reeder) Heater, natives of Ohio. They resided near White Hall where her father died in May, 1827, her mother surviving him until July 23, 1834, when she too passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Waltrip are the parents of 10 children—William D., deceased; Emily J., Angeline, Elsa A., deceased; Leo, deceased; John L., deceased; Luke deceased; Howard, deceased; and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Waltrip died Aug. 15, 1877. Mr. Waltrip was again

married Nov. 7, 1878, to Susan Ogle, a daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Hill) Ogle, natives of Tennessee. They came to this county in 1818, settling on the Macoupin creek, two miles southwest of Carrollton. Two years later they purchased a farm, three miles and a half north of Carrollton, where they passed the remainder of their days, Mr. Ogle dying in 1864, and Mrs. Ogle in 1872. Mr. Waltrip has a farm of 64 acres. He was reared in this county, and has spent nearly his entire life here, and is now spending his remaining days in contentment in the village of Wrightsville.

Larkin Thaxton came to this township in 1819, and made a settlement.

Larkin Thaxton, deceased, was a native of Old Virginia. He came to Greene county, Ill., in 1819, and settled on Apple creek bottom, where he lived for some three years, prior to the government survey. He then entered a 40-acre tract of land, in school district No. 4, and resided there up to the time of his death, following agricultural pursuits as his life-long avocation. His wife was Catherine Dudley, who was a native of Scotland.

Parham Thaxton, a son of the above, was born in Wrights township, this county, on the 8th day of Jan., 1821. He was reared on a farm up to his 14th year, when he went to Carrollton, and learned the trades of stone-mason, brick-laying and plastering, which he has followed almost ever since, with satisfaction and profit. He was also, quite a successful contractor, and has built a great many residences and buildings in this county. He has now retired from mechanical pursuits, but occasionally

does a job of building. While following his trade, he also ran a farm, and was successful as an agriculturist. In the month of Feb., 1857, he was united in marriage with Ann Drum, a native of this county, and a daughter of John Drum, one of the pioneers of this county. By this marriage they have had four children born to them—Florence, at home; Luella, who died in the fall of 1882; Jeannette, at home; Clifford, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Thaxton and eldest daughter are members of the Hickory Grove Baptist church. He is township trustee at present, this being his second term. He was appointed by the court to fill out the unexpired term of John D. Jack, as coroner, and two years later was elected to the office, and served a full term. He now owns some 200 acres of improved land, and his residence cost \$2,000. At the age of 14 years he started for himself, a poor boy, and has made his present competence by his own exertions. Early in life he formed good moral and industrious habits, which he continued through life.

Thomas Lorton made his settlement in this township, on section 8, in 1820. He was born in Virginia, in 1784, and was the son of Robert and Tabitha (Ganaway) Lorton. His father was a Revolutionary soldier. When about 17 years of age, Thomas removed to Cumberland county, Ky., where he lived until 1818, when he came to this state, locating, for the time being, in Bond county, from where he came here. He was married Sept. 22, 1810, to Frances Nance, also a native of Virginia, and they were the parents of 12 children. Mr. Lorton spent the balance of his days in this township, dying Dec. 17,

1863. His wife died Aug. 15, 1871, and both are buried in White Hall cemetery.

In 1820, Zachariah and James Allen made settlement in this township, as did David Battle.

David Henderson came to this township in 1820, and taking up a farm on section 7, entered upon the life of a pioneer. He came from Ohio. He remained upon the old homestead until his death.

Joseph Henderson, a worthy representative of one of the old settler families of this county, is a native of Ohio, having been born there in 1813, his parents being Daniel and Sarah (Collins) Henderson. With his parents, Joseph came to Illinois, in 1820, and settled on section 7, Wrights township, where Joseph has ever since resided. He was united in marriage, in 1832, with Mary Ann Stout, a native of Ohio. Mrs. Henderson departed this life Sept. 3, 1876. Mr. Henderson was again married, Sept. 3, 1885, to Clara Davidson, a native of this county, born Feb. 20, 1867. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, while his wife affiliates with the Baptists. Joseph was reared to agricultural pursuits, which he has followed all his life. He is now the owner of 100 acres of land, which is all improved. In politics, he is a republican, but has had no ambition for political preferment. He is a kind, genial gentleman, and is much respected by all his friends and acquaintances.

H. Clay Thaxton was one of the earliest settlers in this county. He came here in 1818, and went to work on government land, on the Apple creek bottom. In 1821, when these lands came

into the market, he entered 80 acres of land on section 28, of this township, on to which he moved. He was born in Virginia, Aug. 5, 1799. When 12 years of age he moved to Kentucky with his parents, where he remained until he was about 19, when he came to this county. He has, since making his first entry, purchased other property, and has owned considerable tracts of land. He was married Nov. 9, 1829, to Caroline Whitaker, a daughter of Robert Whitaker, one of the old settlers of the county, by whom he has had 11 children, two of whom died in infancy. He is still a resident of this township, having been spared to witness the tremendous growth of Greene county, from its primitive wilderness to the civilization of to-day.

William Hart, with his family, emigrated from Indiana, in the spring of 1822, and entered some 80 acres of land on Lorton's Prairie, where he lived about 30 years, when he removed to Piatt county, this state, but eventually returned to this county and died here.

Jesse Stark and family made their settlement in Greene county, in 1823, on section 31. He was a native of the state of New Jersey, and served in the army during the war of 1812-15. After the close of the hostilities, he removed to Tennessee, where he was married. From thence he removed to Madison county, this state, and shortly after to this county. He had a large family of children. He resided upon the homestead, which he had established, until the day of his death, in Aug., 1854. His wife died in March, 1829. But two of his children are living now, and they are both residents of Nebraska.

Dudley Brannan, with his family, settled in Wrights township, in 1824, where they resided until his death. Mr. Brannan came from Kentucky to this county.

Louis J. Ballard, in 1829, came to Greene county, looking for a home. He found that which he sought, on section 7, in Wright's township, and soon commenced improvements. He was born in Lincoln county, N. C., Oct. 4, 1800. At the age of 10 years he moved with his parents to Tennessee, where, July 22, 1824, he was united in marriage with Ruth Pace. The result of this union was twelve children, several of whom are still living. Mr. Ballard resided here until his death, which took place in 1878. His wife survived him until 1882. Both are buried in the White Hall cemetery.

William H. Goode came to Wright's township in 1829, settling upon section 31, upon the place now owned by E. Meister.

William B. Goode was born in Christian county, Ky., Sept. 16, 1827. He is a son of William H. and Jinsa (Walker) Goode, the former a native of Halifax county, Va., and the latter a native of Tennessee. When William H. was about 12 years of age, his parents removed to Kentucky, where William was reared and married. In 1829 he came to this county, and settled in Wright's township, on the place now owned by E. Meister, where he broke some ground and put in a corn crop. Here he remained until 1856, when he removed to Davis county, Ia., where he lived until his death, Jan. 12, 1874, in the 76th year of his age, having been born Feb. 23, 1797. Jinsa (Walker) Goode died in

1835. William B. came to this county with his parents in 1829, and has since resided here. On Aug. 22, 1845, he was married to Eliza A. Davidson. By this union there were five children—Jinsa A., deceased wife of William D. Waltrip, now deceased; Emeline and Angeline, twins; Melissa J., wife of Robert Goodhall; John L., married Abbie Pinkerton, who died in 1885. Mrs. Goode died in 1853, and on Oct. 12, 1854, Mr. Goode was again married to Elizabeth Walker. By this marriage there were the following children—William H., died July 25, 1860; Mary E., died Nov. 7, 1859; Sarah M., died Oct. 2, 1863; Louisa, died March 14, 1866; Alzina, living at home; Laura, died Dec. 24, 1870; Fannie, died May 19, 1873, and Alvin, living at home, born April 20, 1872. Mr. Goode owns 532 acres of land, part of which is in Iowa. He has served his district nine years as school director, and has also held the office of supervisor for a number of years; and is an enterprising and highly esteemed citizen.

John L. Goode was born on the farm and homestead now occupied by his father, in this township, July 25, 1851. He is a son of William B. and Eliza A. (Davidson) Goode. John obtained his education in the district schools of the township. He remained at home until he was 19 years of age, and was then married, Oct. 30, 1870, to Abigail Pinkerton. She was born about a half mile east of Berdan, May 7, 1854, and is a daughter of James G. and Martha A. (Waltrip) Pinkerton. After marriage, Mr. Goode resided upon some land which he rented from his father, for about two years, and then moved on a farm of his own, situated about three-

quarters of a mile north of his father's farm. He remained there until Oct., 1878, when he sold out and removed to his present location, on the northwest quarter of section 22, in this township. Mr. and Mrs. Goode had one child born to them—Lillie May, born May 13, 1873. On Feb. 24, 1885, Mrs. Goode was taken away from this world, having been afflicted with derangement of the nerves. Her remains were interred in Hickory Grove cemetery. Her loss was deeply mourned by relatives and friends. Mr. Goode is very comfortably fixed, and has 140 acres of land, all well improved, except 10 acres of timber land. He is a member of Hickory Grove Baptist church, as was also his wife, before her death. In politics, he is a democrat.

Lemuel Stubblefield came to this township in 1830. He had come to the county some three years previous, and settled near Carrollton. When he came here he located upon some land on section 7.

James H. Stubblefield was born in Tennessee in 1817, he being a son of Lemuel and Jane (Henry) Stubblefield, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. With his parents, James came to Illinois in 1821, and located in Randolph county. In 1827 they came to Greene county and settled near Carrollton. Three years later they removed to section 7, Wrights township, where James still resides. He was united in marriage, in 1849, with Martha Johnson, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of John L. Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Stubblefield have eight children—Mary W., a teacher, at home; James H., who died in 1853; Laura J.,

at home; Arabella, teacher, at home; Mattie, wife of Albert Allen, of Palmyra; John H., at home; William S. engineer on the C. B. & Q.; Frank, attending school at White Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Stubblefield and their daughters are members of the M. E. church. He is the owner of 298 acres of improved land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and makes a specialty of fine hogs, of the Poland-China variety. He keeps thoroughbreds on hand for sale at all times. He also handles Clydesdale and Norman horses, and high bred short-horn cattle, and now has on hand a half-breed Clyde stallion. He is a stock-holder in the Greene County Agricultural Society, of which he has been a director several terms. His education was received in the primitive log school house, of early days, and, although he began life a poor boy, by industry and economy he has succeeded in gaining competency.

Charles Bradshaw came to this township from Morgan county, in 1831, and settled down upon a farm on section 4. Here he resided until called to "that land from whose bourne no traveler ever returns."

Perry Bradshaw, a native of White county, Tenn., was born May 17, 1828, and is a son of Charles and Mary A. (Baker) Bradshaw, natives of South Carolina. The former was born March 26, 1795, and the latter Jan. 26, 1804. They were married in 1820, in Tennessee, where they had previously removed, and become acquainted. They removed to Morgan county, Ill., in 1828, where they remained until the spring of 1831, when they came to this county, settling on section 4, Wrights township. They

were the parents of 16 children—Elvira, deceased; John; Joel, deceased; Mary, deceased; William M.; Perry; Vance, deceased; Charles, deceased; Nancy; Francis M.; Mary J.; Frances, deceased; Drusilla, deceased; Lucinda; Andrew J., deceased; and George W., deceased. Mr. B. was one of the early settlers of this township, and resided here until his death, Dec. 23, 1869. He was county commissioner during the years 1846–7–8, and also served his township in various official capacities. His wife still survives him, at an advanced age, and resides at the old homestead. Perry was about three years old when his parents came to this county, and was reared upon a farm within a mile of where he now resides, and obtained his education at the district schools of the neighborhood. He was married, March 28, 1849, to Phoebe Wise, a native of this state, and a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Barrow) Wise, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Kentucky. By this union there were four children, all of whom are dead—Minerva E., Ann M., George M., and Nahome. Mrs. Bradshaw died Nov. 15, 1856. Mr. Bradshaw was again married, March 18, 1860, to Elizabeth J. Wells, born in this county, March 6, 1844. She was a daughter of James F. and Eliza C. (Ford) Wells, the latter afterward becoming the wife of James Baird. Mrs. Bradshaw's father was born March 6, 1822, and died in 1850; her mother was born June 13, 1823, and died Jan. 30, 1878. They were married, Sept. 8, 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw are the parents of 12 children—Laura J., born July 3, 1861; Oliver P., born Jan. 19, 1863; Albert J., born Oct. 23, 1864;

Charles F., born March 14, 1867; Lewis A., born Nov. 28, 1868; William R., born April 18, 1871, died Oct. 28, 1873; John E., born Jan. 6, 1873; Shannon O., born April 20, 1875; Miner D., born Aug. 1, 1877, died May 29, 1879; Edith E., born Jan. 24, 1879; Mary C., born March 25, 1881; and Bernice A., born Feb. 16, 1883. Mr. Bradshaw has 373 acres of land, all well improved except 40 acres. He has served as school director almost constantly for the past 30 years, and in politics is a republican. He is a member of the Christian church, and is noted for his honesty and integrity.

William Jones settled in Wrights township in 1833, entering the farm now known as the Wright's place. He was a native of Christian county, Ky., and was a resident of that state until coming here. He died on this place in 1853.

Thomas Wright made a settlement in this township in 1833. A sketch of this pioneer is here inserted.

Thomas Wright, Sr., one of the early settlers, came to Greene county in the fall of 1833, and entered 240 acres of land in Wrights township, 80 of which was timber land. He was a widower at that time, but he returned to Barren county, Ky., that fall, and was married to Mary Snowden, a native of that county, Nov. 12, 1833. The following March, Mr. Wright returned to this county and resided upon the farm now owned by J. K. Farrelly, until the fall of 1834, when, having erected a cabin, he removed his family thereto. He was born in North Carolina, Aug. 11, 1777, and spent his early life there. He afterward removed to Kentucky, where he was married to Elizabeth B. Bell, a na-

tive of that state. They were the parents of eight children—George M., Felix P., Margaret, Stephen, Elizabeth, Eleanor, Parmelia, and White. All are deceased except Elizabeth, and George M. The former resides in Christian county, Ill., and the latter at Sedalia, Mo. Mrs. Wright, the first wife, died in Kentucky. By his second marriage to Mary Snowden, who was born Jan. 30, 1796, there were four children—Andrew J., Thomas, Robert W., and Nancy, deceased. Mr. Wright's death occurred March 3, 1851, and his wife survived him until Dec. 11, 1869, when she, too, passed away.

Thomas Wright, Jr., was born upon the farm on which he now resides, Dec. 27, 1835, and with the exception of Parham Thaxton, is the oldest man now living in the county, who was born upon the same forty on which they now reside. He was a son of Thomas and Mary (Snowden) Wright. Thomas obtained his education in the district schools of this township, being one of the scholars in the pioneer schools of those days. He was married Feb. 25, 1869, to Angeline Goode, born Jan. 28, 1848. She was a daughter of William B. and Eliza (Davidson) Goode. By this marriage there are three interesting children—William M., born Jan. 23, 1870; George W., born July 8, 1876; Mary L., born Oct. 21, 1881. Mr. Wright is in very comfortable circumstances, having 420 acres of land, part of which is timber. He has served the county in the offices of coroner and constable. His political views are democratic. His industry, energy and perseverance, which have been marked characteristics, have been rewarded with success.

Robert M. Close came to this town-

ship in 1835, and locating on section 5, has made it his residence ever since.

OTHER PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Samuel Cunningham, deceased, was born in Marion county, Ky., Feb. 16, 1818, his parents being Robert and Nancy Cunningham, the former being a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Kentucky. Mr. Cunningham came to Greene county in 1853, and settled on the southwest quarter of section 36, Wrights township, where he lived until his death occurred, March 5, 1880. He was married in Dec., 1850, to Emeline E. Cooper, a daughter of Edmund L. and Mary (Perry) Cooper, whose sketch appears in another chapter of this book. They had nine children born to them—Robert L., born Oct. 1, 1851; Wm. B., born March 4, 1854, died Jan. 18, 1868; Richard, born Dec. 3, 1855, died Oct. 5, 1856; Belle, born March 19, 1864, died Jan. 18, 1868; Mary E., born Nov. 19, 1866, died Feb. 27, 1868; Henry, born Sept. 7, 1857; Geo. W., born Oct. 10, 1859; Lewis, born Jan. 13, 1862; Ann J., born Feb. 28, 1869, died Dec. 19, 1879. Mr. Cunningham was long a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, living a life consistent with his profession, and establishing a name and reputation of which those who succeed him may justly feel proud. At the time of his death he had accumulated considerable property, and was ranked among the wealthy and solid men of the county. Mrs. Cunningham and children own 770 acres of land, all in a high state of cultivation, and continue in the steps of their predecessor as successful operators of the same.

Samuel Doyle, deceased, was born in

North Carolina, in 1786, his father being a native of England and his mother of Scotland. His father died in the state of Kentucky, and his mother in North Carolina. Samuel was reared in North Carolina, and was there married to Mahala Lovelace, also a native of that state. This marriage was blessed with nine children—Isaac, Nancy, Alethea, Gregory, Celia, Thomas, John, James and Matilda. Mr. Doyle came to Greene county, Ill., in the fall of 1829, settling on Apple Creek Prairie, about five miles west of White Hall, on Sec. 36, T. 12, R. 12. He only lived about a year after settling there, as he died in Oct., 1830. Mrs. Doyle survived her husband about 15 years, departing this life at the old homestead west of White Hall.

Thomas Doyle, son of Samuel and Mahala (Lovelace) Doyle, was born in the state of Kentucky, Jan. 15, 1809. He lived there until coming to this county in the fall of 1830. He was married in Kentucky, Jan. 27, 1829, to Mary Coats, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of John and Rachel (Richardson) Coats, also natives of that state, where they afterward died. When Mr. Doyle had decided on coming to this county, where his father had already located, he had made all necessary preparations and was just ready to start on the journey, when he received the sad intelligence of the death of his father. He was not able to arrive here in time to see his remains before burial, although he made a very quick trip, considering the mode of travel in those days, being only 15 days on the road. Mr. Doyle located west of White Hall, near where his father had settled, built

a log cabin and resided there about five years and a half. He then moved to his present location, on section 25, in Wrights township, where he has since remained. He has a fine farm of 280 acres, all of which is improved, and he pays some attention to the raising of stock. Mr. and Mrs. Doyle are the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living—Mahala, Arena, John, James, Nancy, Isaac, Perry, and Marcus, deceased. The entire family have been blessed with good health, and their parents have lived to see all their children attain manhood and womanhood; but the cold hand of the grim destroyer snatched from them their youngest, Marcus, Sept. 14, 1884, in the 36th year of his age. Mr. and Mrs. Doyle are members of the Baptist church, having united with that society 35 years ago. In politics Mr. Doyle is a democrat. He is an old and much respected citizen of this township and county, and has been a kind and generous father to his children, having given each of his sons land, etc., to start in life for themselves.

James Dodgson was born in Greene county, May 14, 1831. He is a son of John and Lucinda (Brown) Dodgson, the former being a native of England, and the latter of Illinois. John came to this country from England about the year 1820, settling about two miles north of Carrollton, Greene county, Ill. He afterward removed one-half mile east of where he first settled, and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1848, he then being about 54 years of age. He was married in this county to Lucinda Brown, who died in the spring of 1880. James Dodgson, the subject of this sketch, was united in marriage, Sept.

28, 1852, with Sarah Lee, a daughter of Green and Mary (Hamilton) Lee. Green Lee was born May 8, 1791, and his wife was born May 29, 1790, and they were among the early settlers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Dodgson are the parents of six children—Mary F., born July 10, 1853; Ann, born July 7, 1857; Hardin, born Oct. 2, 1860; Emma, born Aug. 24, 1863; Etna, born Aug. 21, 1867; and Freddie, born April 7, 1871. Mr. Dodgson now owns 233 acres of land, and carries on general farming. He is a member of White Hall M. E. church, and, in politics is a republican.

William T. Cooper, deceased, was born in Kentucky, Sept. 25, 1826. He was a son of Edmund L. and Mary (Perry) Cooper, natives of Virginia. They reside in this county, about three miles west of Greenfield. They are the oldest couple now living in the county, and they represent five generations, he being about 86 years of age, and she about 92. William came with his parents to this county, settling on the farm now occupied by his widow, and there he ever afterward resided. He was married April 17, 1856, to Margaret C. Johnson, born in this county, Aug. 16, 1837, and a daughter of Joel and Nancy (Banning) Johnson. The former was a native of this state, and was indentified with its interests until his death, in Dec., 1873. The latter was also a native of this state, and died about the year 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper were the parents of 10 children—Owen, born June 26, 1857, died Aug. 26, 1878; Rosa J., born April 15, 1860, died March 9, 1885; George E., born March 29, 1864, living with his mother on the farm; William E., born March 26, 1866, also

at home; Martha A., born April 17, 1868, living at home; Minnie L., born June 5, 1872; Mary, born May 10, 1875; Alvin, born June 11, 1862, died Sept. 1, 1863, and two who died in infancy, unnamed. Mr. Cooper was engaged in farming during his lifetime. His death occurred July 19, 1875, he being a victim to that dreadful disease, consumption. He was a man who was highly esteemed in the circle of his acquaintances, and during his life was a consistent member of the Hickory Grove Baptist church, of which his wife has also been a member. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Cooper has conducted the farm enterprise, consisting of 200 acres, giving her own supervision to the management thereof. On the 22d of June, 1884, Mrs. Cooper was married to James Isaacs, a native of Kentucky, born in 1855.

John O. Carmody was born in county Clare, Ireland, in 1835, his parents being John and Honora (O'Brien) Carmody, both natives of the same country, the former having died about 1845, in Ireland, and the latter in this township, in 1883. She came to this country to make her home with her son, John O., who came to America in 1852, landing at New Orleans. From there he went to Alton, Ill., where for two years he worked as a laborer, and then came to Greene county and rented a farm one year. He then entered 40 acres of land on section 19, Wrights township, on which he resided 15 years, and then moved three-quarters of a mile south, on the same section, where he still lives. He commenced life a poor boy, and by industry and economy has succeeded in getting 240 acres of improved land,

which will have a tendency to make his declining years more pleasant. John O. Carmody and Ellen Griffin, a native of county Clare, Ireland, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, in 1856. Their union has been blessed with six children—James, of Carrollton; Daniel, John, Thomas, William and Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Carmody and family are members of the Catholic church.

Patrick Ryan, deceased, was born in Tipperary county, Ireland, March 27, 1828, and was a son of Michael and Mary Ryan, who died when Patrick was quite young. He then went to live with an uncle, from whom he did not receive very good treatment, and accordingly he left and went to work on a farm, where he continued for four years, saving in that time about \$325. He then set sail for America, and after landing, came as far west as Illinois, settling in Greene county about the year 1858. He worked on a farm then for nearly four years, when he was married Sept. 1, 1861, to Margaret Welsh, a daughter of Thomas and Catharine Welsh, natives of Ireland. Margaret was born Jan. 14, 1835, and came to this country with her brother, arriving in Jerseyville, on New Year's day, 1852. Their parents died in Ireland. The brother, with whom she came, is also dead, having departed this life Oct. 26, 1876, at the home of his sister, Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan were the parents of five children, Mary E., Katie and Maggie, twins; Emma M., and James. After marriage, Mr. Ryan rented, for three years, when he settled on a farm on section 15, Wrights township, where he lived until his death Dec. 30, 1875. Mr. Ryan was a member of the Catholic church, an honest

and industrious man, and was much thought of by all who knew him. He began life as a laborer and farm hand, then as renter, and at the time of his death, had accumulated enough property to keep his family in comfortable circumstances, so that they have no fear of want. Mrs. Ryan is now living upon the farm of Sylvanus Barnett, keeping house for him, although she owns a nice farm of 100 acres, besides a house and lot in Alton. She is a member of the Catholic church, as are also the other members of the family.

Anthony Cunningham was born in Ireland, on the 15th of August, in the year 1818. He is a son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Morris) Cunningham, also natives of Ireland. His father died there, about the year 1838, and his mother survived him about 10 years. When Anthony was about 29 years of age, he decided to come to America, and embarking on the E. E. Perkins, arrived here after a journey of two months. He landed at New Orleans, where he worked for some time, and afterward traveled considerably through Missouri, and as far east as Pennsylvania. He was married Dec. 25, 1853, to Mary Roly, a native of Ireland. By this marriage they are the parents of 7 children—Winifred, deceased; George R., Edward R., Mary J., James, deceased, and two who died in infancy. Mr. Cunningham has 190 acres of good land, part of which is timber, and he is comfortably situated. He and his family have been members of the Catholic church since infancy. Politically, he is a democrat. Mrs. Cunningham's parents, James and Winifred (Costello) Roly, died in Ireland, their native country.

Thomas Moore was born in county Carlow, Ireland, Aug. 15, 1826, and is a son of Edward and Ellen (Hayden) Moore, natives of Ireland. His father died about the year 1820, and his mother about 1850. Thomas came to America in 1843, sailing on the ship *Java*, and landed at Quebec, Canada, about the middle of April. He then went to Boston, where he remained about a year, then spent a year in the state of New York, when he went to Texas, where he staid about six months. He then removed to Louisiana, and soon afterward went to Mississippi, where he remained about a year, then went to St. Louis, Mo., remaining there until he came to Illinois. In Oct., 1852, he was married to Mary Rowly, a native of Ireland. They have a family of eight children living—Mary, Rose A., Thomas, Ellen, Edward, James, Frank and Elizabeth. Mr. Moore has 110 acres of land, most of which is timber. By perseverance and industry, he succeeds in making a comfortable living. In politics, he is a democrat. The family are members of the Catholic church.

Robert L. Cunningham, a native of Marion county, Ky., was born in 1851, and is a son of Samuel and Emeline (Cooper) Cunningham. In 1852, he came to Greene county, Ill., with his parents, and settled three miles west of Greenfield. Robert worked on the home farm until 1877, when he was united in marriage with Mary Jane Jones, a native of this county, and a daughter of Enoch Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham have had four children born to them—Mary E., George W., Cynthia E. and Nellie. He is a member of the Baptist church, while his wife affiliates

with the Presbyterians. He now owns 120 acres of land, 40 of which is timber, and he is engaged in general farming. In politics he is a staunch republican. The father of Robert departed this life in 1879, and was interred in the Hickory Grove cemetery. In life he was a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. Robert's mother is still living on the old homestead, she also being a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Joseph White is a native of the state of Ohio, and was born in 1831, his parents being John and Elizabeth White, both of whom were natives of the same state, the former having departed this life in 1859, aged 74 years, and the latter in 1858, aged 65 years. In 1857, Joseph White and Arminda McGuire, a native of Ohio, were united in marriage. Their union was blessed with seven children—Albert, Olive, Annie, Johnnie and Ida, living at home. They had the misfortune to lose two children by the hand of the grim destroyer. Mr. White learned the carpenter trade at the age of 19 years, which he continued to follow until 1867, when he began his agricultural pursuits. In 1865, he removed to Illinois, and located at White Hall, where he worked at his trade for one year. He then bought 40 acres of land on section 7, Wrights township, where he has lived ever since, engaged in general farming. He has added to his possessions, until he now has 120 acres of land, to which he devotes his care and attention, and by industry and thrift has deservedly earned a reputation as a model farmer.

EDUCATIONAL.

School district No. 1.—The first building for school purposes in this district, which is also known as Jericho, was a log cabin after the pioneer style, erected in the fall of 1840 or 1841, about a quarter of a mile south of where Thomas Featherston now resides. The pioneer teacher of this school, was Abraham Spencer, afterward county clerk. This building was afterward removed to a point about half a mile northwest of where the present building stands. It was used by the district here until the present school house was erected in the fall of 1863, by William Lorton, and a man by the name of Copley. Parham Thaxton spread the mortar upon the ceiling and walls with his characteristic style and ability for such work. The building is about 18x24 feet in size, and cost about \$500. The first term of school in this building was taught by R. A. Short. The present teacher is Maggie Carlina. The directors for 1885 are—J. C. Rafferty, J. H. Stinnet, and J. M. Short.

School district No. 2.—The first house for educational purposes in this district was erected in the fall of 1862, and is still standing on the original site, on the northeast quarter of section 3. The first term of school was taught by a Mr. Smith, familiarly known as "Limpy," as he was somewhat lame. William L. Lorton, Perry Bradshaw and W. J. Davis, were the first directors. The building, which is still in use, is a frame structure, 20x26 feet, in dimension, and was erected at an expenditure of \$425. At the time of building, it was considered a very fine school house, but it has outlived its usefulness, and will doubt-

less soon be replaced by another. The present board of directors are—Perry Bradshaw, James E. Davis and George W. Hutton.

School district No. 3 has a school house standing on the northeast quarter of section 8, which was erected in 1852, by John C. Winters and J. S. Benear. The first teacher was Joshua Bigam.

School district No. 4, better known as the Appaloona district, has a school house on section 29. It was built in the summer of 1880, at a cost of \$900, and is 20x26 feet in size. The land upon which it stands, consisting of one acre, was donated to the district by Wm. B. Goode. D. M. Whitesides was the first teacher. Miss Ada Halbert is the present preceptress. The first school house in this district was a log cabin, erected at an early day on the site of the present building. It was replaced by a frame structure, about the year 1855, which was about 20x24 feet in size. With remodeling, this building served the district for school purposes until the present house was erected. The present directors of this district are, William D. Waltrip, Thomas Fox and Jacob Meister.

District No. 5.—The school building stands about the center of section 26, and was erected in the fall of 1882. It is 26x36 feet in size, and cost about \$1,000. The first teacher in this building was Rosa Moore. The present pedagogue is J. C. Bowman. The first school house in the district was built about 1839, almost exactly where the present one stands. It was about 16x18 feet in size, constructed of logs, and was a typical representative of pioneer times. Wooden slabs, with pegs for

legs, were the only seats, desks there were none. The cabin was lighted by having a part of two logs cut out of one side, covered with greased paper for window panes. Stephen Wright was the pioneer teacher in this building, which was among the first in the township. The building was used for several years, but in the fall of 1849, a frame edifice was raised about a quarter of a mile further west, where it yet stands, used for the storage of farm machinery. Ira B. Pickett taught the first school in this building. The third building was put up in 1864, upon the site of the present one, and was used until the commencement of the new one, when it was sold to W. V. Rhoads, who moved it away.

School district No. 6.—A school house was built about the year 1865, where the present building stands, on the north-west quarter of section 22. Andrew McGowan was the first teacher in this building, but something occurred that caused him to give it up before the completion of the term, and a young man by the name of English finished it. Prior to the building of this edifice, school was taught in a log cabin, which was built at an early day, for school purposes. Mary Lee, afterward the wife of John B. Dodgson, is generally supposed to have been the first teacher in the district. The frame structure, built in 1865, was remodeled and an addition built in 1879, so that at present it covers 24x40 feet of ground. Miss Joanna Morrissey is the present teacher. The directors for 1885 are, James Dodgson, Isaac Davidson and Robert Goodall.

CEMETERY.

Hickory Grove cemetery is situated upon the southeast quarter of section

27, of this township. The first burial here was Nancy, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Wright, who died July 10, 1845, and was buried the following day. The next was the interment of two children of Julius Neymore, during the autumn of the same year.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first corn planted in the township was by William Waltrip, in the spring of 1820, and the first wheat in 1822.

The first church building was a log structure, built on section 20, during the year 1826.

The first preaching in the township was done by Isaac N. Piggott, at the cabins of the pioneers.

The first school was taught in the log church above mentioned by David Pinkerton.

The first marriage was that of Cyrus Tolman to Polly Eldred, in Jan., 1823, by Samuel Lee, a justice of the peace.

A child of Thomas Rattan, born in 1820, is believed to have been the first birth in this township.

The first death in this township was that of Luke, father of William Waltrip, which occurred March 12, 1820, being buried on the north side of Apple creek, on section 7. The coffin was rudely constructed of slabs split from native timber, and dressed and put together with wooden pegs in place of nails, by John Allen. Mr. Waltrip was 76 years of age at the time of his death.

WRIGHTSVILLE.

A small village located upon section 23, of this township, on the line of the C., B. & Q. R. R., bears the name of Wrightsville. This was laid out by A.

J. Wright, on June 18, 1872. The first business transacted here was by the town proprietor, A. J. Wright, who erected a platform shortly after the railroad was built, in 1870, and shipped grain. The first car-load was sent from here in May, 1870, and was wheat raised by William T. Cooper, and purchased by Mr. Wright. No other business was done here, except the grain buying, until 1871, when A. J. Wright built the first store. This was a small frame building 20x24, with shelves and counter on one side only. The first stock of goods was put in at a cost of \$292.92. The store was opened Feb. 1, 1871. The first article sold was a dollar's worth of sugar to John Doyle.

The building in which this stock was kept, is now in use by William Wright, as a furniture, undertaking and hardware store.

The second store was opened by William and Daniel Merrick, in June, 1873. They erected the building upon a lot donated by Mr. Wright, and which is now occupied by Gardner & Kesinger, as a hardware and agricultural implement depot. Several other small stores were afterward started, but none of them continued very long.

William Ickes was the first blacksmith. He constructed a shop in the fall of 1871, and continued in business two or three years, and afterward moved to a farm.

A. J. Wright built the first house for residence purposes, in the fall of 1872.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

A. J. Wright & Son, dealers in general merchandise, are the lineal representatives of the pioneer store in the town, established by Mr. Wright, in

1871. He continued in business until 1881, when the present firm was formed, by admitting his son, Richard D., to a partnership. At that time, they erected their present commodious store building, at a cost of \$3,000. This is 28x70 feet in ground area. They carry a large line of miscellaneous goods, which will invoice fully \$6,000, and are the leading merchants in the town.

Andrew J. Wright, the founder of the town of Wrightsville, and one of the most prominent citizens of Wrights township, was born southwest of the town of Wrightsville, on the farm now owned by J. K. P. Farrelly. His birth occurred Aug. 29, 1834, he being a son of Thomas and Mary (Cole) Wright. Andrew was reared in his native township, and received his early education in the old log school house which stood within the boundary of the present school district No. 5. At that time it took a portion of four different townships to comprise a school district, thus showing how thinly settled the county was in those days. Some two years ago Mr. Wright counted some 35 of the scholars of that school who were yet living, displaying a surprisingly small number of deaths during that period. March 25, 1856, Andrew J. Wright was united in marriage with Lucinda E. Cunningham, a daughter of R. B. and Mary (Brannan) Cunningham. By their marriage they have been blessed with three children—Mary A., born Feb. 8, 1857, married George A. Palmer, and now resides in Kansas; James W., born Aug. 21, 1858, married Mary A. Fair, and Richard D., born Oct. 30, 1860, now in partnership with his father in the mercantile business. In addition to his

store, Mr. Wright is the possessor of 415 acres of land, all situated in this county, with the exception of 120 acres in Shelby county, this state. In politics he is a prohibitionist, and although he has never sought political preferment, he has been called upon a number of times to serve the people, which he did with credit to himself, and satisfaction to his constituents. He is at present a notary public, which office he has held for the past nine years. Mr. Wright is an honest, upright man, and has never made a promise of any kind which he has not fulfilled to the letter. His course through life is worthy of imitation by those who will succeed him.

Emerson & Ford, dealers in merchandise, commenced business in Wrightsville, Oct. 9, 1883, as successors to Bethard, Emerson & Co., who established the same Sept. 11, 1882. The building they occupy, was built during the summer of 1882, and is 30x70 feet in size, and was completed at a cost of \$2,250. They carry a well selected stock of about \$5,000, and are doing a large and increasing business.

Jerry Bethard is also engaged in the general merchandise business at this point. He established the stand in 1875, at which time he erected the main part of the building he now occupies. This was 20x48 feet in size, and cost about \$450. He has since made additions, one 12x16, the other 16x30 feet in dimension. He ran alone until 1878, when his brother became a partner, and under the firm name of J. and J. C. Bethard, they operated about a year, when the brother retired. Thus it stood until 1880, when the firm became Bethard Bros., but in 1883, this was

dissolved, and Mr. Bethard has continued alone. He carries a stock of between \$2,500 and \$3,000.

The elevator owned by Hunt & Kesinger, was originally erected by A. J. Wright, as a grain warehouse. In 1880, it was remodeled and rebuilt, as an elevator, by the present owners, who had just purchased the building. It was a frame structure, 32x80 feet in size, and cost, when complete, \$4,500. It has a capacity of holding 16,000 bushels of grain, and is operated by a 12-horse power engine. This firm also own a warehouse, 30x40 feet in size, which has a capacity of about 4,000 bushels.

John Goodall established a wagon building and repairing shop at this place, in 1876, which he continues to operate.

In addition to those already mentioned, the following are carrying on business at this place: J. W. Wright, furniture, stoves and tinware; Wright & Kesinger, undertaking; Gardner & Kesinger, blacksmiths and hardware dealers; A. L. Brannen blacksmith.

POSTOFFICE.

This was established in March, 1871, when A. J. Wright was commissioned as postmaster. He held the office until 1875, when he was succeeded by Jerry Bethard, the present incumbent. The office is in the store of the postmaster.

RAILROAD.

Wrightsville has connection with the outside world by means of the C., B. & Q. R. R. This railroad was constructed as the R., R. I. & St. L. R'y, and was completed through this place in the early part of 1870. In 1878, the com-

pany which built and owned it became bankrupt. A receiver was appointed and the road finally became the property of the C. B. & Q. R'y Co., who still continue to own and operate it. The first station agent at this point was A. J. Wright, who took charge of the business shortly after the road was completed, continuing in that capacity for about five years, and transacting the business of the road at his store building. He was succeeded by his son, James W., for five years. In March, 1870, the depot building was completed, and a telegraph office established, when John Ewald became agent and telegraph operator. There has been several changes since then, the present incumbent of the station being Charles Stone.

The American Express Co. have carried on business here since the construction of the railroad, and when the depot and telegraph office was established in 1880, an express agency was formed at Wrightsville by that company, who still continue to do business.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first child in the village was that of a boy, in the family of a man by the name of Mansfield, who worked on the railroad, in 1871.

The first marriage was that of George W. Rhoads and Nancy J. Davidson, in April, 1873.

The first station agent here was A. J. Wright, who was also the first postmaster.

CHAPTER XXII.

PATTERSON TOWNSHIP.

This sub-division of the county of Greene, lies in the extreme northwestern corner, and embraces all of township 12, range 13, sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32, of township 12, range 12, and all of township 12, range 14, lying in this county. It is bounded on the north by Scott county, on the east by Roodhouse and White Hall townships, on the south by Walker-ville township, and west by Pike county, from which it is separated by the Illinois river. The soil in the western part is the rich, black, alluvial soil of the river bottom, while the eastern part is mostly the dark colored leafy mould and argillaceous marl.

Much of the bottom lands is unavailable for culture, owing to the many lakes, ponds, etc., and the danger, or almost certainty of an overflow.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Settlement did not set in quite as early in this portion of the county as it did in some others, but the first to locate in the present limits of Patterson, was a Mr. Swanson, who came here in the spring of 1820, and made a settlement on section 13. Here he remained some years.

Anthony S. Seely was a settler of the year 1823. He was, in later years, one of the most prominent farmers in the

county. He was born at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 27, 1812. He was left an orphan at the age of 11 years, and being thrown on his own resources, he found his way into Illinois, locating at Greene county. He at first hired out as a farm hand. In his 21st year he was married to Laney Hodges, a daughter of Samuel Hodges. In a short time afterward he purchased 80 acres of land, and went to work on his own account. This little piece of land proved to be the nucleus of one of the finest farms in the state, for at the time of his death, Judge Seely was the owner of about 2,000 acres. He was always a hard worker, thrifty, prudent and public spirited. For many years he was justice of the peace, and for 14 years he was a member of the board of county commissioners. He died at his home near White Hall, Sept. 24, 1885. He leaves eight living children, as follows—Rufus G., William Frank, Americus, Anthony, Mrs. Louisa Cobb, Mrs. Gus Lang and Addie Seely.

Reuben Martin made a settlement on section 13, during the year 1823. He was a native of Tennessee, and was there married to Betsy Carriger, a sister of Leonard Carriger. Mr. Martin died in 1873, and Mrs. Martin followed him to the grave in 1882. Both were buried in the Martin cemetery.

Joseph Buck strayed this way in 1825, and, taking a fancy to the locality, made a settlement on section 3, and lived there until his death, which occurred about 1835. Mrs. Buck afterward married Joshua Jones.

Elijah Little also made a settlement in this township, shortly after Mr. Buck came here.

In the year 1826, Elisha Brown,

Stephen Schmalt and William Shelton, came to this part of Greene county and made settlements at a place called Happyville.

Among the settlers of 1827, was Thos. Groce, who came from Tennessee to this township, and a year later settled on section 18, where the town of Wilming-ton is now located. He erected the first house in that village. He was born in Surry county, N. C., in Nov., 1796, being a son of Peter Groce. When quite young he removed with his parents to Tennessee, where he was married to Nancy Cunningham in 1818, coming to this county in 1827, as above. Mr. and Mrs. Groce were the parents of eight children, some of whom are still residents of this township. Mr. Groce's death occurred in 1873, and his wife survived him until 1875. They are both buried in Missouri.

David Hahn came to Greene county in 1829, and afterward located upon Sec. 31, of T. 12, R. 12, being among the pioneers of this township. He was born in 1810, in Cape Girardeau county, Mo., where his youthful days were spent. He was twice married after coming to this township, the first time to Mary Hubbard, who was born in Kentucky, and who came with her parents to this county in 1820. His second marriage was with Keziah Seely.

Leonard Carriger and family made a settlement in this township, in the fall of 1830, on Sec. 8, of T. 12, R. 12, where he purchased 80 acres of land, upon which were a few improvements. He was born in Carter county, Tenn., May 4, 1794, his parents being Nicholas and Catherine (Millard) Carriger. When he was quite young his parents removed

to Lincoln county, Tenn., where Leonard was reared and where he was married, March 6, 1823, to Sylvania Marsh, born in North Carolina, Feb. 17, 1796, although reared and educated in South Carolina. By this union five children were born, two of whom are still residents of this township—Martha J. and Nicholas. Mr. and Mrs. Carriger resided upon the old homestead until called upon to pay the debt of nature, her death occurring April 17, 1870, while her husband survived her until Jan. 10, 1871. They are both buried in what is known as the Martin cemetery. Mr. Carriger served his country in the war of 1812, and also took part in the Seminole war. He was truly one of the pioneers of Greene county, and as such contributed to the transformation of an almost primitive wilderness into what is now one of the best counties in the state.

James Ford, with his family, natives of North Carolina, came in the fall of 1835, and after a year at Grand Pass, settled on Sand ridge, where he remained until his death, in 1845. His wife, who was also born in North Carolina, where they were married, was Jane Watts, who survived her husband until July 7, 1864. They are both interred in the Wilmington cemetery.

John Coates and family made a settlement in this township in 1835. He was a native of South Carolina, and resided here until his death. His place of settlement was between Schutz's mill and Patterson.

John Coates, deceased, was born in Edgefield district, S. C., in 1799. He was there reared and learned the miller's trade, which had also been his father's

occupation. He there married Elizabeth Owdom, a native of the same state, and they resided there until coming to Greene county, Ill., in the spring of 1835, making the entire trip by wagon. They first located in the northern part of what is now Patterson township, under the bluff, where they remained but a short time, and then removed to Wilmington, remaining but a short time there, also, when he moved to the neighborhood of the present Schutz's mill. At that time the old mill was yet standing, and he leased it from Hodges, the builder. He took charge of the mill, it being then run by water-power, and conducted it a number of years, when in turn leased it to Seely, Patterson & Schutz, during whose time of management it was burned. Mr. Coates had erected a dwelling on section 25, and there resided until his death, May 4, 1876. He is buried in the Wilmington cemetery. He was one of the first to conduct an industrial institution in this township, the mill having been run by only one person before that. Mrs. Coates had preceded him in death over two score years, having died in March, 1849, and both now lie buried in Wilmington cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. John Coates were the parents of ten children—Leonidas, John S., James, living at Pearl; William, Milton, Chester, Jasper, Marcus, Mary, wife of Elihu Yates, living at Roodhouse, and Elizabeth, wife of Luke Farmer, living in Kansas.

Milton Coates was born in Greene county, Ill., near Schutz's mill, in what is now Patterson township, Feb. 3, 1839, and is a son of John and Nancy (Owdom) Coates, as mentioned above. Milton was reared to farm life, and has

always been engaged in that business. He was married on March 1, 1863, to Barbara Schutz, a daughter of Thomas Schutz, deceased. By this union they are the parents of four children—John, Christina, Ida and Willie, all living at home. Mr. Coates has a farm containing 109 acres of land, under good cultivation, located on Sec. 25, T. 12, R. 13, on which he raises stock and grain, and is comfortably fixed. He has been connected with the schools of his district as trustee, and is a well respected citizen.

SCHUTZ'S MILL.

This mill stands on the site of one that burned down long ago. The old one was built away back in the thirties, and after passing through several hands, came into the possession of Thomas Hodgson. He was succeeded in the proprietorship by John Coates, the latter never operating it, but rented it to George Schutz, L. J. Patterson and A. S. Seely, who conducted the business until the spring of 1859, when it burned down. This mill was run by water power, and did only custom work. Nothing was done toward re-building the mill until 1860, when George Schutz erected the present mill, which is run by steam power. The main building is 28x60 feet in size. An addition, containing the engine and boiler room, is 50x60 feet in size, three stories high, with a basement under all. The engine was made by Gates, McEwen & Co., St. Louis, and is of 40-horse power. The mill has two run of buhrs, and has a capacity of 20 barrels every day of ten hours. The mill was conducted by Geo. Schutz until 1867, when he died. His widow then ran it until 1873. Up-

to this time it had been run as a distillery and corn mill, but at the latter date, John Schutz came into possession, and put in the milling machinery, and is running it now.

George Schutz, deceased, the builder of Schutz's mill, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1815, and was a son of B. Schutz. He was reared in his native country, and there learned the miller's trade. In 1842, he took leave of his friends in his native country, and took passage on an ocean vessel destined for New Orleans. Thence he came to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained two years, engaged in distilling at Rock Springs, St. Louis county. From there he came to Greene county, and engaged in the same business, at what is now known as Schutz's mill. Connected with him in this enterprise was L. J. Patterson and Judge A. S. Seely. Mr. Schutz built the present mill, and engaged in business at that point until his death. He was married in 1852, to Lena Hugh, a native of Switzerland. They were the parents of seven children—John, the subject of the following sketch; Louisa M., married Jacob Meister, and lives near Berdan; George; Sophia, wife of Rudolph Klamm, of Christian county; Joseph, Amelia C., and Ann, who died at the age of two years. Mr. Schutz died in 1867, on the 20th of November, and was buried in the Wilmington cemetery. He was a member of the Catholic church, and up to the time of his death had accumulated, in addition to his manufacturing interests, some 500 acres of land, and was ranked as a go-a-head, enterprising man.

John Schutz, the eldest son of the above, was born in this county, on the

27th day of May, 1853. He was reared and educated in the county, and made his home with his parents up to the present time. Besides attending the district schools, he spent three years in the Burlington, Iowa, schools, where he finished his education. He succeeded to the ownership of the mill in 1873, at which time he turned it into a flour mill. He is the present postmaster at Schutz's Mill, having been appointed to the office in 1880.

In 1856, a store building was erected at Schutz's mill, and a general stock added by Matthew Schutz, the building at that time standing over near the mill. Mr. Schutz continued business here until 1869, when he erected the building which is located south of the railroad track, and which is 20x40 feet in dimensions. The store was conducted by Matthew Schutz, until his death, in the latter part of 1879, since which time it has been conducted by his son, Joseph J. He handles dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, and, in fact, everything that goes to make up a general stock of a country store.

Matthew Schutz, deceased, originator of the store, and the first store keeper at this point, was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 4, 1823. He was reared to farm life, in his native country, and remained with his parents until coming to this country. In 1847, he took leave of friends and relatives, in his native land, and sailed for America. His first location here was in St. Louis, where he remained between two and three years, and then came up to Greene county, Ill., locating in what is now Patterson township. Here he engaged in the distillery and milling business,

with his brother George, at Schutz's Mill, to whom he afterward sold out his interest, having started in the mercantile business, which he carried on, in connection with farming, during the remainder of his life. He owned 1,020 acres of land, mostly in Patterson township. He was married in Iowa, in 1846, to Christina Hug, a native of Switzerland, and by this marriage, there were nine children, of whom seven are living—Sophia, wife of August Raabe, living in this township; Christina, wife of Marcus Lee Coates, living in this township; Mathias, deceased; Mary, wife of William Wells, living in this township; Andrew M.; Joseph J., subject of the following sketch; Albert J.; Charles; and one who died in infancy. Mr. Schutz was postmaster at Schutz's Mill, for a number of years. On Dec. 27, 1879, he departed this life, and was buried at the Wilmington cemetery. The family are living at Schutz's Mill.

Joseph J. Schutz, the present proprietor of the store at this point, was born Feb. 8, 1863, in the neighborhood where he now resides, and where he was reared, and has spent his life thus far. At the death of his father, he became the proprietor of the store at the Mills, in which business he still continues. He is deputy postmaster, and keeps the office in the store. He was married, in this county, Jan. 2, 1881, to Eliza J. McConnell, a native of Greene county, and a daughter of Andrew L. and Elizabeth McConnell. This marriage has been blessed with two children—Hattie and Harry. Mr. Schutz, although quite young, is an enterprising, go-ahead business man, who will doubtless meet with success in all his undertakings.

OTHER REPRESENTATIVE PEOPLE.

Davis Carter, a prominent early settler of Greene county, was born in North Carolina. about 1784, and was a son of Michael Carter. His parents died when he was young, and Davis then removed with his brother-in-law Mr. Powell, and sister, to Tennessee. In 1811 he came to Illinois, locating near the fort in Wood river settlement, Madison county. There he lived until 1820, amid the scenes then attending the early settlement of that part of the territory. While there he was married to Catherine Reagan, a native of Alabama. It was the wife and two children of her brother Reason, who, among others, were killed at the Wood river massacre. In the spring of 1820, Mr. Carter moved his family up to Greene county and located on Sec. 25, T. 11, R. 13, now in Walkerville township. There they remained until the spring of 1821, when they removed across the creek on to Sec. 35, T. 11, R. 13, now Bluffdale township. In 1824, they returned to Walkerville township, locating on section 16, where they resided seven years, and then lived at two other locations in that township, respectively one and two years. After that they removed to Sec. 4, T. 12, R. 13, and there resided until Nov., 1847, when Mr. Carter died, having survived his wife since 1844. Both are buried at the Hunnicutt cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Davis Carter were the parents of 6 children--Eleanor, deceased wife of William Little; Lorenzo E., subject of the following sketch; John, married Ann Spencer, died in this county, Joseph, enlisted in Co. D, 2d Ill. Inf., for the entire Mexican war, but fell a victim to the yellow fever, at Vera Cruz;

Ruth, deceased wife of John Buck; Elizabeth, deceased wife of Wesley Clevenger, of Macoupin county. Davis Carter was in the Black Hawk war, and was a ranger in the war of 1812, with headquarters at the Wood river fort. He assisted in burning the fort at Peoria. As early as 1827 he drove cattle from this county to Green Bay, Wis., for the soldiers. It may therefore be said that several years of his life were spent in the loyal defense of his country.

Lorenzo E. Carter, a prominent resident of this township, and the only surviving child of Mr. and Mrs. Davis Carter, early pioneers of Greene county, was born at the Wood river settlement, in Madison county, on Christmas day, 1817. Before he was three years of age, his parents removed to Greene county, into which, but a short time before the first pioneers had gone. Here they settled permanently, and here Lorenzo was reared amid the scenes attending the clearing up of the wilderness. He received his education in the log school house of the early days, and among others went to school to the father of Rowell Hunnicutt. He was reared to farm life, and remained with his parents until his marriage in May, 1843, to Sarah Silkwood, a native of Greene county, born June 11, 1827. Her parents were Obadiah and Sarah Silkwood, natives of Kentucky, who removed to St. Clair county, Ill., and from there to Greene county, in 1824, settling on Sec. 15, T. 11, R. 13, where her father died. Her mother died afterwards, while they were living under the bluff. Mr. and Mrs. Carter were the parents of seven children, of whom

six are living—Eveline, wife of Henry Gollier, living in Patterson township; John, married Melanie Manger, lives in this township; Mary, wife of Joseph Dagly, living in this township; Sylvia J., wife of John Deeds, living in Pearl, Pike county; William and Marcus George, deceased, was married to Mary Boyer, and died Nov. 22, 1879. Mr. Carter has about 1,500 acres of land in T. 11 and 12, R. 13. He was justice of the peace at one time, and has been connected with the schools at various times, and in different capacities. Mr. Carter enlisted in the Mexican war in June, 1847, and was assigned to Co. D, 2d Ill. Inf., under Captain Bristow and Colonel Collins, commanded by General Patterson. He returned in 1848, and was mustered out at Alton, where he had also been mustered in. He started from there as a sergeant of his company, and while in Mexico, was elected lieutenant of the same. A generation has passed away since Mr. Carter first came to this county, and he has witnessed almost the entire development of Greene county, in the course of his life of over three score years.

T. A. Little was born in Greene county, Ill., on the 23d of June, 1844, and is a son of William and Ellen (Carter) Little. A full sketch of the lives of his mother's parents will also be found in this volume, in connection with the history of this township. T. A. was reared to farm life and has always been engaged in that occupation. On the 20th of April, 1865, he was united in marriage with Sarah Hunnicutt, a native of this county, and a daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Silkwood) Hunnicutt, a mention of whom will be made

in this work. This marriage has been blessed by four children—John, William, Belle and Anna, all living at home. Mr. Little is in very comfortable circumstances, having a nice farm of 160 acres of land on Sec. 30, T. 12, R. 13, on which he is quite successful in the raising of stock and grain. Mr. Little is an industrious, go-ahead farmer, and is well respected by the community in which he resides.

William S. Smith was born in Pittsylvania county, Va., Oct. 2, 1826, and is a son of William S. and Martha A. (Creary) Smith, his father a native of South Carolina, his mother a native of Virginia. They moved to Kentucky in 1828, where they remained about two years, and in the fall of 1830, came to Scott county, Ill. There William was reared, and was brought up to farm life. His father died there in 1851. In 1852, William journeyed overland to California, where he remained four years, being engaged in the lumber business. In 1856, he returned to Scott county, where he resided until 1858, when he came to Greene county, and purchased 240 acres of land on Secs. 2 and 11, in T. 12, R. 13. Mr. Smith was first married to Thisuba J. Smith, and by that union there were two children, of whom one is living—Sarah, wife of Field Fielding, residing in this county. Mr. Smith was again married, in 1862, to Sophronia A. Edwards, and by that union there was one child—Hernon, who lives at home. Mrs. Smith died in 1863, and was buried in Scott county. In 1865, Mr. Smith was again united in marriage with Jane Day, a native of Scott county, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of six children—Rebecca

A., deceased; Little, deceased; William H., Bonnie, Tunny, and Elsie; those living, all residing at home. Mr. Smith is a well-to-do farmer, being the owner of 982 acres of land on sections 2, 3, 10 and 11, in what is now Patterson township. He is engaged in the raising of stock and grain, in which he has been very successful. He has been connected with the schools of his district as director, and is one of the most enterprising and highly esteemed citizens of the community in which he resides.

J. D. McLane, an enterprising citizen of this county, was born in Lincoln county, Tenn., April 29, 1838, his parents being G. L., and Emeline (Dusenberry) McLane, his father, a native of South Carolina, his mother of Tennessee. J. D., was reared in his native state, and lived there until after the civil war, when he removed to western Alabama, where he carried on farming. He lived in that state until 1881, when he came to Illinois, and located in what is now Patterson township. He has 95 acres of land on section 24, T. 12, R. 13, where he carries on farming, and incidental stock raising, and through his industry and energy, has been quite successful. He was married in Alabama, Dec. 24, 1868, to Sophronia J. Randall, a native of Alabama, and a daughter of Asa and Eleanor Randall. By this marriage, there are six children—Edwin J., Ellen E., Henry E., Keener J., Irwin and Charles. In the civil war, Mr. McLane was a soldier in Co. K, 8th Tenn. Inf. He was at the battle of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Nashville, Franklin, Perryville, Ky., Atlanta, and numerous other smaller engagements, and was in the service until the close of the war.

He went in as a private, but rose through various promotions, commanding Co. K a great part of the time, the captain being in prison, and was first lieutenant at the close of the war. Mr. McLane now holds the office of township treasurer, and is the present representative of his township in the board of supervisors, of Greene county. He is the central committeeman of the democratic party, from Patterson township, having been chosen to that position, before the last presidential campaign. Mr. McLane's mother, died in Tennessee, and his father, in Alabama. Mr. McLane is fast taking rank among the prominent men of Greene county.

Wilson Cunningham, deceased, was born in South Carolina, and was a son of Abram Cunningham. When he was a mere boy his parents removed to Tennessee, settling in Lincoln county. There Wilson was reared, and there remained until he came to Illinois and located in what is now Patterson township, in Greene county. He was here married to Mary Wells, a native of North Carolina, and a daughter of John Wells, a sketch of whom will appear in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Cunningham were the parents of six children, of whom three are living—Frankie, deceased; George, whose sketch follows this; John, living with his mother in this township; Jane, deceased wife of Jabez Irwin; James, married Ella Irwin, lives in Sumner county, Kan.; and one who died in infancy. Mr. Cunningham departed this life about 1857, and is buried near Walshville, Montgomery county. His widow still survives him and resides in this township.

George W. Cunningham, the oldest liv-

ing child of Wilson Cunningham, was born in Greene county, Dec. 26, 1836. He was reared amid the scenes attending the clearing up of the wilderness, and resided with his parents until his marriage, in 1865, to Jane Garrett. She died in 1867, and Mr. Cunningham was again married in 1869 to Sarah Clemens, who died in the early part of 1870. He was married in February, 1875, to his present wife, Jane Beavers, a native of Canada. Mr. Cunningham has 200 acres of good land on Sec. 11, T. 12, R. 13, all under cultivation with comfortable surroundings. He is a member of the Salem Baptist church. He has been connected with the schools as director of district No. 1. In his political views he affiliated with the democratic party.

Hiram Paire, now deceased, was born in Mercer county, Ky., in 1805. His boyhood days were spent in his native state. His father was a slaveholder in Kentucky, in which state he died. After his death, his widow and the family removed to Calloway county, Mo. where Hiram's mother died. Hiram then came to Greene county, Ill., locating on section 36, in what is now Patterson township. He was one of the early settlers of this county, and when he came it was nothing but wild country, but, like the other settlers of that time, he set about clearing up a home. He lived the remainder of his life in this county. While in Missouri he was married to Matilda Wood, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Zachariah and Nancy Wood, who were also among the early settlers of the county, and who will be mentioned elsewhere in this work. Hiram Paire and wife were the parents of five children—Melinda,

deceased wife of Edward Powell; Jane, now the wife of Samuel Martin, living in this county; Nancy, deceased wife of John H. Thomas; Julia, deceased wife of John Lemon, and John, the subject of the following sketch. Hiram Paire died June 1, 1875, and is buried on the old homestead. His wife died about 1844, and is buried at the Bellew graveyard. He left a large farm, consisting of 640 acres of valuable land, which he accumulated by thrift and energy. He was a member of the M. E. church.

John Paire, the youngest child of Hiram and Matilda Paire, was born on June 12, 1837, in Greene county, Ill., where he was reared, and for nearly half a century has made it his home. Even in his recollection, this county was almost a wilderness, and in the length of time he has lived here, he has seen its towns grow up, and most of the improvements in the county made. He was married, Sept. 10, 1865, to Eliza Ford, a native of Illinois. By this union there were six children—George Washington, married Nevie J. Kinser, lives in this county; Addie, Mark, Nevie J., and two who died in infancy. Mr. Paire is an industrious farmer, and is the possessor of 240 acres of land, lying in Walkerville and Patterson townships.

W. W. Owdom was born in South Carolina, March 10, 1818, being a son of Willis and Betsey (Forest) Owdom, natives of South Carolina. He was there brought up to farm life, and in 1838, he came to Greene county, Ill., settling on section 24, in this township, where he purchased 40 acres of land, on which he still resides. In 1839, he was mar-

ried to Mary Groce, a daughter of Thomas and Nancy Groce, and by this union there were nine children, seven of whom are living—Melissa, wife of John Roberts, residing in Manchester; Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Drummonds, residing in Vernon county, Mo.; William D., married Jane Gurley, lives in Wilmington; John, whose sketch follows this; Ellis, Sarah and Emeline. Mrs. Owdom departed this life Oct. 17, 1852, and is buried at the Wilmington cemetery. Mr. Owdom has a farm of 240 acres, on sections 24 and 25, in Patterson township, on which he raises stock and grain. He is a member of the Baptist church, and is a highly respected citizen of that community.

John Owdom was born in Greene county, Ill., Sept. 7, 1854, and is a son of W. W. and Polly (Groce) Owdom. John was reared to farm life, and is now engaged in that business. March 22, 1883, he was united in marriage with Emma Gollier, a daughter of Philip and Katie Gollier, and a native of Germany. By this marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Owdom are the parents of one child—Lotta V. Mr. Owdom has 20 acres of land on Sec. 19, T. 12, R. 12, in what is now Patterson township, and is engaged in raising stock and grain. He has traveled west as far as California, where he staid one year, and was engaged at farming there. Mr. Owdom was a member of the Grange.

William B. Atchison, was born near Belleville, St. Clair county, Ill., Aug. 22, 1830, and was a son of John and Eliza (Badgley) Atchison. William was reared to farm life, in which he always has continued. He was married,

March 3, 1850, in Monroe county, to Sarah H. Jennings, born in 1830. She was a daughter of Samuet and Matilda (Bickers) Jennings, natives of Tennessee. William removed to Greene county in 1855, and settled on section 23, T. 12, R. 12. Here he resided until his death Feb. 25, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Atchison were the parents of three children—Edward L., married Elizabeth Shelton, now resides on his mother's farm; William E., married Anna Hoskins, also lives on his mother's farm; Eliza Viola, married Christopher Howard, and resides with her mother. Mr. Atchison was a member of the Baptist church, as is also his wife. His father died in the year 1841, and his mother is still living in Belleville, being now in her 73rd year. Mrs. Atchison has a nice farm of 160 acres, located on the northeast quarter of section 22, in what is now Patterson township. Her family is highly respected by the community in which they reside.

Lafayette Deeds, deceased, was born in Virginia, Feb. 14, 1846, his parents being Henry and Sarah Jane (Timmerman) Deeds, natives of Virginia. When Lafayette had reached the age of 13 years his parents removed to Illinois, locating near Wilmington, where they remained about two years, and where his father died. From there the family removed to Pike county, where they spent two years and then returned to Greene county to their first location, where his mother was again married to J. L. Sampson. Lafayette lived with his mother until his marriage, Oct. 3, 1867, to Lucinda Wells, daughter of Philip and Sarah A. (Vinyard) Wells. Her father was born in Kentucky and came

to this county in 1834. Her mother was born in this county, and here they were married. Her father died in August, 1850, and is buried at Bluefield cemetery. Her mother died in Feb., 1850, and is buried at Walkerville cemetery. Mrs. Deeds was then reared by her grandmother. Mr. and Mrs. Deeds were the parents of seven children—John H., born July 19, 1868; Elvira E., born March 29, 1870; Cordelia A., born Dec. 20, 1872; Carrie E., born Sept. 20, 1874; George E., born Jan. 26, 1876; Lou Alma, born April 9, 1879; Harry Lee, born Oct. 3, 1882, and Emily Louisa, born Jan. 3, 1885, died on the 16th of the same month. Mr. Deeds died on June 17, 1885, and is buried at the Bluefield cemetery. His parents both died in this county, his mother at the age of 60 and his father at the age of 57. Mr. Deeds was a member of the Pleasant Dale United Baptist church, as is also Mrs. Leeds, and he was one of the trustees of that church. A brother and sister of Lafayette Deeds are living in this vicinity—John Franklin, living at Pearl, Pike county, and Henrietta, wife of Samuel Leonard, living in Patterson township. He had one brother, James Henry, who was in the Union service until the close of the war, having enlisted in Co. H, 91st Ill. Inf., and served three years. Mrs. Deeds is comfortably fixed, having 123 acres of land, 83 of which are on the home place on section 26. Her parents' families on both sides came here over half a century ago, and took part in many of the early events hence a mention of all of them will appear in their proper places in this work. Mrs. Deeds had one brother, George W. Wells, who died Jan. 9, 1874.

George Wilkinson, deceased, was born Aug. 25, 1833, in Kentucky, his parents being James and Metis (Post) Wilkinson, natives of Kentucky. George came to Greene county, Ill., with his parents, and having been reared to farm life, always continued at it. He was united in marriage Aug. 28, 1848, with Lucetta Martin, a daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth (Carriger) Martin, natives of Lincoln county, Tenn., who are mentioned elsewhere. She was born there Aug. 25, 1834, and came with her parents to Greene county, Ill., in 1835, they settling on the place where Mrs. Wilkinson now resides. Her father died July 8, 1865, and is buried in the Martin cemetery. Her mother died Sept. 20, 1878, and was laid to rest by the side of her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson were the parents of three children—James, married Sarah Wells, resides with his mother; Jane, wife of Staunton Patterson, residing in this township; and Metis, wife of James Floyd, also residing in this township. Mr. Wilkinson departed this life on the 10th of June, 1852, while on his way to California, and was buried on the plains. Mrs. Wilkinson is in very comfortable circumstances, having a farm containing 300 acres of land on Sees. 8 and 17, T. 12, R. 12. The family are highly esteemed by neighbors and friends.

John W. Allen was born in Greene county, Illinois, on Aug. 10, 1861, and is a son of J. T. and Jane Allen, residents of Greene county, a sketch of whom will also appear in this work. John was reared to farm life, receiving such education as the district schools afforded. On Aug. 20, 1884, he was united in marriage with Lena House,

daughter of Adam and Eliza House, who will be mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Allen spent the year 1884 in Texas, where he was engaged in farming, and also in the stock business, and is now employed in the same way here. Mr. Allen is quite a young farmer, and being industrious and energetic, will doubtless be successful in all his undertakings.

Thomas Knox was born in the north of Ireland, on Oct. 29, 1839, his parents being John and Elizabeth Knox, natives of Ireland. When he was only 15 years of age he decided to come to this country, and after taking leave of home and friends, sailed for America. On arriving here he came as far west as Illinois, where he settled in Greene county, in 1854. Mr. Knox has always been engaged in farming, with the exception of about three years which he spent in the service of this country. He enlisted Aug. 8, 1862, in Co. K, 7th Ill. Cav., and was in all the engagements in which his regiment participated. He was mustered out at Vicksburg, Miss. On the 24th of April, 1866, Mr. Knox was married to Octavia Hatcher, a daughter of John Hatcher. This union has been blessed by seven children, Frank R., John E., Anna C., Belle O., Thomas A., Elsie J., and Emery E., all living at home. Mr. Knox is one of the enterprising farmers of this township, and by industry, frugality, and good management, has accumulated a considerable amount of property, having 800 acres of valuable land on sections 17, 18, 20, 27 and 28, in what is now Patterson township, and is very successful in the raising of stock and grain. He is a member of the Wilmington lodge A. O. U. W.,

and is highly esteemed by all for his honesty and integrity.

The first building in school district No. 2, was a log edifice located on section 8, and erected in 1864. The pioneer teacher in this structure was Mary Hubbs. This served the district for school purposes until 1870, when a new building was constructed on section 29. Three or four years later it was removed to section 8, and in 1880 brought to its present location on section 29. There was also a log school house on section 19, which was erected about 1860. It has since rotted away.

PATTERSON

Is a neat little village of about 200 inhabitants, in this township. It is located on the southwest quarter of section 18, and was laid out on May 18, 1836, by Lucius Norton, Thomas Groce, Thomas Hanks, Young, Henderson, Lane and Higbee, and the plat filed for record as Wilmington, in the office of the circuit clerk, May 21, 1836. This name it bore for many years, but it was changed to Breese and then to Patterson. In 1836, John Chester opened a store for the sale of groceries, dry goods, etc., which he ran for a short time, when he sold out to Isham Cranfil. The latter gentleman did an extensive business, buying beef and pork, at from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per hundred, and packing it, and also buying grain and teaming it to Alton. He afterward sold out the place to L. D. Morris, and emigrated to Oregon. Mr. Morris did no business but disposed of the property to L. J. Patterson.

In 1836, Peter Gibbon established a tannery here which gave employment to several hands and made business

lively. He commanded a good trade here for many years.

Wickliff Post opened a blacksmith shop about the year 1835 or 6, and kept it for several years. He came here from Apple Creek Prairie.

The second to open up a store was Ira Clark. He had a grocery store in a building built by Thomas Groce.

Shortly after the commencement of the town a hotel was put up, which was run by Thomas Groce. The sign was the "Rising Sun."

William Flemming engaged in the cooper trade in 1844 or 5, and was succeeded by Charles Wiggins, who was the last to follow the business here. He closed up his shop in 1849.

Drs. Gosnold, Charles Hardt, Burns, Garrison, Higbee, and others, practiced medicine in those early days.

The first school was taught by Dr. Joe Garrison, he teaching and practicing medicine at the same time.

Quite a little settlement now sprang up, to trace which in all its detail would require too much space. Let us therefore clip the following excellent article in regard to the little hamlet:

"Whiteside & Eaton put up a saw-mill in 1859, that ran by steam, which greatly facilitated the erection of buildings, and aided materially in the prosperity of the town. This mill was afterward sold to a party who moved it to Glasgow.

"G. W. Burns came from Pennsylvania, and located here about 1868, and now resides in White Hall.

"The school building was erected in 1873; is furnished with 40 patent seats, capable of seating 80 pupils; has abundance of blackboard room, well lighted,

vestibule in front end, furnished with hat hooks, shelves, etc. The yard is beautifully adorned, and shaded with a grove of maples, planted by W. B. Coates, who, at the time, was director of the school. As it is impossible to name, consecutively, the links which formed the business of this village, we shall content ourselves with giving it thus: In 1855, J. R. Pruitt and L. T. Whitesides were the business men of the place. In 1856, Lee Coates and his father, John Coates, engaged in the mercantile business, and for four or five years had a good trade. In 1857, W. B. Coates succeeded his father, becoming a partner with his brother Lee, thus forming a strong and prosperous firm, which continued till 1861, when they dissolved, and Lee continued some time alone, dealing heavily in grain, and barge building, with L. E. Carter, at Grand Pass, etc. About that time, W. B. Coates did considerable business as a stock and grain dealer, till in the spring of 1864, he went to the Montana gold mines, where he remained four years. He afterward engaged in business here. About 1857, Morris & Simons sold goods here for a short period, and were succeeded by Beal Cotter, in 1859. In 1860, Aaron Reno & Bro., succeeded J. R. Pruitt. In 1865, Elihu Yates and James Wilkinson embarked in the dry goods and grocery business, but not succeeding well, soon retired. About 1866, J. R. Pruitt and Philemon Reno formed a dry goods firm, and after a short time retired. Edward S. Houghton, also, dealt in boots, shoes, etc., for a short time. About the same time Jones, Patterson & Howard formed a co-partnership, and sold an immense

amount of goods, continuing some three or four years. In 1869, Philemon Reno dealt in groceries alone."

The village was incorporated in 1869, under the general laws of the state, as a town, and as a village under special act, in 1875.

Ford Brothers, dealers in general merchandise, engaged in this line April 13, 1883, in the building which was built in 1835 by Thomas Groce, and first used as a general store by Mr. Groce and Ira Clark. Additions have since been made to this historic structure and it has had about as many owners and occupants as it is years of age, therefore to mention them would be almost an impossibility. The present firm carry a complete stock in their line, and also have the post-office in this building.

D. H. Gilson, dealer in drugs, groceries, etc., commenced business Aug. 11, 1885, as successor to Coates & Lovelace. This stand was originally established as a dry goods store by Pruitt & Wilkinson.

The store building occupied by Ford & Gurley was erected by Isaac Lowenstein, now a resident of White Hall, in 1874. He put in a general stock, which he operated three years. His successors have been B. F. & G. W. Carriger, T. J. Albert, Gurley & Doyle, F. M. Gurley, J. S. Watt, Wells & Ford, and the present firm of Ford & Gurley, who began business Sept. 1, 1884. The building is 30x40 feet on the ground and two stories high. They carry a stock of general merchandise.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice at Patterson was originally known as Breese, deriving its

name from Chief Justice Breese. The first postmaster was L. T. Whiteside, followed by James Pruitt, Lemuel J. Patterson, D. H. Gilson, and the present incumbent, C. C. Eaton.

SOCIETY.

Wilmington lodge, No. 167, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was organized April 17, 1880, with the following charter members: James M. Linder, Henry C. Roberts, Joseph P. James, William Jones, Henry Boyer, G. B. Patterson, Sidney H. Wilmington, Geo. W. Burns, Samuel F. Hicks, Perry Wilmington, A. B. Collister, Stanton H. Patterson, William Gollier, Benjamin Hahn, Adam House, Thomas Knox, Absalom Mitchell, Lemuel B. James. The lodge has been kept in a flourishing condition, and the membership has gradually increased until it now numbers about 28. Those who are officers at present are L. B. James, M. W.; Stanton H. Patterson, P. M. W.; James M. Linder, F.; John J. Wilkinson, O.; S. H. Wilmington, G.; James D. Cade, R.; Adam House, F.; Perry Wilmington, T.; A. T. Peigham, J. A. Cunningham and Henry Boyer, trustees. Meetings are held every Saturday evening at Patterson, over the store of Ford & Gurley, in Eagle hall, the second story of this building being the property of this society.

PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Among the representative men of Patterson may be mentioned the following:

John House was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Dec. 2, 1827, his parents being John and Savina House. On

arriving at the age of 16, having finished his education, he started to learn the trade of stone-mason and plasterer, and after serving an apprenticeship of three years, he worked at his trade at Frankfort-on-the-Rhine. He returned home in 1849, and taking leave of home and friends, went to Antwerp, and took passage on the ship *Victoria*, bound for New York. After a voyage of 37 days, he arrived at New York, Sept. 16, 1849, and the same evening started west. He stopped at Pittsburgh three months, where he worked at his trade, and from there he came to St. Louis, where he worked at his trade three years and a half. He then came to this county, the first fall engaging at general work, and after that time working steadily at his trade until 1868, since which time he has divided his time between farming and working at his trade. He was married, Aug. 13, 1853, to Sarah Cranfill, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of George and Mary Cranfill, who were early settlers here. Mr. House and wife are the parents of four children—Mary Savina, Lura Adelia, John Erasmus and Adam Benjamin. When Mr. House came to this country, he had no capital save willing hands, and accumulated gradually, until he now has 75 acres of valuable land, adjoining Wilmington. He is a member of the Catholic church. His parents both died in Germany, in 1836, his mother dying just two weeks before his father. Mr. House has a brother, Adam, living at Wilmington, and a sister, Eliesabetha, wife of Charles Voelp, living in St. Louis.

Adam House was born in Muenster, Hesse-Darmstadt, Nov. 11, 1834, and is

a son of John and Savina House, who died Nov. 11, 1836, when Adam was a mere child, leaving him an orphan almost from infancy. After finishing his schooling, he learned the mason's trade, and in 1851, having a chance to come to America, he embraced the opportunity, and, bidding farewell to home and friends, took passage at Antwerp, on the ship *John Hancock*, bound for New Orleans, on the 20th of May, 1851. After a voyage of 41 days he arrived at the Crescent City, and from there went to St. Louis, being 11 days on the river. On arriving there he began to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he was employed about three years. He then came to Greene county, locating at White Hall, and after one year removed to Wilmington, where he remained from March, 1856, until 1864, when he returned to St. Louis, and while there he was in the militia for a time. He remained there between one and two years and then returned to Wilmington, where he has ever since resided. Mr. House has been twice married; the first time, Sept. 15, 1855, to Kathrina Elbert, a native of Saxony. By that union there were three children—John William, born July 18, 1858, died July 26, 1860; Mary C., living in Patterson township, married Leonard Owdom, and George, married Luella Smith, and lives in Texas. Mrs. House died March 1, 1863, and Mr. House was again married September 14, 1863, to Eliza King, a daughter of William and Jane (Drummond) King. By that marriage there were four children, three of whom are living—Lena B., wife of John Allen, living in Patterson township; Carrie, Manelius, and one who died in infancy. Mr. House has property in

Wilmington, and he has erected all the best buildings in that town and vicinity, besides constructing many in the towns of White Hall, Roodhouse, and other points, showing his ability and popularity as a carpenter. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. lodge, and has held the office of financier, ever since the organization of the lodge.

A. B. Collister was born in Greene county, Ill., Aug. 14, 1840, and is a son of G. W. and Maria Collister. He was reared in the town of Wilmington, in Patterson township, and in 1857, in the 17th year of his age, he commencing to learn the blacksmith's trade, and continued in that business until Oct., 1861. He then enlisted in the service of his country, in Co. E, 28th Ill. Inf. He was mustered in at Ft. Holt, Ky., and participated in the battle of Shiloh, after which battle he worked in the blacksmith department. In June, 1864, he was taken prisoner and confined at Catawba, Ala., for two months, and was then transferred to Millen prison, near Savannah, Ga., and from there to Andersonville, where he had to undergo the most terrible confinement for seven long months. When the war was over, Mr. Collister returned home, and then built a blacksmith shop on Bridgeport

street, in Wilmington, where he carried on the business from 1867 until 1880. He then purchased the building of William Taylor & Bro., on the corner of White Hall and Bridgeport streets, where he carries on a general repair business, and has considerable trade. The building is 40x40 feet, and contains two rooms. Mr. Collister was married March 13, 1863, in Indiana, while he was in the service, being united with Sarah E. Stolcup, a daughter of Peter and Jane Stolcup, deceased. By this marriage they are the parents of five children—William, Lucy, Daisy, Bert and Harold, all living at home. Mr. Collister is a member of White Hall lodge, No. 227, I. O. O. F., and also of the Wilmington lodge, No. 167, A. O. U. W., and is an enterprising citizen of the town in which he resides.

FIRST ITEMS.

Among the first religious services here were those held by Peter H. Clark, who was a Methodist preacher. Rev. William McAdams held services in this neighborhood at an early day.

The first mill was built by David Seely, in 1833. It was a grist mill, run by water power. It was operated by David Seely and David Hodge.

CHAPTER XXIII.

ATHENSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

The township now known as Athensville embraces the greater part of the old precinct of Mount Airy, and is tech-

nically known as congressional township 12 north, range 10 west. It is situated in the extreme northeastern part

of the county, and contains some of the finest farm land in the county. It is well watered by Apple, Marks and Nigger Lick creeks. The first of these enters the township on the east line of section 12, crosses that section and on 11 receives the waters of a small branch locally known as Fanning's creek, it then proceeds on, in a southwesterly course, traversing sections 14, 15, 22, 21, 20, 30, making a confluence on the latter with Mark's creek, and on passing out of the township on the west line of section 31, after crossing its territory. Nigger Lick creek crosses the entire southern part of the township, and Marks creek the western. These streams and numerous small tributaries and affluents, thoroughly drain the country, and supply an abundance of running water for all stock purposes. Most of this territory was covered with timber when the first settlers came, but it is somewhat cleared now, as a large number of elegant farms have been made.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first to make a settlement was Edward Prather, who came to Greene county and settled in what is now Athensville township, in 1822, entering land in both this and Rubicon township. He was a resident here for a time, when he removed to the latter named township, where he lived until 1881, when he died. He was a native of Kentucky's dark and bloody ground, born in 1795. He grew to manhood on that classic soil, and was there married to Maria Harrison, a native of Culpeper county, Va. They came to Illinois in 1819, but remained for about three years in Madison county, when he came

here as above. He had a family of 13 children.

Thomas Sharp settled on what was known as the Nigger Lick springs, in this township, in 1827. He did not remain very long, but moved to other lands.

William Hopper left his home in Kentucky in 1828, and journeyed to this part of the great state of Illinois. On arriving in Athensville township, he entered land on section 11 and built a home thereon, in 1830. This was a log cabin 16x18 feet in size, containing but one room. The floor was made of puncheons and the door of clapboards.

The next settler was William Whitlock, who came here in 1828, and entering land on section 11, built a cabin. He was born in Adair county, Ky., Dec. 23, 1813, and was the son of William and Rosanna (Shelton) Whitlock. He resided with his parents until his 16th year, when he came to Illinois, but after a short stay, returned to Kentucky. In 1829, he came here and built the home as above stated, and went back for his parents, returning the next year. He returned to his native state to get married, girls being quite scarce as yet in this part of the state, which is quite the reverse at the present. He was there united with Ali Sheppard, Jan. 29, 1829, and came back to this section, where he still resides. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom are living. Mrs. Whitlock died Dec. 13, 1880, and Mr. Whitlock again married in October, 1885. This lady's name was Rebecca Neece, widow of C. W. Neece.

David Jackson, a North Carolinian by birth, came from Tennessee to Morgan county, Illinois, in 1829, but in 1832 removed to this township and county,

settling on section 24, where he lived until his death, which occurred Aug. 9, 1851.

Russell Stoddard came to this locality in 1829, and settled upon the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 20. He was a native of Vermont, but when young immigrated to Indiana, where he afterward was united in marriage with Ellen Kelly, a Virginian. He lived in this township until his death, which occurred in 1838. His wife died in 1840. They had a family of six children.

Charles Whitlock, a native of Virginia, but for some years a resident of the state of Kentucky, came to this county in the fall of 1829, and settled on section 10, in this township, where the family resided but about a year, when they moved to section 14, where he entered 120 acres of land, now belonging to David Jackson, where they lived until the death of Charles, which occurred Sept. 24, 1846. His wife died in 1864.

A man whose name is believed to have been Scroggs, came from Morgan county, in 1829, and made a settlement on section 26 or 27. He did not reside here long.

Sandy Wiggins located upon a farm on section 26, in 1830, but the following year he removed from the county, and his place taken possession of by a Mr. Rigsby, who came to this county about that time.

John Ruyle settled in this township in 1830, on section 24.

George M. Hopkins, about the year 1830, settled in this township, on section 29, where he made his home until Oct. 14, 1866, when he died.

John Mason was one of the settlers of

1830, in this township. He was born in Kentucky, May 18, 1812, and was married in that state, Jan. 1, 1830, to Rebecca Moss, born in Tennessee in 1813. In 1846, he enlisted in the 1st Ill. Inf., and served in the Mexican war.

Theophilus Sheppard made a settlement about a mile northeast of the present site of the village of Athensville, where he resided many years. He located here in 1831. A Mr. Morton settled about the same distance west of the village, the same year, as did Alexander Johnsen and ——— Musgrove. Benoni Banning, also, moved to this neighborhood in 1831.

Ben. Sanders came to Greene county in 1831, from Morgan county, this state. He was born in North Carolina, Sept. 30, 1803, and immigrated to Morgan county in 1827. He was married in Kentucky, where he was living, June, 1846, to Elizabeth Strong, who died March, 1872, and May 20, 1876, he was united in marriage with Mattie Brinkley, widow of Thomas Brinkley.

Isham Wood, who had come here with his parents in 1832, entered land on section 23, his father living on section 28. Isham was married in Macoupin county, and they lived on the old homestead until death, claiming Isham, dissolved the link that bound them. His widow died Nov. 10, 1885, at an age of about 75 years.

Andrew Downs came to this township about the year 1833. He was born in Kentucky in 1810, and was the son of Thomas Downs. From his native state he moved to Indiana, where he was married to a Miss Bullington, and by that union had four children. Mrs. Downs died about 1832 or 3, and in 1834

he was married to Eleanor Spencer, and they were the parents of 12 children, four of whom are living. In 1824, Mr. Downs had moved to Morgan county, this state, from whence he had come here as above stated. He settled on section 18, in this township, where he lived until death overtook him. This event occurred in August, 1865. He followed blacksmithing and ran a saw-mill here, while living, as well as carried on his farm.

Thomas B. Downs, son of Andrew and Ellen (Spencer) Downs, was born Feb. 3, 1848, in Athensville township, Greene county. He remained with his parents until he was 16 years old, when he ran away from home, and enlisted in the 101st Ill. Inf., Co. F, Jan. 3, 1864. He served 18 months, and was then mustered out at Fort McDougall, Aug. 4, 1865. He took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Resaca, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Columbia, Goldsboro, and Big Shanty, and was with Sherman on his march through Georgia to the sea. After Gen. Johnston's surrender, Thomas was taken sick with typhoid fever, and was taken on a dirt train to the sea, from there to Washington, and thence to Fort McDougall, where he was mustered out. He remained there two months, and then returned home, where he resided during the remainder of his father's lifetime. In May, 1866, he began blacksmithing at his location, on section 16, where he still resides, and does a flourishing business, at repairing and horse-shoeing. He was married, May 23, 1866, to Mary E. Hicks, daughter of Washington Hicks. By this marriage there are four children—James Monroe, Andrew Wash-

ington, George Green, and Thomas Henry. Mr. Downs owns 40 acres of land, on section 16, where he carries on farming in connection with blacksmithing. He belongs to the G. A. R., Jacob Fry post, at Roodhouse, and is a union democrat. When in the campaign from Atlanta to the sea, he and a man named Wheeler were detailed by the colonel and major as foragers. Adj. Wheeler was taken prisoner at the battle of Pea Ridge, and afterward enlisted in the 101st Ill. Inf., Co. A. They were furnished with a complete outfit, and were to share the contents of each house, the signal, when in close quarters, to be the report of a pistol. While Downs was at a place one day, and Wheeler was guarding, the former, not hearing any signal, came around the house with a demijohn of apple-jack for the colonel, but was met by an officer and six privates, rebels, who said, "You — Yankee, drop that and throw up your hands!" Downs immediately did so, but it required considerable effort on the part of the officer to keep his men from shooting him. The officer then found out from him that there were three more Yankees a quarter of a mile south of there, and taking five of his men with him, left Downs in charge of one, but did not make him deliver his gun. He was sent a short distance north of there with a man named Welliford, who came from the same county as Mr. Down's father, and he made him believe they were related, by getting him so drunk with apple-jack that he was unable to take care of himself, much less guard Downs. The latter then grappled with him, took away his arms, shot him in the arm, and succeeded in getting away, although

pursued by the other rebels, who had come at the report of the pistol. He got back to his regiment just as Wheeler was reporting to the colonel that he (Downs) had met his death at the hands of the rebels.

Simon Nixon, when but 17 years of age came to this county with his father, in 1834, and the family settled in this township. Simon was born in North Carolina, in 1817.

Anderson Mitchell came to this part of the county, in 1835, and located upon section 4. His son, Jackson, is a resident of the township.

Jackson G. Mitchell was born in Greene county, Ill., Aug. 21, 1838, his parents being Anderson and Elzira (Whitlock) Mitchell, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Kentucky. His parents came to Greene county in 1835, locating on section 34, where they built a residence, and otherwise improved it, and remained there until 1846. His father then sold out, and removed to Pike county, where he purchased a tract of land, but the man he bought of, had no title to the land, and his father, therefore, was the loser of the property. In 1849, he returned to Greene county, rented land for one year, and then bought 40 acres, on section 14, on which he lived until the spring of 1855. He then sold out and moved to Macoupin county, where he remained only a short time, when he returned to Greene county, and bought 120 acres of land, on sections 10 and 11, on which he lived until his death, in 1866. His mother is yet living, and resides with her son, Jackson G. Our subject was reared on a farm, remaining at home until about 22 years of age,

when he was married, Feb. 2, 1860, to Sarah E. Hubbell, daughter of Justus and Nancy Hubbell. He then went to live by himself, building a small cabin on his father's farm, where he lived about one year. He then bought 40 acres, on section 2, to which he moved, and lived eight years. In the spring of 1870, he moved on to the old homestead, and built a large two-story frame house and a large barn, at a cost of \$2,000, and has since resided at this place. Mr. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are the parents of 11 children, eight of whom are living—Oscar, John, Nancy E., Emily, Alice J., Richard, Charlie and Edgar. Those who have passed away are, Rosanna, one who died in infancy, and Laura. Mr. Mitchell now owns 343 acres of land on Secs. 2, 10, 11 and 12, in T. 12, R. 10. He raises and feeds stock, but makes no traffic of it. He is an enterprising, energetic citizen of this county, and is highly respected by all. Mrs. Mitchell is a member of the Richwoods Baptist church.

PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Elisha Spencer, deceased, was a native of Virginia, being born about 1790. From his native state he went to Indiana, and was married there in 1811, just 10 days before the battle of Horseshoe Bend. His wife's name was Nancy Hupp, she being a native of Kentucky. They staid in Indiana until 1819, then removed to Lawrence county, Ill. The following year they came to Greene county and located in Roodhouse township, on the farm now owned by John Spencer. In 1864, Mrs. Spencer died, and was buried in Martin's Prairie cemetery. There were seven children born

to them, four of whom are now living—James R.; Ellen, widow of Andrew Downs; Sarah, widow of Martin Smith; and Major, of Morgan county. Of their children, the three deceased were—William, Elijah and Polly. Mr. Spencer was again married, in 1865, to Mrs. Margaret (Morton) Depew. By this marriage two children were born, now deceased. Mr. Spencer departed this life in Oct., 1882, and was buried in Martin's Prairie cemetery. His widow is now a resident of Athensville township. Mr. Spencer was a consistent member of the Richwoods Baptist church at the time of his death, he having been a member of that church for the last 20 years of his life.

James R. Spencer, a son of the above, was born May 23, 1814, in Hardin county, Ky. He remained with his parents until reaching his 14th year, when he went to Jacksonville, Ill., and remained until his marriage, June 6, 1835, with Elizabeth Gilmore, a daughter of Henry and Mary (McDaniel) Gilmore, the former of whom was a native of Georgia, and the latter of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer have had six children born to them, five of whom are yet living—Mary C., wife of George W. Fanning; Celia, wife of Samuel Goacher; Sarah, wife of John Story; J. Thomas and Peter. They lost one child—James H., by the hand of the grim destroyer. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer came to their present location, on section 5, Athensville township, in 1865, but lived one mile north of that ever since 1844. He started in life, a poor boy, and although having met with a great many disheartening trials, by hard work and good management, he succeeded in accumulating 360

acres of land, which he has since divided among his children, with the exception of 100 acres, which he still retains. He participated in the Black Hawk war, from beginning to end. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer are consistent members of the Richwoods Baptist church, they being among its original members.

Marshall F. Grider, a prominent citizen of Athensville township, was born in Morgan county, Ill., Feb. 10, 1834, and is a son of Martin S. and Ava (Duncan) Grider, natives of North Carolina. His father was born July 2, 1791, and his mother, Aug. 25, 1795. His parents removed to Kentucky and were there married. Martin was engaged in farming and remained in that state until 1820, when he removed to Illinois and located eight miles southeast of Jacksonville, in Morgan county, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. He died in 1834, while on a visit in Kentucky, and Mrs. Grider died in 1854. They had a family of five children—Sarah, born Aug. 25, 1815; Emery D., born Dec. 26, 1818; Elijah T., born May 7, 1824; James M., born June 15, 1829; and Marshall F., born Feb. 10, 1834. The family were members of the Regular Predestinarian Baptist church. When Mr. Grider came to Illinois he had nothing but a horse, but at the time of his death he left a comfortable home for his family. In politics he was a staunch democrat. Marshall F. Grider grew to manhood in Morgan county, receiving his education in the common schools of that day. He was reared on the farm, his mother having married again after his father's death, so that at the age of 14, he started out for himself, working out on

neighboring farms until 1853, when he rented land there until 1855. On April 13, 1853, he was married to Martha Sheppard, a native of Russell county, Ky., born Nov. 14, 1825. She is a daughter of Elder Thornton Sheppard, a native of North Carolina, born in 1796, who removed with his parents to Russell county, Ky., where he grew to manhood and married Elender Hopper, also a native of North Carolina, born in 1803, and who removed to Russell county, Ky., with her parents. Mr. Sheppard engaged in farming there until 1830, when he came to Illinois, settling in Morgan county, where he bought and entered land, on which he and his wife resided until their deaths. They had a family of 12 children, 11 of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. They came to Illinois with only ox teams, but left a farm of 200 acres at their death. Mr. Sheppard was an elder in the Baptist church, of which his wife was also a member. After marriage Mr. Grider rented land for awhile and then purchased 80 acres of timber land, south of Jacksonville, which he cleared and on which he remained until Oct., 1866, when he bought 120 acres on sections 14 and 23, in Athensville township, Greene county, where he has since resided. He has by thrift and industry added to this until he now has 289 acres under a good state of cultivation, and good, comfortable buildings thereon. Mr. and Mrs. Grider have had a family of six children—Sarah M., born July 1, 1854, now the wife of Samuel Hicks; Sidney S., born Dec. 9, 1856, died Oct. 23, 1877; Emery H., born Feb. 4, 1860; Clinton A., born Aug. 10, 1862; Rachel J., born Feb. 28, 1865, died Sept. 18,

1871; and Albin L., born March 21, 1868. Mr. Grider professed religion in 1866, and united with the Primitive Baptist church in 1869, and is still a consistent member. He is a democrat, politically, his first vote having been cast for James Buchanan, his last for Cleveland. He is a highly esteemed citizen of that community.

Thomas Wilson was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 5, 1840, his parents being Benjamin and Sarah (Godding) Wilson. When he was 11 years old, his parents left their native country and immigrated to America, landing at New Orleans in the fall of 1851. They sailed from Liverpool, and were nine weeks making the trip. Mrs. Wilson died while they were in New Orleans, and Thomas came up to St. Louis with his father, who there engaged in teaming. They remained there about two years, and then Thomas entered the employ of the Pacific Railroad Company, and his father became foreman of a gang of men who built the tunnel near Jefferson City, on that road. The latter afterward moved to Warrington, Mo., where he entered the employ of the North Missouri Railroad Company, being engaged in grading. He remained there one year, and in the spring of 1857, came to Illinois, and took a contract to build the second and third sections of road south of Jacksonville. He then came to Greene county, and purchased land on Sec. 2, T. 12, R. 10, where he lived about 10 years, and then moved to Murrayville. While engaged in digging a well there, in 1873, he was killed by a rock falling on him, and was buried at the Youngblood cemetery. Thomas, the subject of our sketch, was married

Feb. 7, 1860, to Euphemia Cruthers, a daughter of Peter and Jeannette Cruthers. By this marriage there were six children, two of whom are living—David, born Jan. 10, 1863; Laura E., born March 31, 1871. Those deceased are—Lucy L. B., born July 24, 1865, died June 23, 1883; two infants, unnamed, and Sarah Jane, born Feb. 25, 1861, died July 24, 1862. Mrs. Wilson died Aug. 11, 1878, and is buried at the Youngblood cemetery. Mr. Wilson was again married to Mary E. Palmer, wife of the late George Palmer, and daughter of James and Nancy (Osborne) Evans. By this union there are three children living—Thomas J., John R. and Mary N. The ones deceased are—Nellie, born April 25, 1882, died Sept. 12, 1882, and Oliver A. Mr. Wilson owns 229 acres of land on section 1, in this township, on which he resides, and has it well improved. He has a fine dwelling and barn, with comfortable and pleasant surroundings. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, in which he is very successful. He has held the office of school director for a number of terms, and is at present road supervisor. He is an enterprising citizen, and commands the respect of all who know him. In 1863, while living in Morgan county, he was drafted into the army, but furnished a substitute.

Thomas Neighbours, deceased, was born in December, 1799, in the state of Tennessee, being a son of Bluford Neighbours. He came to Jacksonville, Ill., in 1831, and April 15, 1834, he was married to Mrs. Mary McGill, whose maiden name was Gordon. In 1847 they removed to Greene county and located on Sec. 4, T. 12, R. 10, where he resided until his

death. Mr. and Mrs. Neighbours were the parents of six children, four now living—Elizabeth, wife of Edward Burrill; William T., married Julia A. Shaunce; Josiah, married Elizabeth Jane Spencer, and John, whose sketch follows this. Mrs. Neighbours had one child by her former marriage, which is now deceased. She now makes her home with her son John, having reached her 84th year, Aug. 15, 1885. Mr. Neighbours was a consistent member of the Mt. Zion M. E. church. He started in life a poor boy, but by industry and economy, he succeeded in accumulating 240 acres of land. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, but arrived home safe and sound at the close of it.

John Neighbours, youngest child of Thomas Neighbours, deceased, was born near Jacksonville, Morgan county, Ill., June 14, 1845. He remained with his parents during their lifetime, and when his father arrived at a good old age, John took charge of the farm and purchased the land of his father, who divided the proceeds among the other children. John still resides on the old home place. He was united in marriage Nov. 31, 1865, with Nancy Jane Baines, a daughter of Sullivan and Caroline S. (VanGuisen) Baines. Mr. and Mrs. Neighbours are the parents of five children, all of whom are now living—William H., Lizzie A., James E., Perry O., and Jacob G. Mr. Neighbours is at present school director in district No. 1, this being his second term. He owns 270 acres of good land, on which he carries on farming and stock-raising, and through his industry and good management, has been very successful. In politics he is a republican. Mr. and Mrs.

Neighbours, and three of the children, are members of the Mt. Zion M. E. church. Mr. Neighbours is also class leader in the church, having held that position for 10 years, and was also, for three years, superintendant of the Sunday school.

William Heywood, a native of Oldham, Lancashire, England, was born Sept. 30, 1831, his parents being Edmund and Mary (Hilton) Heywood. William remained at home with his parents until he was 21 years of age. In June, 1853, he was united in marriage with Bettie Holt, a daughter of John and Bettie Holt. In the year 1855 they sailed from America, and landed at New York city, on the 4th of July. From there they came west as far as Illinois, and settled in Athensville township, Greene county, where his father had previously come. Here William engaged at farming, working by the month for about five years, when he purchased 80 acres of land from his father, on section 9. Mr. and Mrs. Heywood were the parents of two children, one of whom, James, is now living with his father. The one deceased is George Henry, died Oct. 15, 1875. Mrs. Heywood afterwards died, and he was again married, Dec. 30, 1875, to Amelia Robinson, daughter of Jackson and Elizabeth (Anderson) Robinson, natives of Virginia. Mr. Heywood owns a nice farm of 175 acres, on which he resides, and which is all under good cultivation. The family are members of the Union Grove Baptist church. In Aug., 1862, Mr. Heywood enlisted in the Jacksonville Reg., 101st Ill. Inf., and served three years under General Sherman. He participated in the bat-

tles at Lookout Mountain, Dallas, Columbia, Peach Tree Creek, Goldsboro and Big Shanty.

Stephen D. Hopper was born in Greene county, Ill., in 1830, and made this county his home until 1869, when he removed to Forsythe, Mo., where he remained one year. He then removed to Arkansas, where he resided two years, and then he returned to Greene county, Ill., where he remained three years, and again removed to Missouri, settling at Howell, where he now resides. He was a son of Calvin and Polly (Spencer) Hopper, both natives of Kentucky. In 1857, Stephen was united in marriage with Sarah J. Florence, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Griffith) Florence. This union was blessed with seven children, six of whom are now living. Hattie, wife of William M. Smith, of this township; James M., of this township; John T., also residing here; Henrietta, the widow of Silas Ruyle, now residing with her brothers, James M. and John T.; Jasper N., living in this township; Mary Anna, at home, and Albert, deceased. In 1862, Mr. Hopper enlisted in Co. H, 61st Ill. Inf., and gallantly served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. While in the service, his eyesight was injured by a cannon being fired over him, he being ordered to lie down just as it was fired, and he has never since recovered the full use of his eyes. James M. and John T., his two sons, now own the home place, he deeding it to them on his departure for the war. James was born August 2, 1861, and John, May 12, 1863. Both are still single and are engaged in general farming on Sec. 16, T.

12, R. 10. They are careful, industrious young men, and hence their undertakings can not fail to meet with success. In politics, they are republicans.

James F. Cannedy, the present competent clerk of the Richwoods United Baptist church, was born in Rockbridge township, Greene county, Ill., Jan. 15, 1846, and is a son of W. H. Cannedy, of Rockbridge township. James was reared to agricultural pursuits, and received a liberal education in the schools of this county. On March 21, 1866, he was united in marriage with Martha J. Jones, a native of this county, and a daughter of Noah and Elizabeth Jones. She was born in Patterson township, June 25, 1848. They were the happy parents of seven children, but one of them have been called to that far away home—William J. W., born Oct. 9, 1867; Mary E., born Jan. 18, 1870, died March 5, 1870, aged two months and five days; Fannie L., born Feb. 26, 1871; Thomas E., born April 9, 1875; John O., born Aug. 25, 1877; Ada May, born Feb. 19, 1881; and Lillie L. B., born March 16, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Cannedy are consistent members of the Richwoods Baptist church, of which he is the present clerk. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., of which organization he has been a member for the past 12 years, and has held the office of noble grand for several terms. He was initiated in Greenfield lodge, No. 195, I. O. O. F., July 5, 1873, and was a charter member of Rockbridge lodge, No. 688, of which he was past grand, at the time of his withdrawal. He withdrew from the latter lodge, in 1882, in order to join Athensville lodge, No. 368, and was made past grand of that

lodge, and was elected, the next term, to noble grand. Mr. Cannedy was elected constable, in the fall of 1873, and served four years, giving entire satisfaction to his constituents. He now resides on section 20, Athensville township; his postoffice address is Felter. He is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is much respected in the neighborhood in which he resides.

Edward Burrill was born July 6, 1823, in Lincolnshire, England, his parents being Henry and Mary (Freschner) Burrill, of Welton, England. His father died there in 1839, and his mother in 1828. Edward is the youngest of a family of nine children, there being eight boys and one girl. In 1851 he decided to come to America, and going to Hull took passage on the ship *Margaretta*, a cotton trading vessel, November 22, sailing for New Orleans, which port he reached after a voyage of ten weeks. He remained there but one week and then sailed on one of the William Kendall boats, for Cincinnati, where he arrived after a three weeks' trip, being delayed on account of the floods in the Mississippi river. He immediately left Cincinnati for Newport, where he was employed at gardening for three and one-half months, receiving therefor \$12 a month. In July, 1852, he came to Chicago, his object being to view the Prairie State, and since that he has lived in the state almost continuously, except a short time spent in Michigan, and six months of the year 1852, in Missouri. In the latter part of that year he came down to Morgan county, where he worked for William Delancy, Daniel Holmes, and others, for over four years, and then came to Greene county and pur-

chased 40 acres of land in Richwoods, Athensville township. He was married Sept. 15, 1854, to Mary A. E. Delaney, daughter of William and Catherine Delaney. She only lived about one year, dying with fever. By that marriage there was one child, now deceased. Mrs. Burrill was buried in the Holmes cemetery. On May, 15, 1856, Mr. Burrill was again married to Elizabeth Neighbours, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Gordon) Neighbours, who are also mentioned in this volume. Ten children have been born to them, five of whom are living—Thomas H., married Ellen Prather; Rebecca, wife of Greenup Spencer; Susie, George, and Norah. Those deceased are—Sarah A., Mary J., France, and two infants. Mr. Burrill came to his present location on Sec. 5, T. 12, R. 10, in 1856, where he now owns 200 acres of good land. He has been road supervisor nine years and school director for seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Burrill are members of the Methodist church.

J. Garland Pennell was born Jan. 22, 1840, his parents being Bluford and Charlotte (Overton) Pennell, natives of Indiana. He remained with his parents until he had reached the age of 19 years, when he took a trip to California, where he staid one year, and then returned to Greene county, Ill., where he has since been engaged in farming. He was united in marriage, March 1, 1858, with Mary Gilmore, daughter of John M. and Rachel (Stockton) Gilmore, natives of Tennessee. This union has been blessed with nine children—Sarah Elizabeth, Laura, John, Bluford, Everett, Charles, Cora, Ernest and Lulu. Mr. Pennell has 195 acres of land, 80 acres

of which is on section 9, and 115 acres on section 15, on which he resides. He was at one time connected with a saw-mill at Richwoods, which he ran for one year, and then sold out to William Turner. He divides his attention between the raising of stock and grain, and stock buying. He is a member of the Athensville lodge, No. 368, I. O. O. F. Mr. Pennell is a steady, industrious farmer, and is highly respected by neighbors and friends.

George W. Fanning was born near St. Joseph, DeKalb county, Mo., Dec. 7, 1842, and is a son of Joseph and Susan (Nichols) Fanning. In the third year of his age, his parents removed to Carroll county, Ark., where they resided 12 years, and then moved to Greene county, Ill. George lived with his father until he was 21 years of age, when the latter returned to Arkansas. George remained here, and on March 22, 1867, was united in marriage with Ledosia Nichols, widow of the late John Nichols. This union was blessed with one child—Dora May. Mrs. Fanning died, and was buried in the Youngblood cemetery. Mr. Fanning was again married, Dec. 14, 1884, to Mrs. Mary C. Goacher, whose maiden name was Spencer, she being a daughter of James R. and Elizabeth Spencer. Mr. Fanning owns 123½ acres of land, 83½ acres of which is in Greene county, and 40 acres in Morgan county. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and is meeting with success, through his industry and perseverance. Mrs. Fanning is a member of the Union Baptist church, and he of the Youngblood Baptist church. In politics he is a Union democrat.

Albert Goacher, deceased, was born

in Alabama, Oct., 18, 1824, and was a son of Henry Goacher. He came with his father to Jersey county, Ill., about 1834, where he resided until his marriage, March 20, 1851, to Mary C. Spencer, daughter of James R. and Elizabeth (Gilmore) Spencer, now the wife of Geo. W. Fanning. He then removed to Sec. 5, T. 12, R. 10, where he remained until Jan., 1868, when he moved on to the place where he resided at the time of his death, Jan. 28, 1881. They had a family of four children, three now living—Sarah E., wife of Jas. L. Westrope; James H.; A. I., deceased; and Clarnettie. When they first began house-keeping, not having anything but clothing, her father gave them a start with geese, chickens, a hog and a cow, and a year afterward gave them 40 acres of timber land, which Mr. Goacher cleared. By industry, perseverance and good management, he succeeded in accumulating 120 acres for himself, besides giving each of his children 80 acres apiece, when they were married, and also set them up in housekeeping. The first child was three years old before they owned a stove, the cooking being done in a fire-place. Mr. Goacher was a man much respected, and his word was considered as good as his bond. He instilled the same principles of honesty into his children.

James Barnard was born Dec. 3, 1832, in Sumner county, Tenn., his parents being Elisha and Mahala (Mayberry) Barnard. With his parents, James came to Greene county, Ill., in 1835, and located in Carrollton township, in the Black and Hobson settlement. Mr. Barnard, Sr., died about 1842, and was buried in the Jackson cemetery, in

Athensville township. James, the subject of our sketch, was united in marriage, Sept. 9, 1852, with Mary Jane Raffety, a daughter of William M. Raffety, of Roodhouse. Seven children were born to them, only two of whom are now living—Mahala A., wife of Philip Prather; Laura P., at home. The deceased children were—John O., Sarah E., Nancy M., William E. and Isabella F. Mrs. Barnard departed this life in July, 1884, and was buried in Prather's cemetery. She was a consistent member of the Christian church having been a member 28 years. Mr. Barnard was again married, Dec. 6, 1877, to Mrs. Mary L. Day, a daughter of Noah and Elizabeth (Thomas) Day. Three children were born to them—Charles E., at home, and Nora and Dora, (twins) deceased. Mr. Barnard moved to his present location, on section 20, 20 years ago this fall. He now owns 60 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. In politics he is a "dyed-in-the-wool" democrat, but has had no ambition for political preferment.

James Preston, a son of James and Silence (Chamberlain) Preston, was born in Trenton, N. J., Oct. 12, 1826. When he was nine years of age his parents removed to Indiana, and five years later to St. Louis, Mo. Thence, three years later, to Morgan county, Ill., where James resided 15 years. He then removed to Athensville township, this county, and bought land on section 8, where he now lives, engaged in farming. He enlisted in the service of his country, Aug. 6, 1862, in Co. A., under Capt. B. LaSage. His enlistment was for a term of three years, but, May 25, 1864,

he received a wound in the right thigh, which disabled him, and he was honorably discharged. He has never recovered from his wound, and is not able to do manual labor. He now receives a small pension, but has applied for an increase, and it will be no more than justice that the department should allow his claim. He followed engineering on the Mississippi for some 15 years. James Preston and Margaret Ruyle were married May 7, 1848. She was a daughter of John and Anna (Gilpin) Ruyle. Sixteen children have been born to them—James W., Joseph A., John W., William R., Margaret E., Sarah A., Thomas B., Wesley E., all living; Gabriel, Charles Edward, Silence Ann, and Rachel E., are deceased, also, four died in infancy. He owns a small farm on section 8, where he now resides. In politics, he is a republican, and is also a member of the United Baptist church.

James G. Hubbell was born in Peoria county, Ill., April 12, 1852, his parents being John and Clara (Billings) Hubbell, natives of Illinois. His mother died in Peoria county, in 1861. His father then moved with his family of four children to Greene county, locating near the Richwoods church, in Athensville township. He afterward removed to Morgan county, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1865. James was reared on a farm, having gone to live with Jackson G. Mitchell when only nine years of age, with whom he remained until he was 16 years of age. He then returned to Peoria county, where he resided until he reached the age of 25 years, when he removed to Macoupin county, and was there mar-

ried, Jan. 28, 1876, to Jane Fanning, daughter of William R. and Nancy Fanning. By this union there are five children—Mary, John W., Lyman T., Millie and Orna. Mr. Hubbell resided in Macoupin county until 1883, when he moved to Greene county and purchased 80 acres of land on Sec. 1, T. 12, R. 10, where he has since resided and where he is engaged in general farming. Mr. Hubbell is a member of the Baptist church.

FIRST THINGS.

The first saw-mill in this township was built about 1840, by Andrew Downs, on what was then called Marks creek. He ran this until 1863, when a freshet in the stream tore out the dam, whereupon, he sold the machinery, and the building rotted away.

FELTER POSTOFFICE.

This was established in 1880, on section 17, in a building on the farm of W. F. Hicks, who was the first postmaster. He continued until Oct., 1883, when Syrrrel Whitaker, the present incumbent, took charge. Mr. Whitaker has the office in a store which he has opened at this point, and is doing a very nice business, and by attention to his patrons, keeping the postoffice every day, Sunday morning included, he has gained many friends in business. Mr. Whitaker has appointed a deputy postmaster, Lewis Sheppard, and he is now in the merchandise business in Athensville.

RICHWOODS CEMETERY.

This city of the dead was laid out in 1861, on an acre of ground that was donated for the purpose by W. F. Hicks. Paul Castleberry and his wife are be-

lieved to have been the first interments here, or at any rate, among the very first.

SAW MILL.

In 1876, the firm of Morrow, Rigg, & Whitaker, built a saw mill on the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 20, into which they removed most of the machinery of an older mill, they owned south of the creek. On putting this one up, they put in some new parts of machinery, among other improvements, a new boiler. Hardly had they got in operation, when Syrrel Whitaker retired from the firm, leaving William P. Rigg and William M. Morrow, to carry it on. About 1880, these gentlemen sold out to Samuel J. Rigg, who continued to operate it for over a year, when it was purchased by W. M. Morrow. In the spring of 1882, Syrrel Whitaker, James Rouett and John Whitaker purchased the mill, and ran it until Feb. 19, 1883, when W. P. Rigg bought out two of the partners, and the firm changed to Whitaker & Rigg. This partnership continued until July, 1884, when Mr. Rigg retired, and a new firm was formed, consisting of Messrs. Prather, Sheppard & Whitaker. In Oct., 1884, Mr. Whitaker retired, and the mill is now owned and operated by Prather & Sheppard.

ATHENSVILLE.

The beautiful village that bears the above name was laid out by Greene Weaver, in the summer of 1834, and the plat of the same was filed for record on the 2d of Oct., 1834. It is located on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 26, and is beau-

tifully situated as to surroundings. Some of the finest farms in eastern Greene county are in the immediate vicinity, of this "loveliest village of the plain."

The first building erected on the site of the town was put up about the year 1832. It was a store room. Greene Weaver had been sent from Carrollton with a stock of goods by John Evans, with which he was to stock a store at Mount Airy, but he came to this place, built the building and put in the stock of goods, and was thus the pioneer merchant of the village. About the year 1840 he sold out to John Armstrong, an Englishman, who had come to the county, early in its history. He had originally a store near the town, and in the year above named, had moved to the "burg" and bought out Mr. Weaver. He was made postmaster and served for years. He was in partnership with Alexander King and with T. S. Patterson, and about 1845, sold out to the latter. He died in this town about 1854 or 1855. Mr. Patterson ran the store until 1876, when it was sold to John Morrow, and two years later to Z. D. Morrow, and is now run by Isaac Morrow.

The business of the village is, at present represented by five general stores, one drug store, three blacksmiths, two wood working shops, and the grist-mill.

McCauley & Spencer are the present leading dealers in general merchandise. This establishment originated with John English, in 1880. He erected a building 30x60 feet in size, at a cost of about \$700, the second story of which was, and is occupied by the I. O. O. F. lodge. Mr. English put in a stock

valued at about \$1,500, and ran it successfully for about two years, when he sold to George Wood. In about a year he disposed of it to Rigg & Spencer. A short time since W. W. McCauley purchased the interest of Mr. Rigg, and the present firm was formed.

W. W. McCauley was born July 12, 1858, at Milton, Pike county, Ill., his parents being O. F. and Margaret R. (Bowie) McCauley. When he was seven years old, his parents moved to Greenfield, where he lived with them until the year 1877, when he graduated at the high school there. He then began teaching, his first situation being at the Franklin school, about 2½ miles west of Fidelity, Jersey county, Ill., where he taught for a term of eight months. He then came to Athensville, where he taught the village school for five years, and is at present the teacher at the Mt. Airy school, in district No. 3, two miles west of Athensville. He is an energetic, intelligent gentleman, and is very successful in his chosen profession. On the 12th of October, 1882, he was united in marriage with Mittie A. Barnard, a daughter of Elisha Barnard. Mr. Barnard resides in Athensville, and is at present holding the office of town clerk. Mr. McCauley owns a half interest in the general merchandise store of the firm of McCauley & Spencer. He is well liked and highly esteemed by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Henry M. Spencer was born near Mur-rayville, Morgan county, Ill., Oct. 3, 1850, his parents being Major and Nancy (Duncan) Spencer. He resided with his parents until the date of his marriage, Nov. 16, 1869, and received his educa-

tion in the common schools. He was united in marriage with Virginia Barnett, a daughter of William and Catherine Barnett. This union has been blessed with five children, all of whom are living—Calvin, Laura, William, Dora and Pius. Mr. Spencer was engaged in farming previous to the time of entering into partnership in the mercantile business with W. P. Rigg. He is a member of the Athensville lodge, I. O. O. F. and has held all the offices pertaining to a membership in that lodge. His political views are democratic. He is an industrious, go-ahead business man, hence is meeting with success in his undertakings.

Zachariah D. Morrow is engaged in the sale of hardware, groceries, etc., in this village. This business was established by J. B. Morrow, in April, 1880, who built the edifice and put in a stock of boots, shoes and groceries, valued at \$2,000. He operated this business until July 14, 1881, when he sold to O. A. Morrow, who on the 2d of May, 1882, turned it over to the present proprietor, for a consideration. The latter changed the stock from boots and shoes to hardware, still retaining the grocery branch. He carries a stock of \$2,500.

Syrrel Whitaker is engaged in the general merchandising business here. John L. Stoddard established this business, for his daughter Lillie May, Oct. 15, 1882, putting in a stock of about \$700. April, 1885, the lady proprietress getting married, the stock was thrown on Mr. Stoddard's hands, and he ran it for some months, when he sold out to the present proprietor.

Syrrel Whitaker, the present postmaster at Felter postoffice, was born

Aug. 10, 1832, in Morgan county, Ill., near Exeter, his parents being Joseph and Hannah (Chrysler) Whitaker, the former of whom was a native of Rhode Island, and the latter of New York. They removed to Morgan county in 1821, where our subject was born. Jos. Whitaker died in 1876, while his wife departed this life in 1855. Syrel remained with his parents until 1850, then coming to the county line, just across in Morgan. He was united in marriage, March 20, 1854, with Margaret E. Wilcox, a daughter of Joshua and Martha (Jones) Wilcox. In the fall of 1854, Mr. Whitaker removed to Powasheik county, Ia., and remained until the spring of 1856, when he returned to Illinois, and settled in Athensville township, Greene county, one mile south of his present residence, to which he moved in March, 1883. He is a member of Athensville lodge, No. 368, I. O. O. F., having been a charter member thereof, and in which he has held the offices of secretary, vice grand, and noble grand, besides other appointive ones, a number of times. He was constable for six years, and, in April, 1885, resigned, and was elected justice of the peace, which office he now holds. Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker had four children born to them—Mary J., wife of Wm. Moore, of this township; Anna E., wife of Robert Dikis, of this township; Martha H. and Oscar E., both deceased. Mr. W. owns a farm on section 19, and has a third interest in a 40-acre tract, on section 20. The most of his time in this county has been devoted to saw-mill interests, which he has just disposed of. He holds a certificate in the Covenant Mutual Benefit

Association, of Galesburg, Ill. He has lately engaged in business in Athensville, so that he has appointed a deputy postmaster at Felter.

The pioneer drug store of Athensville was opened by Messrs. John Jones and James Butler, in 1861. They ran it but a short time, when they were succeeded by Dr. J. E. Waters, who continued the business for several years. Augustus Lewis & Bro. were the next to manipulate drugs in this store, and after about three years, gave way for Barnard & Waters. In a very short time, they were succeeded by Downs Hardeastle, who was burnt out in about a year thereafter. In 1879, Dr. J. E. Waters started another drug store, and is the present representative of that line of business.

Isaac Massey, the postmaster, is engaged in running a grocery and notion store, and does a very nice business. The postoffice is in his store.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice of Athensville was established in 1835, at the store of John Armstrong, located about a quarter of a mile east of the present site of the village. Mr. Armstrong was the first postmaster. When the village was laid out, he moved store and office to this place. In 1845, T. S. Patterson succeeded to the office, which he retained until 1876, when John Morrow became the postmaster. Two years later it was transferred to his brother, Zachariah, who acted in that capacity until 1879, when Isaac Massey, the present incumbent, was appointed.

FLOURING MILL.

The Morrow grist mill, was originally built in 1869, at a cost of \$7,000. It was

24x36 feet in size, three stories high, with an engine room 18x36 feet in size, in an addition. The engine was made by Duncan & Brooks, of Alton. This mill was equipped with two set of buhrs and all other necessary equipment. This mill was burned down in 1869, and in 1870, Morrow & Son, erected the present building, at a cost of \$10,000. This is 30x46 feet in ground area, three stories high, with an engine room, in addition, 20x50 feet in size. This mill is fully equipped with the newest machinery, having two run of buhrs, one corn buhr, one Garden city first break machine, one set of Gray's double porcelain rolls, Geo. F. Smith bolting machinery, complete, and other necessary adjuncts to make this a first-class mill. It has a capacity of turning out 25 barrels of flour per day. The firm of Morrow & Son is composed of Jesse and Marshall Morrow.

SOCIETY.

Athensville Lodge, No. 368, I. O. O. F., was duly organized Mar. 16, 1868, with the following charter members: T. S. Patterson, Syrrrel Whitaker, Stewart McBride, S. S. Patterson and C. A. Worley. As the records were burned the names of the first officers of this society can not be given. This lodge owned a hall which it had fitted up, and in which they held their meeting until the year 1879, when the building was destroyed by fire with its contents. They then purchased the second story of a building owned by E. M. Husted, of Roodhouse, in which they now meet. The lodge has a present membership of 27, and is in excellent condition, notwithstanding its small number. The

present officers are: W. J. Barnard, N. G.; Albert Tompkins, V. G.; W. G. Sorter, R. S.; W. P. Rigg, T. and R. to G. L.

OTHER PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Wm. P. Rigg was born in Waverly, Morgan county, Ill., April 8, 1839, and is a son of Archibald P. and Elizabeth (McLane) Rigg, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Illinois. His father immigrated from Kentucky to Morgan county, Ill., where he remained until 1858. He then moved to Greene county, and located about five miles northwest of Athensville, where he bought a tract of land on which he remained until 1863. He then returned to Waverly, Morgan county, remaining there until 1873, when he removed to Franklin, residing there until 1881, and then moved to Macoupin county, where he now lives. William was reared in Waverley, where he attended school until he was 16 years of age. He was then engaged in running a saw-mill, which business he followed until about 1883. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. C., 6th Ill. Cav., and served throughout the war. He was engaged in the battles of Nashville and Franklin, and was on the march from LaGrange to Baton Rouge. Soon after his discharge he came to Greene county, and engaged in running a saw-mill. In 1879, he moved to Athensville, where he engaged in merchandising, in which business he continued three years, and then sold, and has since been milling to some extent. He has been justice of the peace of Athensville precinct for 10 years. He owns a residence and an acre of land in town. He was married in Nov., 1866,

to Hettie A. Tunnell, daughter of Nicholas M. and Martha Tunnell. They are the parents of eight children—Edwin, Charlie, Frederick A., Luella, Samuel A., Emma A., Dora E., and Laura A. Mr. Rigg is a member of the Richwoods Baptist church, and is a well respected citizen of his township.

John D. Johnson was born near Jacksonville, Morgan county, March 28, 1843, his parents being Benjamin and Mary (Boyd) Johnson, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Kentucky. They removed from Kentucky to Morgan county, Ill., in 1829, Benjamin being the first Baptist preacher in that county. He entered 320 acres of land there, made improvements on it and resided there until his death, March 18, 1861. He died standing on his feet, saying that he desired to die in that way, like a man. Mrs. Johnson survived him several years, she dying July 4, 1873. There were seven sons, five of whom were ministers, all of the same denomination. Those living are—Henry L., Andrew Jackson, Jonas M. and John D. Those deceased are Commodore P., Marcus and Benjamin F. John D. was reared on a farm, remaining at home until he was 19 years of age, and attended school. He then began to teach school at \$1 per day, and most of the time since that, up to about two years ago, he has engaged in teaching during the winter. He was united in marriage April 14, 1863, with Sarah J. Ford, daughter of William F. and Lucinda (Drummond) Ford. By this marriage seven children were born, six of whom are living—Leonora; Laura L., wife of T. L. Patterson, Jr., residing near Athensville; Lulu L.; Henry B., named after Gen. Buell; John W. R.,

and Benjamin P. The one deceased is Frank. Nov. 29, 1861, Mr. Johnson enlisted in Co. A., 61st Ill. Inf., and served nine months, being then discharged on account of disability. He was in the battles of Corinth and Shiloh, and in a few small skirmishes. In the spring of 1867, he with his family removed to southeastern Kansas, Crawford county, where he lived about three and a half years, and then came to Greene county, Ill. In 1874, he was ordained as a Baptist minister, at Pleasant Dale Baptist church, five miles west of White Hall, and has been pastor of four churches since. Mr. Johnson owns a house and an acre of land in Athensville, and is comfortably fixed, having all the necessary improvements on his place.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in the township was taught by William Mitchell in a log house erected in 1835, on section 3. This building was built of logs and furnished, as all the primitive schools were, with puncheon floor and slab seats. Mr. Mitchell was paid the exorbitant salary of \$15 per month.

School district No. 1, had a school house erected in 1856, at a cost of \$440, and is 22x24 feet in size. The first teacher in this building was Elizabeth Heaton. This structure stood on section 3, was used until 1880, when it was sold to J. G. Mitchell, and on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 10, the present building was erected at a cost of \$550. It is 24x30 feet in dimensions. James Story was the first teacher in this building, and Mary Reed the present one.

School district No. 2.—This district has a school house located upon the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 17, and which was erected in 1874. The first teacher in this house was Theodore Lee, who taught two terms. The present teacher is Walter Mullins. Syrrel Whitaker, James Barnard and George W. Crayne are the directors for 1885.

In district No. 3 there is a school house, neat and commodious in appearance, which was erected in 1878.

School district No. 4.—The present school house was built in 1881 at a cost of about \$500. There was a school house built previous to this a number of years ago. The present teacher in this district is William McCauley.

School district No. 5.—The first school house in this district was erected in 1836, on the site of the present one. This was a log structure, 20x24 feet in size, and within its classic walls George

Reynolds was the first to wield the birch. This building was used until 1850, when a frame edifice, 18x20 feet in size, was put up. An addition was afterward put to this, which increased its size to 20x30 feet. In 1881, the present edifice, which is 24x36 feet in ground area, was built, at a cost of about \$900. B. P. Vauter, the present teacher, has an average attendance of about 60 pupils.

School district No. 6 has a school house which was erected in 1876 and which is 18x22 feet in size. It was built at a cost of \$300. The first teacher was Mary J. Reed, a Miss Hall being the present one. The average attendance is 22 in winter and seven in summer.

In district No. 7 is a school house on the southwest quarter of section 1, which was erected in the fall of 1878. It is 16x20 feet size and cost about \$250. Edward Mason was the first and Laura Story is the present teacher.

CHAPTER XXIV.

WALKERVILLE TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the western part of the county, on the Illinois river, and embraces 25 sections of township 11, range 13, 6 sections of township 11, range 12, and the fractional sections 1, 12, 13, 24 and 25, of township 11, range 14. It is bounded on the north by the township of Patterson, on the east side by White Hall, on the south by Bluffdale, and on the west by Calhoun county,

from which latter it is separated by the Illinois river. Apple creek entering at the southeast corner of the township, winds with tortuous course through section 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 19, 20 and the fractional sections east of these, making its confluence with the river just below the southern boundary line in Bluffdale township. Here, as in the other river township, the land is of two descrip-

tions, the west half being the rich, fertile, river bottoms, that but for their being liable to overflow from annual freshets, would have no peer in the world, and the elevated plateau of land on the top of the bluffs. A large portion of the bottom, in this county is taken up by Grassy lake, a shallow body of water lying near the foot of the bluffs. These latter traverse the county in a north and south direction to the banks of Apple creek, and are, here, in the neighborhood of 300 feet high. On the upland, the bulk of the land is covered by a fine growth of timber, except where the enterprising hand of man, has with vast labor, cleared up a farm. Most of the first comers to this part of the county were from the southern states, as will be seen by a glance over the

EARLY SETTLEMENT

It is very difficult, at this late day, to determine who was the first to make a settlement in the territory now comprised in the township of Walkerville, but the balance of testimony seems to be, that the pioneers of this locality were Henry and Cyrus Griswold. In 1820, they entered 165 acres of land, on Sec. 6, T. 11, R. 12, where they built a cabin and dwelt about three years, when they removed to White Hall township, in connection with the history of which a sketch of them is given.

The next was John Powel, who came from his native state, Kentucky, to this county, in 1821, settling in this township, on section 21, where he resided until overtaken by death. His son, James, who was born in Kentucky, in 1810, remained a resident of this town-

ship until 1830, when he was married to Harriet, a daughter of Obadiah and Sally Silkwood, when he removed to Madison county, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Powel died in that county, and are buried there. Some of their family are still residents of this county.

With Mr. Powel, came Davis Carter, who, in the spring of 1820, made a settlement here. An extended sketch of this representative pioneer will be seen in the history of Patterson township.

In the spring of 1824 Obadiah Silkwood came to this township, and settled on section 15, where he passed the remainder of his days. Some of his descendants are still residing in this county. He was a native of Kentucky, and removed from there to St. Clair county, Ill., and from there to this county.

John Walker came to Walkerville township, to which in after years he gave the name, and located on section 24.

Hartwell Hunnicutt made a settlement in this township in 1823, on section 20, moving here from Bluffdale township. He died here in 1833. A sketch of him appears in Bluffdale township, the place of his first settlement in the county.

John C. Wells came to this part of the county in 1823, or thereabouts and entering a farm in this township, commenced to improve it. He was a native of Tennessee, but while yet a young man came to this state. He located at Alton and entered the butcher business. While there he took a hand in destroying the office of an abolition paper printed by E. P. Lovejoy. Coming to Greene county, he was united in marriage with Hannah Garrison. Some time

after this he removed to Jefferson county, and from there to Scott county. He returned here in 1853, again settling in this township and here he lost his wife. When the dark cloud of war hung over our country, he enlisted in Co. II, 91st Ill. Inf., and died while in the service, June 10, 1863.

Alexander S. Boirun and family settled in what is now Walkerville township in 1827.

Benjamin Joseph Boirun, deceased, was born in Madison county, Ill., Feb. 23, 1820, his parents being Alexander S. and Polly (Wood) Boirun, the former of whom was born Dec. 2, 1792, and the latter Aug. 30, 1801. The family came to Greene county, Ill., at an early day, and located under the bluff, in what is now Walkerville township. Here Benjamin J. was reared and resided up to the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 28, 1863. He was united in marriage Sept. 7, 1848, with Maria Jane Wood, a native of Missouri, and daughter of William and Nancy (Kline) Wood, both of whom were born and reared in the state of Tennessee, from whence they removed to Missouri at an early day. They came to Greene county, Ill., in 1827, and located about five miles west of White Hall, in what is now Walkerville township, where they resided until their death, the former dying about 1870, and the latter in 1840. They are both buried in the Wood cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Boirun were the parents of six children, three of whom are living—Silvia Jane, wife of Elisha Bridgewater; Sarah C., who died at the age of five years; John Wesley, who died in 1863; William A. married Harriet A. Kinser; Geo. D. married Nancy

Watts. Mrs. Boirun was next married to Isaiah Whiteman. By that marriage she had one child, Charles, who now lives with his mother. Jan. 21, 1875, Mrs. Whitman was united in marriage with Joseph Tomlinson. She owns 400 acres of well cultivated land in Walkerville township.

James Fears located in this township in 1830, coming here from White Hall township, where he had settled the previous year. He took up his residence on section 11. He was a Tennessean and was married in the state of his nativity to Catherine Douglas. They were the parents of 12 children. Mr. Fears died here in 1862.

Mrs. Lucinda (Crafton) Vinyard, who was married to John Vinyard, who died in Kentucky, in 1825, came to this county from that state in 1831, settling in what is now known as Walkersville township, where she resided until her death, about the year 1853. She is buried in the Walkerville cemetery. Some of her children still survive her and are residents of this township.

John Suttles settled in this township in 1831. He was born in 1810, and with his father's family came to Illinois in 1821, locating in Madison county, from where he came to Greene county. He made this his residence until 1863, where he died.

Jesse Suttles, the father of John Suttles, came to this county in the year 1831.

Philip Wells, in the year 1834, made a settlement in this township, on section 2, but afterward removed to section 9. He died January 1, 1856.

Samuel Wells, his son, came with him. He was born in Kentucky, in Sept. 1809,

but was reared in Hickman county, Tennessee. In 1822 the family moved to Nashville, and from there, in 1829, to Hamilton county, all in the same state. The next move was to Greene county, as above stated. Samuel moved to section 11, in 1847, where he still lives.

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

Bainbridge Gillingham, one of Walkerville's most prominent citizens, is a native of Merrimac county, N. H., having been born there on the 15th of September, 1826, his parents being James and Elizabeth (Lane) Gillingham, both of whom were natives of the same state. Bainbridge was reared to agricultural pursuits in his native state, where he remained until coming to Illinois in 1849. At that time, he located in Greene county, buying land upon which he now resides, on section 23, Walkerville township. He was united in marriage, in this county, on the 22d day of Jan., 1857, with Mrs. Juliet A. E. Tilden, widow of Alfred Tilden, and daughter of John and Laura (Spencer) Russell. Mr. and Mrs. Gillingham have been blessed with two children—Willis, who married Elizabeth Tatman, and now resides in this township; and Daisy Josephine, the wife of Dr. G. W. Ross, of Carrollton. Mrs. Gillingham has, by her first marriage, four children living—Charlotte S., wife of L. B. Richardson, of Danville, Ill.; Elizabeth F., wife of Stephen F. Farrow, of Kingman, Kan.; Mattie L., widow of D. C. Rum-mell, of Virginia, this state; and Kate R., wife of John W. Gamble, of Bluffdale township. Mr. Gillingham is now the owner of 428 acres of good land, all situated in this township. He is vice-

president of the Old Settlers' Society, having first been elected in 1884, and again in 1885, and in politics, is a republican. Both he and his wife are consistent members of the White Hall Christian church.

Harry Rollins was born in Warren county, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1806, his parents being James and Hepzibah (Greenwood) Rollins. He was reared in his native state, to farm life, and remained there until 1854, when he came to Greene county. He lived the first year with B. Gillingham, and the next year purchased 128 acres on section 23, Walkerville township, where he has since resided. He was married in New York, in 1833, to Hannah Lane, a native of New Hampshire. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living—Samantha, Hepzibah, Thomas, Alonzo, deceased; Orson, Juliet, deceased; Lucina and Joseph. He is the owner of 56 acres of land on section 23, Walkerville township.

Orson Rollins, the second youngest son of Harry and Hannah (Lane) Rollins, was born in Warren county, N. Y., May 8, 1840. He remained in his native county until reaching his 14th year, when, with his parents, he came to Greene county, and has made this his home ever since. He was united in marriage, in this county, Nov. 26, 1866, with Anna Lovett, a native of New York, and daughter of Charles Lovett. Mr. and Mrs. Rollins are the parents of four children—Ilda May, Etta, Harry and Fred. He owns 236 acres of land in Walkerville township, and devotes his attention principally to farming and stock-raising. He enlisted in the service of his country, in 1861, in Co. G,

10th Mo. Inf., and served with his regiment until his discharge, in 1862. He was mustered in at St. Louis. During the first part of his service he was engaged in operations in Missouri. He went with Rosecrans to Mississippi, and while there took an active part in the battle of Iuka. The next engagement in which he participated was that of Corinth, where he was wounded in the left arm, and had to have it amputated. On this account he was discharged, having honorably lost a limb in defense of the Union. Since coming to Greene county, Mr. Rollins has never made his home permanent, but has accumulated, from time to time, until he now ranks among the prosperous men of the township.

George Hoselton, one of Walkerville's prominent agriculturists, is a native of Ohio, having been born in Fairfield county, on March 17, 1832, being a son of John and Nancy (Buzzard) Hoselton, the former being a native of Maryland, and the latter of Ohio. George was reared in Ohio, and when 17 years of age, walked from there to Ft. Wayne, Ind., carrying his pack. After remaining there a short time he went to LaGrange, where he spent that winter, and in the spring returned to Ft. Wayne. He remained there until Sept., 1850, and then came to Greene county, locating south of Carrollton. He lived in Greene and Jersey counties, alternately, until 1850, since which time he has resided in Greene almost continuously. On Oct. 11, 1852, Jane Hunnicutt became the beloved wife of Mr. Hoselton. She is a native of this county, and was a daughter of Rowell Hunnicutt, one of the early settlers of the county, and whose

sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Hoselton are the happy parents of eight children—Mary, who resides in Missouri; Ellen, Lee, Nora, John, Edgar, Ross and Julia. Mr. H. has 200 acres of good land in Walkerville township, and his house is one of the finest in this section of the county, in dimension being 21x14 and 30x14, with an L, 26x14. The building is handsomely fitted up with trimmings and porches, and is two and a half stories in height. By marriage, Mr. Hoselton is connected with one of the oldest families in the county, which figured in its early history. John Hoselton, the father of our subject, died in Jersey county, in Jan., 1880, and his widow now resides in Mississippi township.

Aaron Otey, one of Walkerville's intelligent citizens, is a native of Montgomery county, Virginia, and was born March 11, 1851, his parents being Samuel and Nancy (Conner) Otey, both of whom were natives of the state of Virginia, the former having departed this life in 1858, and the latter in 1862. Aaron remained in his native state until reaching his 17th year, when he removed to Ohio. His destination was Greene county, Ill. He walked across the mountains, and being out of funds, necessary for traveling, he stopped at Gallipolis, Ohio, where he secured work, and attended school. He remained there five years, the last three months of which time he was engaged in teaching school. He then came to this county, arriving August 28, 1873, and has ever since been engaged in teaching, with the exception of one winter. March 15, 1874, he was united in

marriage with Nancy Bashon, a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Otey are the parents of five children—Harry E., Mabel M., Lucy M., Ellen F. and Maude. Mr. Otey is the owner of 60 acres of land in Walkerville township, and at present is teaching school in district No. 1.

Cassius Heskett was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, May 29, 1829, his parents being Landon and Rachel (Galloway) Heskett. Cassius was reared in his native county, in Ohio, where he remained until he had attained the age of 32 years, when he removed to this state and took up his residence in what is now Walkerville township. He removed to his present location, on Sec. 11, T. 11. R. 13, in 1857. Cassius Heskett and Sarah M. Collins, a native of Ohio, were united in marriage, in their native state, on Sept. 11, 1862. As a result of this marriage, there were six children born to them, four of whom are now living—Homer Ellwood, married Ella Cox; Artlissa; Emily Caroline, wife of Samuel Johnson; and Mina Elizabeth. Two of their children, Sarah Jane and Rosa Bella, are dead. Mr. Heskett is now the possessor of 160 acres of land in Walkerville township, which is well improved. Both of Mr. H.'s parents died in the state of Ohio.

Anselam Myers is a native of Greene county, Illinois. His parents being Elisha and Rebecca (Chapman) Myers. Anselam was reared to farm life and followed that pursuit uninterruptedly until Oct. 23, 1865, when he enlisted in the 10th Mo., Inf. He served three years and four months before returning home, and participated in the following engagements—Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka,

Tallahatchie, Jackson, Miss., Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Chattanooga, and Lookout Mountain, and went with Sherman as far as Atlanta, Ga. After his discharge, Mr. Myers removed to Logan county, Ill., where he remained some three years, and then returned to this county, where he has since resided. Anselam Myers was united in marriage, July 4, 1858, with Susan E. Hudson, daughter of Drury Hudson, and his wife, both natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Myers were the parents of five children, three of whom are now living—John H., Lillie B. and William J. Mrs. Myers departed this life Dec. 20, 1879, and was interred in the Walkerville cemetery. Mr. Myers was again married, March 7, 1882, to Alice R. VanMeter, a native of Illinois. By this marriage there are two children—Luella M. and Harry LeRoy. Mr. Myers is the present road commissioner of his district, and divides his attention between the raising of stock and grain. He is the possessor of 40 acres of land on Sec. 14, T. 11. R. 13.

Nicholas Schier was born in Celle, Prussia, Aug. 22, 1819, and is a son of Joseph and Catherine (Binns) Schier, natives of Prussia. He received his education in his native country, and, after reaching manhood, he engaged in the milling business there for 11 years. In 1852, after bidding adieu to friends and home, he sailed down the river Rhine, to Rotterdam, and from there to Goole, England, where he went, by railroad, to Liverpool. He there took passage for America, on a vessel bound for New Orleans, and after a voyage of nine weeks, he arrived at the Crescent City, and then came up to St. Louis. There.

in August, 1857, he was married to Catherine Baltes, a native of Prussia. By this marriage there were five children, all of whom are deceased. His wife died Sept. 15, 1865, and Mr. Schier was again married to Mary Taffner, also a native of Prussia. This union was blessed with five children, one of whom died in infancy. Those living are—Katie, Elizabeth, Johnnie, and Christina. Mr. Schier has 40 acres of land on Sec. 2, T. 11, R. 13, and divides his attention between raising stock and is a steady, industrious farmer. He came to this county in 1855.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first religious services were held in the house of John Walker, by William J. McAdams.

The first death was that of James, son of Obediah Silkwood, in 1822.

First school was taught by Hartwell Hunnicutt, in 1824, in a log cabin on section 23.

The first marriage took place in 1826, when Hezekiah Crosby and Eliza Silkwood united their destinies.

EDUCATIONAL.

The pioneer school of this township was taught by Hartwell Hunnicutt, in 1824, in a temporary log structure erected by the citizens of that neighborhood. The building was located upon section 23, northeast of the present home of Bainbridge Gillingham. About the year 1830, the old pioneer landmark of education was destroyed by fire. Mr. Hunnicutt was a teacher in the schools of the township for a number of years, and was the father of one of its present citizens, Rowell.

School district No. 1, had the first school house erected in 1841, where the church on section 11 now stands. It was an humble log cabin. The pioneer teacher was Isaac Osborn. About 1853, a frame school building was erected, near the old one, which lasted until 1878, when the present frame building was put up. Aaron Otey is the present pedagogue.

School district No. 5.—The first school house in the district was erected in 1879, and is the one used at present. The first teacher was James Ingram. The present directors are W. A. Hubbard, Hiram Powel and Daniel Otey. The present teacher is Mary King.

ORGANIC.

At the township organization in 1885, the following officers were duly elected to fill the positions made by the new method of government: James M. Otey, supervisor; J. H. Greene, clerk; I. R. Kinser, assessor; William Vinyard, collector; John Painter and H. T. Hunnicutt, justices; Floyd Otey and B. R. Cox, constables; Ensel Myers, Wash. Brubaker and John C. Price, highway commissioners.

WALKERVILLE.

In 1835, John Walker, one of the early settlers, conceived the idea of laying out a town on his farm on section 24, T. 11, R. 13. This he proceeded to do, and on the 18th of July, 1836, he filed for record, with the clerk of the circuit court, a plat of the town. Mr. Walker was the first resident of the town site.

The pioneer store building was put up by Jason C. Lewis, in 1836, and

dealt in all the miscellaneous goods usually dispensed in stores, in early times, and sometimes now, in small places. The postoffice was established about this time, and Mr. Lewis was appointed postmaster, and served several years.

Squire Vinyard built one of the first residences in the town, and he put up a building and was the second to open a store here. After a time he sold out to Kinser and Brantlett.

The latter firm was not very long in business, when they became bankrupt, were closed out, and have removed from the village.

They were succeeded by Ezra Swank, who kept the postoffice in his store. In the postmastership, he was succeeded by Jesse Ballard, and he, in 1884, by E. J. Green, and he in turn, by Kane Fields. The latter is the present incumbent. Mr. Swank died in the fall of 1882.

J. H. Greene is one of the present representatives of the business of the place, dividing with Kane Fields the general merchandise business of the place.

Kane Fields, one of the merchants, started in business in this place, in May, 1884. His store room is 18x30 feet in size, two stories high, the upper room having formerly been used as a hall for dancing. This structure was built by Thomas S. Tatman, and was used at first as a saloon, but afterwards

a small stock of goods was put in by him. Ezra Swank succeeded him, but moving out, it remained idle until Mr. Fields opened his stock here. He carries groceries, boots and shoes, flour, etc.

RELIGIOUS.

The Christian church, of Walkerville, was organized April 1, 1861, at the school house in Walkerville, Revs. J. W. Miller and Hiram Hess officiating. The first members were, Mr. and Mrs. B. Gillingham, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Mays, Elsie Mays, Andrew Kelley, Sr., Jordan Suttles and Elizabeth Suttles. The congregation has no church edifice as yet, worshipping in the school house still.

Andrew Kelley, early in the history of the little village, built a blacksmith shop and therein set up the first forge in it. He continued for many years and was succeeded by his son, D. Kelley, and he by Washington Brubaker.

The edifice in which school is held was erected in 1855 by Newton Cox, and is 18x26 in dimensions, and one story high. The first teacher was Samuel Wing. The present one is Maggie Kilarney. The directors are, Jesse Ballard, Albert Swank and Robert Allen.

Walkerville once was ambitious, and for a time promised to become one of the leading villages in the county, but the railroads of this section passing all around it, has naturally forced it into a decline.

CHAPTER XXV.

CARROLLTON TOWNSHIP.

The township of Carrollton, one of the most beautiful in the county, embraces all of township 10, range 12, and all that part of township 11, range 12, that lies south of Apple creek, and altogether comprises about 45 sections of most excellent land. The surface is most beautifully diversified, containing almost level prairie, rolling prairie, timbered land, cleared land, hills and hollows, and the picturesqueness and beauty of the scenery is almost unsurpassed in the eyes of the cultivated viewer. In the north part, Apple creek, with its smaller affluents, afford an abundance of water, and in the southern part, tributaries of the Macoupin creek furnish water, as well as drain the surrounding country. The soil is the rich, dark, loamy soil, so characteristic of this section of the state, and for fertility and productive power has no superior in the world. Corn, wheat, oats, barley and the other cereals flourish luxuriantly, while vegetables and fruits bear abundant evidence of the nourishing qualities of the soil, and indigenous and imported grasses run wild in a marvel of incredible growth. The C. & A. R. R. passes through the entire township, from north to south, and, with the L., C. & W. R. R., affords easy facilities for communication with the markets of the world. Carrollton and Berdan are the towns in this township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

During the summer of 1818, Samuel Thomas came to Greene county, and, arriving on the banks of the Macoupin, cast his eyes over at the earthly paradise north of the creek, as yet, totally uninhabited, and, fording that stream, came to section 33, where, in August, he erected a cabin. He had been in this neighborhood in 1816, and cut some hay, and made some preparations looking to a residence, but the Indians destroyed the result of his labors.

Samuel Thomas was a native of Pendleton county, S. C., born Sept. 13, 1794. He was the youngest of five children, of Irwin and Elizabeth (Hubbard) Thomas. His father died in July, 1795, when Samuel was less than a year old. After her husband's death, his widow labored in the field and garden, to keep her children together, and provide for them. She, in about a year, was united in marriage with Wm. Hamilton, by whom she had five children. He proved an excellent husband and kind father to his step-children. About 1802, the family removed to Kentucky, and located in Caldwell county, where Samuel was reared to farm life. He had but meager facilities, but, through his indomitable energy, managed to learn to read and write, and to acquire a fair education, being almost entirely self-taught. In 1811, his step-father died, and his mother married a man by the

name of John Flint. In 1822, Mr. Flint died, and his widow, with her son, Lewis Hamilton, came to Greene county, but, after about a year, moved to Adams county, Ill., where she died in 1840. In 1813, in company with two of his brothers-in-law, Reason Reagan and Dennis Davis, and their wives and children, came to Illinois, landing at the forks of Wood river. Here he showed his mechanical ingenuity, by building a loom for his sister, a species of furniture he often made afterward. In the summer of 1814, he joined the company of rangers, under Capt. Judy, but after a short campaign, joined Capt. Whiteside's company, and continued in that service until peace was declared. While on one of his trips, he passed over what is now Greene county, in 1816. After his return from the war, Mr. Thomas put in a crop of corn, in what is now Madison county, and June 4, 1816, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Isley. Mrs. Thomas was born in Sullivan county, Tenn., Sept. 2, 1796, and was the daughter of Philip and Margaret Isley. In a few days, the young couple moved into a cabin which he had built, where he lived about two years. He then made a trip to Greene county, as recounted elsewhere, and in Aug., 1818, built a cabin on the section where he long lived. Nov. 9, 1818, he arrived, with his family, at this cabin, and made a settlement, which was the first in the county north of Macoupin creek, and here he lived the balance of his natural life. Mr. Thomas and wife were blessed with twelve children, of whom eleven are yet living, as follows—John I., who was a small child when his parents immigrated to their present residence,

is married and settled near the old homestead, whose sketch is given elsewhere; Eliza J., wife of the well known and successful agriculturist, Jeduthan B. Eldred; Mary A., who was married to Wm. H. Bowlin, and after his death, married Francis Brown, both of Pike county; Nancy, wife of Otis Haskins, of Pike county, Ill.; Elizabeth A., the wife of John Clemmons; Lewis H., and Samuel R., now living in Montgomery county; Matilda A., wife of Dr. C. P. Clemmons, of Carrollton; William D., residing on his farm, which is in close proximity to the old homestead; Catharine M., the wife of John Rainey Henry D., residing near Virden, Montgomery county; Gila A., the only child deceased, died July 27th, 1883. In 1839, Mr. Thomas built a large and commodious brick house, in which he resided until called by death to cross the dark river. From his earliest recollection, Mr. Thomas ever loved the beautiful scenery and pleasures of nature, the sweet fragrance of flowers, the beauty of green pastures, inviting groves, and sparkling water courses; and, more than this, he loved the rich, productive soil, that had made himself and children opulent. Whatever he undertook he did with all his might, and, with well developed order, worked to successful ends. He was plain in manners, companionable in intercourse, and genial in disposition; and, from the clearness of his mind, and elasticity of his step, we hardly recognized the fact that he lived an active life for upwards of three-quarters of a century. He was a little impetuous sometimes, but usually well guarded, and found to be nearly right in his conclusions. He was

one of those men who were always looking ahead. Truthfulness and sobriety were among his shining virtues; honorable and reliable, he was a fair example of the older pioneers of the west. Mr. Thomas was long identified with the best interests of the country, of which he was a loyal citizen, whether in the proudness of her prosperity, or in the darker and humbler hours of her adversity. He gave to the Union his quiet, though earnest, support, and even when the state of his nativity was in arms against the life of the government, it had no influence in swerving him from the determination of standing firm to the cause of the Union. Mr. Thomas died at his residence near Carrollton, in the fullness of time, mourned by a large circle of friends, and by the community in general.

One of the most prominent and representative men of Greene county, and one of the oldest living residents, is John I. Thomas, son of Samuel Thomas, the pioneer of Greene county, north of the Macoupin creek, and of Elizabeth Thomas, nee Isley, his wife. John I. Thomas was born on Wood river, in Madison county, Ill., March 15, 1818, and was the oldest of 11 children that came to bless the home and cheer the loving parents. He resided with the "old folks" until his marriage to Ann Chorn, daughter of Jesse and Ann (Samuels) Chorn, Nov. 12, 1840. For 45 years this affectionate couple have journeyed down the rugged path of life, hand in hand, and during this almost a life time of connubial bliss, they have had five children born to them, four of whom are living—Almira; Elizabeth, born Sept. 25, 1841, is now the wife of

Henry Ryan, of Ruyle township, Jersey county; Alice Catherine, born June 22, 1843, was united in marriage with William Baker, who dying, she was again married to Leonard Ryan, but Nov. 17, 1885, was herself called hence; Jane Eliza, born Jan.-6, 1845, married Elon Eldred, of this county, but died April 21, 1876; Samuel Lewis, born April 15, 1847, now living in Carrollton township, near his father; and Mary Lenora, born Feb. 11, 1856, wife of Frank Robertson, living near the city of Jacksonville, Morgan county. Mrs. Thomas was born in Chillicothe, O., Feb. 21, 1821, and although over 64 years old bears her age most remarkably well, and takes as much interest in life as if she was 30 years younger. Mr. Thomas ranks with the largest land owners in the county, possessing 852 acres of as fine land as lies under the sun; 300 acres are on section 33, on which are a brick residence and commodious barn; over 165 acres are on section 34, both these in T. 10, R. 12, and in T. 9, R. 12, he has 408 acres on sections 3 and 9. He is a successful farmer and stock-raiser, and has added largely to his store. He is the president of the Greene County National Bank, of Carrollton, and one of the financial pillars of that monetarily strong institution, and is looked up to as a successful and able financier. One of the pioneers of Greene county, coming here with his parents in 1818, when but an infant, he has grown up, so to speak, with the county, and watched it develop from a virgin wilderness, destitute of inhabitants, its rich acres running waste with a luxuriant growth of grass, or covered with the primeval forest, to a state of high cultivation and civilization,

teeming with busy inhabitants and covered with towns, cities, villages and farms, until, to-day, Greene county stands, almost pre-eminent among the bright jewels that cluster in the diadem of a noble state. Still he lingers in his strength, just as stout, just as healthy as in his younger days, when he took his part in the rough sports of the pioneers, and is an excellent example of the healthier condition of life of our ancestors, who first "blazed" the broad mark of civilization into these pristine wastes.

Samuel F. Thomas was born in Greene county, April 15, 1847, his parents being John I. and Ann (Chorn) Thomas, mentioned above. Samuel F. was reared to farm life, remaining with his parents until he was 23 years of age, when he was married, and then started in life for himself. He located one mile east of the homestead, on section 34, where he owned 154 acres of land, on which he resided five years. He then traded that tract of land for one lying partly in Kane township, and partly in Carrollton township, and moved all his buildings except the house, from where he first lived to his present location, where he has since resided. He has been twice married, first in Oct., 1870, to Susan Clark, daughter of Israel and Esther Clark. By this union there were four children, three of whom are living—Arthur Lee, Albin Clark and Walter E. His wife died July 22, 1881. In 1880, before the death of his first wife, Mr. Thomas and she spent a year in Marion Center, Marion county, Kan., and in September of the same year, went to Glasgow, Cloud county, in the same state, where they spent the winter.

Sept. 13, 1882, Mr. Thomas was again married to Belle M. Eldred, daughter of Lucius S. and Nellie (Cavanaugh) Eldred. They celebrated their union with a wedding tour to the east, going by way of Chicago, through Canada to the Niagara Falls, and from there to Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington. From there they returned to St. Louis, and thence home, having remained four or five days in each city, and enjoying a delightful time. This union has been blessed with one child—Edward M. Mr. Thomas now owns 460 acres of land and his residence and other surroundings, show that he is one who appreciates the comforts of life, obtained by industry and enterprise. He buys cattle, which he feeds during the winter, and sells off in the spring. He now resides on the first 40 acres of land which his grandfather, Samuel Thomas, located on, when he came to the county. Mr. Thomas is one of the enterprising citizens of this township, and is highly esteemed by all.

With Mr. Thomas came no less a person than Thomas Carlin, afterwards one of the most prominent men of this state, and its governor from 1838 to 1842. He is spoken of at length in the chapter entitled National, State and County Representation, in this volume. On coming here, Mr. Carlin left his companion, Samuel Thomas, and inclining to the east, journeyed on north and made a settlement on section 23, where he erected a cabin in the southern part of what is now the corporation of the city of Carrollton. Here he resided for some years.

Thomas Hall, a native of North Carolina came to this township in 1819, and

settled on section 32, where he resided until 1854, when he died. A sketch of him is found elsewhere in this volume, in a biography of Joseph C. Reynolds, of Woodville township, whose wife is a daughter of Mr. Hall. He has two sons—Enoch and Samuel now living near Virden, Macoupin Co.

John Dodgson, a native of "White Cluffed Albion," came to Greene county in 1820, and located about two miles north of Carrollton, in this township. He died here in 1848. A sketch of him occurs in connection with that of his son James Dodgson, in Wrights township.

Andrew Pinkerton, another of the hardy pioneers, came from Kentucky, in 1820, and located upon section 25 in this township, where he built an humble log cabin, in which he lived until 1860, when he erected a frame building, in which he still resides. Another brother and sister, John and Elizabeth, came with the family. The latter is still living at Berdan, with her brother, Andrew. John died about the year 1865, and in his will bequeathed \$2,000 to the government to pay his share of the public debt.

James Pinkerton, the father of several of the most prominent and influential citizens, brought his family from Kentucky to Greene county, in 1820, and made a farm on Sec. 26, T. 11, R. 12. He was a native of the "Emerald Isle." He bought 80 acres of land on coming here, where he lived until overtaken by death, in 1840.

Andrew Pinkerton is a native of Adair county, Ky., and was born December 31, 1799. He is a son of James and Mary (Foster) Pinkerton, his father a native of Ireland, his mother of Vir-

ginia. In 1820 he, with his parents, came to Greene county and located where the village of Berdan now lies, his father buying 80 acres of land on which he resided until his death, which occurred Feb. 19, 1840. His mother, Mrs. Mary Pinkerton died Oct. 9, 1834, and both are buried side by side in the Berdan cemetery. Andrew was 21 years of age when he came to this county and he remained with his parents two or three years after coming here. He had been brought up to farm life, but worked at the turner's trade five or six years. He then bought 80 acres of land on to which he moved and has since resided. In the year 1825 he was united in marriage with Ellen Johnson, daughter of Isaac and Catherine (Reeds) Johnson. This union was blessed with seven children, four of whom are living—Mary J., born June 6, 1826; James G., born June 6, 1830, married Martha Waltrip and resides in Carrollton township; Sarah A., born Nov. 26, 1836, married James A. Wood and resides in Kansas; Eliza E., born Aug. 21, 1844. Mr. Pinkerton is yet enjoying life at the advanced age of 86 years. He is one of the old pioneers of the county and has witnessed the great changes which have been made here during the past 65 years. Mrs. Pinkerton died Dec. 11, 1881.

William Pinkerton located on section 25 in 1820, and built a log cabin. In a short time he removed to another quarter of the same section, where he made a homestead and a residence until his death.

J. K. Pinkerton was born in Greene county, Illinois, February 7, 1844, his parents being William and Sarah (Vinyard) Pinkerton, his father a native of

Tennessee, his mother of Kentucky. His father came to Greene county in 1820 and located on section 25, where he entered 80 acres of land. This he afterward sold to his brother Andrew, and entered 160 acres on the same section, on which he built a log cabin and there spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring in 1860. His mother also died that year. Our subject was reared to the pursuits of agriculture and has always remained at the old homestead. He received his education in the common schools. He was married May 11, 1873, to Etta Thaxton, daughter of Henry and Marinda (Daniels) Thaxton. This union has been blessed with five children — Bert, Fannie, Elsie, Floyd, and Herbert. Mr. Pinkerton now owns 160 acres of land and is engaged in general farming. In 1883 he bought an Eclipse engine and separator, and he now does about all the threshing in his neighborhood. He is an energetic and successful farmer, and a well respected citizen.

John Drum settled in Greene county in 1820, on the Alfred Hinton place. He was a native of North Carolina, and came west as a soldier in the war of 1812. He was married in Madison county, this state, to Gilly Wood, a native of Tennessee. Mr. Drum died in this county.

James Williams was also among the pioneers of the year 1821. He was born in England, in 1795, and came to the United States in 1820, coming to Greene county the following year. At first he engaged in work as a laborer, but was afterwards engaged as butcher and as miller for many years. He died here in 1848.

Peter Dodgson came to Greene county in 1820 with his parents, who settled on section 33, in this township. He was born Jan. 2, 1806, at Colton, Yorkshire, England. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Wells) Dodgson. In 1821 he came to Greene county, Ill. May 19, 1825, he was "born again;" in 1832 was ordained local deacon in the M. E. church, and in 1840 was ordained elder. He was blind during nearly the last four years of his life. Having served his generation faithfully, he departed in great peace, Oct. 28, 1868. His wife following him July 25, 1884, and both are buried at the Hopewell cemetery. They were the parents of 12 children, six of whom are living—David, Nathan, Sarah, wife of Patrick Turney; Mary E., wife of John Gilbert; Ornan and Maria L., wife of John G. Winn. Those deceased are Jacob, Peter, John Wesley, William P., Sophia and Eliza E., all of whom are buried in the Hopewell cemetery. Mrs. Dodgson was a native of Kentucky.

David Dodgson was born in Greene county, Ill., Oct. 27, 1849, his parents being Peter and Jane (Brown) Dodgson, early settlers here. His father located on section 33, in this township, where he entered quite a tract of land, and later on bought a great deal of second-handed land. When he entered his land in this county, he had but \$50 to start with, and he built a little log cabin and lived in it until he made enough money to build another house. He erected a fine brick residence, and lived in it until his death, Oct. 28, 1868. At the time of his death he owned about 600 acres of land and was a well-to-do farmer, although he started with merely

nothing. Being a minister, he preached at a great many of the funerals, and performed a great many of the marriage ceremonies in his neighborhood. David remained with his parents on the farm until he was about 23 years of age, when he was married, April 20, 1854, to Sarah C. Chinn, daughter of James and Sarah (Williams) Chinn. He then began life for himself, buying 12 acres of land on Sec. 4, T. 10, R. 12, on which he moved, and resided there about 18 months. He then sold out there and bought 180 acres on section 13, on to which he moved, and remained there about seven years, adding another 80 acres to his farm during that time. He then traded that tract of land for what was called the Farmer's Home, near Alton, and there resided about a year, when he sold it to Peter Wise for \$3,200, and moved onto section 4. He bought 300 acres of land north of Apple creek after coming from Alton, but soon afterwards sold it for \$4,500, to B. F. Baldwin. With the money he purchased 175 acres of land within a mile of Virden, in Macoupin county, which he kept about 11 months, and then sold for \$6,500. He then bought 160 acres of land, within one and one-half miles of where he now resides, for which he paid \$1,500, and afterwards added 80 more to it, for which he paid \$3,300. The land that his father left to be divided among his two sons was valued at \$50 per acre, and cost David about \$28.50 per acre, cash. Mr. and Mrs. Dodgson have had seven children born to them, four of whom are living—Leonard P., married Salina N. Lee, resides in Carrollton township; Alice J., wife of Daniel H. McLaughlin, re-

siding in Piatt county; Carrie B. and Edgar D., at home. The deceased are—Peter W., Sept. 18, 1885; Laura, Aug. 12, 1876; Sarah Caroline, July 5, 1872. Mr. Dodgson was called to mourn the loss of his wife, March 29, 1872. He was again united in marriage Aug. 31, 1877, with Elizabeth (Edwards) Goode, daughter of Ezekiel and Polly (Ruckle) Edwards, natives of Tennessee. Mr. Dodgson now owns 485 acres of land, all in this township. He deals in stock of all grades, buying and selling. He is a very prominent man, and an intelligent enterprising citizen, and much credit is due him for having made his own way up in life. In 1864 he erected a large two-story brick residence at a cost of about \$5,000, cutting all the wood used therein, and burning all the bricks, himself. About the year 1865, he built a store at the corner opposite the C. & A. depot, in Carrollton, which cost him about \$1,700, and there engaged in business a short time, when he sold out for \$2,000. Through the first tract of land which he owned, he gave the right of way, for half a mile, to the C. & A. R. R., this showing his liberality and enterprise. He also gave \$100 for the erection of the C. & A. depot, at Carrollton.

Ornan Dodgson was born in Greene county, Ill., Oct. 18, 1844, and is a son of Peter and Jane (Brown) Dodgson, early pioneers of this county, a full sketch of whom is given elsewhere. After the death of their father, Ornan, David and their mother, erected a fine monument to his memory, having a history of his life inscribed on the tomb. The two sons have also had a large monument erected to the memory of their

mother since her departure. Ornan remained at home with his parents during their lifetime, being reared to the duties of farm life, and has always resided at the old homestead. About the year 1880 he purchased a house and two lots in Roodhouse, which he now rents out. He owns 264 acres of land, all in Carrollton township except 80 acres, which is in T. 11, R. 12. He was united in marriage, March 11, 1869, with Sarah L. Baines, daughter of Robert and Sophia (Wright) Baines. By this union there was one child, who died in infancy. Mr. Dodgson is a member of the M. E. church, of the Carrollton circuit, in which he has held the office of steward and class leader. He has served his township as director of the district school for one term. He is an enterprising, intelligent citizen, highly esteemed by all, for his honesty and integrity of purpose.

John Morfoot, his wife, Elizabeth, and family, natives of "White Clified England," started for the United States in 1820, and landing in New York proceeded to the west and passed the winter in East St. Louis, and in 1821, came to Greene county and located on section 3, where he resided until 1832, when he died. His widow survived until 1874. With them came their son, afterwards one of the substantial men of the county.

Abraham Bowman, in 1820, settled west of Carrollton, where he resided until his death. He was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1804. He was at one time judge of the county court of this county.

Richard Ward and his family, natives of Yorkshire, England, crossed the stormy ocean and journeyed to the far

west, and landed in Greene county in the winter of 1821, and bought out some improvements on Sec. 32, T. 10, R. 12, where he lived until removed by death. With them came their son, Jonas, who was for many years one of the prominent agriculturalists of the county. In 1828, he was united in marriage with Hester Fry, a native of Kentucky, by whom he had four children. He died Nov. 13, 1877.

Ward Eldred came to Greene county in 1818, seeking a home, and found land to his liking on section 20, of this township. He had come afoot, with a cousin, from the state of New York, camping out on the way. They returned to their home the same year, and in the early spring he, with his father and brothers, came by flat-boat, and, after one summer spent in the vicinity of Alton, came to this county in 1821, and located on the farm he had selected. Mr. Eldred died here in 1851.

William Eldred, who had been living in Madison county, came over into Greene county in 1821, and made a settlement, with his family, on the northwest quarter of Sec. 20, T. 10, R. 12. He was a native of Warren, Litchfield county, Conn., born in 1791, but lived for many years, in Herkimer county, N. Y., where he was united in marriage with Ruth Brace. He came west in 1820, landing in Madison county, May 20, where he resided until April 12, 1821, when he came here. He had previously left his family and come to Greene county, purchased some 400 acres of land, and erected a small hewed log cabin, in which he installed his family. Here he resided until called by the angel of death, July 8, 1856.

Leonard E. Eldred was born in Greene county, Ill., Dec. 26, 1827, and is a son of William and Ruth (Brace) Eldred, his father a native of Connecticut, his mother of Herkimer county, N. Y. His father came to Greene county in 1821 and located on section 20, where he entered land, and resided until his death in 1856. Leonard was reared on a farm, remaining with his parents until he was married, when he went to do for himself. He was united in marriage, June 23, 1863, with Sarah J. Gilchrist, daughter of James and Ann B. (Dickey) Gilchrist. By this union they are the parents of two children—William G. and Leonard K. Mr. Eldred now owns 240 acres of land on Secs. 17 and 20 in T. 10, R. 12, he residing on one-half of the homestead, where he has a nice comfortable home and is pleasantly situated. His brother Elon A. lives on the other half of the homestead. In December, 1872, Mr. Eldred and his wife removed to Fremont county, Colorado, where they remained seven years, spending the winters at Canon City, the county seat of Fremont county, and the summers on his ranch on Wilson creek, among the mountains, where he has a herd of cattle. Mr. and Mrs. Eldred, their oldest son, William, and her mother, Mrs. A. B. Gilchrist, are all members of the Presbyterian church at Carrollton. Mr. Eldred is a member of lodge No. 50 of the Masonic fraternity, and also of chapter No. 77, R. A. M. He is an intelligent, enterprising citizen and stands high in the estimation of all who know him.

Elon A. Eldred was born in Greene county, July 11, 1842, his parents being William and Ruth (Brace) Eldred, men-

tion of whom is made in the foregoing sketch. Elon remained with his parents until he was 21 years of age, assisting in the duties of farm life, when he was married and started out for himself. He located on section 20, where he has since resided, all the improvements being made by himself. He has a nice comfortable residence and a good home pleasantly located. He has been married three times—first, on Sept. 17, 1863, to Helen A. Dorson, a daughter of Charles Dorson, and by this union there was one child—Charles D. Mrs. Eldred died Feb. 12, 1865, and on May 26, 1871, he was again married to Jane E. Thomas, daughter of John I. and Ann Thomas. By this union there were two children, both of whom are deceased. April 21, 1876, Mr. Eldred was again called to mourn the loss of his wife. He was again married Feb. 4, 1879, to Mattie A. Robertson, daughter of John and Mary Robertson. Mr. Eldred now owns 380 acres of land on sections 4, 17 and 20, in this township, his residence being on section 20. He raises stock of all kinds, making a specialty of Poland-China hogs and Durham cattle. He deals extensively in stock, and his surroundings show him to be an enterprising citizen. He was elected associate judge in 1884, and has been a member of the board of supervisors since April, 1885, having been elected by a majority of 304 in Carrollton township, and 23 in the county. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church at Carrollton.

Elon Eldred was born in Connecticut, in 1802. In an early day his parents moved to Herkimer county, N. Y., where Elon grew to manhood. About

the year 1820 glowing accounts of the west reached his ears, and accordingly thither he directed his footsteps. Pleased at the prospect, he returned again to the east, where he united his fortunes with Jane Stuart, and shortly thereafter returned to Illinois, and settled at Edwardsville, Madison county, and shortly after, in 1822, located in Greene county, on the farm lately owned by Frank M. Bridges. When the family became fairly located in Greene county, a cabin composed of hewn logs was erected, it being some eighteen feet square, this forming the main structure. In after years, other buildings composed of logs, but of smaller dimensions, were erected for the accommodation of hands, Mr. E. becoming largely engaged in the manufacture of castor oil. After a long life of usefulness, while Elon Eldred, who had journeyed to a farm owned by him in Montgomery county, was on his return trip, and near Girard, in Macoupin county, he was taken violently ill, and expired very suddenly.

Archibald W. Bridges, a young man at the time, made a settlement in this township, in 1822. He was a native of North Carolina, born March 21, 1802. Shortly after coming here, he was married to Dorlesky Eldred, who was born in Connecticut, Aug. 25, 1803. They have long since passed to "that land, from whose bourne no traveler ever returns." They were the parents of the following children—Julia E., Anthony S., Sylvester H., Jehosophat E., Frank M., Ornan W., Drusilla J., Thaddeus H., Ruth E., and Cassius E.

Thos. Meek and wife, Anna (Barnes) Meek, both natives of Yorkshire, Eng., left the green lanes and hawthorn

hedges of the little island, and immigrated to the United States in 1821, and came to Greene county, the same fall. On their arrival, they settled on Sec. 34, in T. 11, R. 12, which farm they made their residence until their deaths. Thomas died in Jan., 1865, his wife in Oct., of the same year.

On June 10, 1822, a colony of English people, from the neighborhood of Wigton, Cumberland county, left their home in the North of England, for the "land of the free." They came to Liverpool, and embarked on the Niagara, which proved unseaworthy, and, suffering a wreck when but 10 or 15 miles from that port, put back, and engaged passage on the brig Yamaerow, Bates, captain, and made the voyage to New York in 47 days. The names of these colonists were: James Hobson, Elizabeth Hobson, Peter Hobson, John Hobson, Thomas Hobson, Mary Hobson, Robert Hobson, Jane Hobson, sister of the former, John Hobson, Margaret Black, John Black, David Black, Wm. Black, Thomas Black, Elizabeth Black, John Armstrong, Isaac Richardson, Chas. F. Hobson, Ruth Richardson, Jeremiah Richardson, Elizabeth Richardson, and Geo. Beaty. From New York they journeyed both by wagon and flat-boat, and settled in the neighborhood of Mount Pleasant, which was supposed to be the future seat of justice of the county. These settlements were all in the southwest quarter of township 10, range 12.

Thomas Black was born in Cumberland county, Eng., Nov. 5, 1810, his parents being William and Margaret (Hobson) Black, natives of Cumberland, Eng. His father died June 17, 1817,

and was buried in the parish of Wigton. When but 11 years old, Thomas' mother and family decided to leave their native country, and took passage at Liverpool, on the vessel Yamacrow, bound for New York. On arriving there, they started for Illinois, coming much of the way in a two-horse wagon. They landed in Greene county, about Dec. 20, 1822, locating on section 28, where his uncle, Robert Hobson, had laid out a town, called Mt. Pleasant, and the year following, located on section 21. Mr. Hobson had entered more than 1,400 acres of land, in 1821, and Mrs. Black took the control of 500 acres on which she farmed, and there resided until her death, Feb. 7, 1854. Thomas then took charge of the homestead, and since resided on it. He has been three times married; first to Adele E. Russell, daughter of William and Murtilla (Heppurn) Russell by which union there were three children, only one of whom is living—William Armstrong, married Kate Bowman, and resides in Pawnee county, Neb. Mrs. Black died Aug. 22, 1839, and he was again married Oct. 17, 1842, to Cornelia P. Wood, daughter of Elisha K. and Emily M. Wood. By that union there were six children, five of whom are living—George E., married Mary Maxwell, resides in Saline county, Mo.; Charles A., married Margaret Rowe, resides in Saline county, Mo.; Harriet R., wife of Charles W. Keeley, living in Carrollton; Adela M., wife of Arthur Secor, residing in Linder township, and Kent W., residing in Carrollton. Mr. Black's wife died April 22, 1865, and he was again married Sept. 21, 1869, to Martha E. Robinson, daughter of Gregory and Louisa Robinson.

This marriage has been blessed with three children—Russell B., Ella L. and Robert T. Mr. Black owns 440 acres of land, mostly under cultivation, there being but 40 acres of timber. His land lies on sections 20, 21, 28, and 36, in Carrollton township, and section 18, in Woodville township. He is an enterprising farmer, hence has been very successful, and is surrounded with all the comforts of life. Mr. and Mrs. Black are members of the Baptist church.

William Black was born near Wigton, in Cumberland, Eng., April 6, 1807, his parents being William and Margaret (Hobson) Black, natives of England, where his father died, June 17, 1817, and was buried at Wigton. His mother and five children—John, David, William, Thomas and Elizabeth, left England, June 10, 1822, and took passage at Liverpool on a vessel bound for New York. On arriving at that port, they started west in a two-horse wagon, coming as far as Pittsburg, where they bought a flat boat, on which they loaded their wagon and team, and came as far as Wheeling by boat, but the water getting so low, they disposed of their flat boats and started out again with the wagon. They came as far as Louisville, Ky., where all but one of the company took the water again, and came to Shawneetown, where John Armstrong met them with a team, and brought them to Greene county, landing here about Dec. 20, 1822. They located on section 21, where his mother owned 500 acres of land, on which she resided until her death, Feb. 7, 1854. William remained with his mother until he was 23 years of age when he started out in life for himself, locating on section 32 in this town-

ship, where he purchased 200 acres of land, on which he has since resided. He was married March 27, 1830, to Caroline Woodman, daughter of Elijah and Catherine (Clifton) Woodman. This union was blessed with eight children, only three of whom are living—John, married Delilah Early, and resides in this township; Catherine, wife of Curtius Braae, residing in Kane; Alice E., wife of James Cullimore, residing in Carrollton. Those deceased are—Oscar, James, Charles, Henry and Orville. Mr. Black has, by thrift and energy, added to his land until he now has 317 acres, all on section 32, which is under cultivation and nicely improved. Mr. Black is one of the pioneer settlers of Greene county, and has been through all the hard times incident to the building up of the new country. He is highly esteemed by all who know him, or have any dealings with him. Mr. Black started out in politics as a whig, but now votes the republican ticket.

Peter Hobson, deceased, was born in Cumberland county, England, Sept. 29, 1804, his parents being James and Elizabeth (Goldsmith) Hobson, natives of England. When he was in his 18th year he came with his parents to America, they coming as far west as Greene county, Ill., arriving here the last of December, 1822. They located on land that was previously purchased in 1821, at the land sale of the government. He worked on the homestead from the time he was tall enough for his head to reach as high as the plow handles. His early life was spent in the usual pioneer fashion, with an interest of no ordinary nature. A few short years before that, the red men had been as numerous as

the leave of the forest, but were compelled to go farther westward as the encroachments of the white man drove them from the domain where they had hunted from childhood. On Dec. 18, 1848, Mr. Hobson was married to Mary Chorn, daughter of Jesse and Ann (Samuels) Chorn. This union was blessed with seven children, five of whom are living—Thomas, married Bell Wood, resides in Montgomery county, on land which his father entered; Robert, George Charles and William. Two died in infancy. Mr. Hobson, a man of wonderful vitality, had always been a hard worker, but was unfortunately stricken down with paralysis, and it was a source of deep regret to his many friends. He departed this life Dec. 19, 1884, and was laid to rest in the Carrollton cemetery. He and his brother Thomas were engaged for several years in running a flouring mill, on his farm, in which business they continued until after the war. The mill was then sold out and moved to Carrollton, where it burned down a few years afterward. The family now owns the farm, consisting of 532 acres of land, 132 acres of which lies on section 29 in this township, a part in Woodville township and the balance in Montgomery county. Mrs. Hobson and her son, Robert, are now guardians of the property. The family is well respected and highly esteemed by all who know them.

Thomas Hobson was a native of Cumberland county, Eng. In his 13th year his parents, James and Elizabeth Hobson, crossed the Atlantic. During the autumn of 1822, land having been previously purchased, the little party of emigrants settled down to farm life in

Greene county. On their arrival, the family consisted of the husband, wife and six children—Peter, John, Thomas, Robert, Mary and Jane. The homestead, comprising 320 acres, was unbroken, save three acres, on which was erected a small cabin composed of logs. The neighbors of those days were few, but generous to a fault, and all were on an equal footing as regards finances, or nearly so. In 1839 James Hobson, the father, departed to a home not made with hands. A true type of the hardy Briton, of an extremely energetic disposition, he accumulated wealth for the period of time in which he lived, erecting during the days of his earlier manhood the substantial brick building where the subject of this sketch now resides. Three years after the death of this pioneer, the wife and mother, a most estimable lady, also passed away. Thomas was then in his 33d year, married, having united his fortunes with Catherine Chorn, by whom he had two children, now living—James and John. Mrs. Hobson died March 6, 1854, and was laid at rest in the Mount Pleasant cemetery. March 11, 1858, Mr. Hobson was married to Elizabeth Ann Tribble, by whom he had two children, not living, whose names were Elizabeth G. and Mary O.

Peter J. Hobson was born in Greene county, Ill., in March, 1845, his parents being Thomas and Catherine (Chorn) Hobson, his father a native of England, his mother of Kentucky. His father came to Greene county in 1822, and located on Sec. 29, T. 10, R. 12, where he built a log cabin and lived there for some years. He then built a brick house, moulding and burning the

brick himself, and the brick house that our subject now lives in is the same one built by Thomas Hobson some 50 years ago, and in which he resided until his death, which occurred January 16, 1881. Peter J., the subject of this sketch, was reared on the farm, remaining with his parents during their lifetime. His mother died when he was only nine years of age. He has always resided at the old homestead. Mr. Hobson was united in marriage July 27, 1881, with Effie C. Cannaday, daughter of William and Mary C. Cannaday. This union has been blessed with two bright children—John C. and Myrtle G. In August, 1884, Mr. Hobson took a trip to Harvey county, Kan., on a visit and also for the purpose of examining the land, but he did not like the country and, therefore, did not purchase. He owns 162 acres of land on section 29, Carrollton township, and 160 acres in Montgomery county. He is in very comfortable circumstances, and is an industrious, intelligent and enterprising citizen, highly esteemed by all. Mr. and Mrs. Hobson are members of the Baptist church at Carrollton.

William J. Brown came to Carrollton township in 1822, from St. Clair county, this state, whither he had gone from Kentucky, in 1821. He settled on section 22, of this township, where he resided until 1846, when he removed to Hancock county, but after a residence there and in Scott county, returned, and is now living in Linder township.

David Norton moved from Utica, N. Y., in 1823, to a home in Greene county, locating on Sec. 27, T. 10, R. 12, entering 80 acres of land. He lived here until his death.

In 1824, John, James, William and Edward Hardeastle, natives of Maryland, came to Carrollton, then but a collection of log cabins, and opened a carpenter and cabinet shop, in connection with their farming operations. They were the sons of James and Elizabeth (Clarke) Hardeastle. They resided here for many years, respected citizens of the county.

About 1826, William Lee made his appearance in this county, and for a time worked for other parties, but finally located on section 33. There he made his residence until his death. He was a native of England, and his wife, Susannah (Miller) Lee, of Pennsylvania. William came to this country when but 17 years of age, locating at first in Indiana. He died here, July 19, 1854.

Jordan Howard is a native of New York state, born in the year 1808. He there passed his earlier years. At 16 he accompanied his parents, Sylvester and Lydia Howard, to the broad prairies of southern Illinois. The family settled permanently in Morgan county, on a farm. Jordan settled in Greene county, as early as 1826. In what is now comprised in the city of Carrollton, there stood an old frame building, erected for a tannery, and here the youth became instructed in the mysteries of the trade. Remaining in this capacity for a number of years, he eventually became a clerk for David Pearson, with him, in after years, transacting a successful mercantile business. In 1842, he was united in marriage with Eveline Ryder, a daughter of John Ryder. Two children blessed this union—Charles, who died in early infancy, and Mary, who married Thomas D. Price, one of the

editors of the *Carrollton Gazette*. Since his retirement from mercantile pursuits, Mr. Howard has devoted his time and attention to farming, owning 140 acres in one of the best townships of Greene county. Mrs. Howard passed to the other world, Sept. 1, 1857.

Absalom Clark, with his family, settled in Carrollton township in 1826, about a mile from where John I. Thomas now lives. He died many years ago, a resident of the county. His son Joshua, then 16 year old, came with his father. He resided here until his death, in 1866. Another son, John, one of the oldest children, who has been residing in Idaho, is now living with Franklin Clark, the youngest of the family, near Virden, Macoupin county.

Lemuel Stubblefield, in 1827, came from Tennessee, and located near Carrollton, where he resided about three years, when he removed to Wrights township, where he died.

Thomas Lakin settled near Carrollton in 1827. He built a cabin, and with his wife and family, lived here until death removed him in 1841. His wife died in 1854. He came to this locality from Sangamon county, Ill., but had originally came from Ohio. He was the father of Alexander Lakin, of this county, mentioned elsewhere.

Leonard Brace came to this section in the spring of 1828, and settled on a tract near the town of Carrollton, and now included within the limits of that city. He was a native of Herkimer county, N. Y., born in 1796. In Litchfield, in that county, he was united in marriage with Julia Eldred, about 1818 or 1820. In 1828, they came west, and located as above. He had been a soldier of the

war of 1812-15, and had made a gallant record. Mr. Brace at once commenced farming, but in a few months he was snatched from his family by the hands death. This was in 1829. He was buried at a point about two miles northwest of the Carrollton cemetery. His widow is still a resident of the county seat. He was the parent of six children, five of whom are living—Joshua T., Thaddeus W.; Clara M., wife of Edward Ferguson; Ann E. and Curtius W. All of these children, although young at the time of coming here, are to be ranked with the old settlers, by right of a continuous residence of over 56 years.

During the year 1828, when Illinois was a far western point, Mrs. Brown, in order to give her children a start in the world, migrated to Greene county, settling on the farm now owned by John Brown, of this county. Here this energetic lady settled down to the hard task of making a comfortable home. Mrs. Brown was a native of North Carolina, a most kindly woman, and merited the respect of her pioneer neighbors.

In 1828, also, came Henry Brooks, and made a settlement in what is now Carrollton township, about a mile and a quarter west of the county seat. He was a native of Virginia, but was reared in Kentucky, where he was married. He was the father of 13 children, some of whom are still residents of the county.

Thomas J. Short came from his home in Summertown, Tenn., to Greene county, in the fall of 1829. He was born in Tennessee, Sept. 27, 1805, and was married to Catherine Overby. On coming to this county, being in very poor circumstances, he rented land in

Carrollton township, but soon settled in Rubicon township. He died Aug. 10, 1876.

Eli Witt settled in Greene county in 1829. He was a native of Jefferson county, Tenn., of English ancestry. At the age of 21 he was united in marriage with Nancy McNealy. He was engaged in farming in the county of his nativity until Dec., 1829, when he immigrated to this county, settling in the township of Carrollton. Here he resided some years when he removed to Texas, but later returned and bought a farm east of Carrollton, where he resided until overtaken by death, in Oct., 1851. He had been a soldier of the war 1812. With him came his son, Randolph, then a young man of 19 years.

On the 12th of Nov., 1829, William Winn and family settled in this township, about four miles west of the town of Carrollton. The land where the pioneers settled was unbroken, requiring the muscle of the head of the family to subdue it. Here he lived for many years, in a simple manner, his wants few because easily satisfied. He died in Carrollton.

This part of the state seemed to have had a strong attraction for the emigrants from England. In 1830, John Wright, a native of Yorkshire, Eng., came to this county, and located on section 15, where he remained until he died, March 23, 1865.

Col. Purnell Short, a Kentuckian, came to Carrollton township from his "native heath," about 1830, and located near the county seat. He resided here only about a year, when he removed to Woodville township, where he died.

Peter Montague Brown came to Car-

rollton, in 1830, and carried on carpentering until 1836, when he bought the stock of Shackelford, Hodges & Co., and entered into mercantile life, but discontinued it after about two years.

Benjamin B. Powell made a settlement in Carrollton township in the fall of 1830. He was a native of Tennessee, born July 24, 1801. His parents came to Illinois as early as 1805 or 6, where they died, and Benjamin went back to Tennessee, and later to Alabama, where he married a Miss Lancaster. He removed to Illinois as above stated. His wife died in 1831, and was among the first to be interred in the Carrollton cemetery. He again married Phoebe Wood. He died a resident of the county, in Woodville township, Dec. 9, 1874.

John Dowdall came to Carrollton, in 1831, and after a short stay in that village moved on to a farm about four miles southeast of that place, where he lived many years.

Henry Ballard, a native of Onandaga county, N. Y., came to Greene county in 1831, from Ohio, where he had been living, and located in this township. He was a carpenter by trade, and helped build some of the earliest carding machines in the county. His family found the fever and ague so prevalent in this locality, that in the fall of 1832 he returned to Athens county, O., where they lived until 1844, when they returned to Greene county. Mrs. Ballard had been formerly Margaret Anderson. They had some six children. Mr. Ballard died in this county, Nov. 10, 1858, and his wife Nov. 26, 1861.

Elisha Barnard came to Greene county in 1835, and settled in what is

now Carrollton township. Here he resided until 1842, when he was snatched from his loving family by death.

Mathew Stone located in Carrollton in 1833, where he resided until 1841, when he moved to Macoupin county, where he died in 1845.

OTHER PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Willis Randall Pinkerton was born in Greene county, Ill., March 31, 1827, his parents being David and Celia (Barnes) Pinkerton. They were natives of Virginia and North Carolina, and came to Greene county in 1823, locating on section 25, T. 11, R. 12, where they entered about 300 acres of land, on which they built a log cabin, in which Willis R. was born. They resided here until about 1837, when they built a frame house, a story and a half high, in which his father lived until his death, Oct. 4, 1853. His wife survived him until April 6, 1863. Willis R. was reared to farm life, assisting his parents in their farm labors until he was about 26 years of age. He then began life for himself, locating on 80 acres of land, that was left to him by his father, and has ever since resided there, on the homestead. He was married, Oct. 7, 1858, to Mary E. King, daughter of Samuel P. and Elizabeth (Sawyer) King. By this marriage there were seven children, six of whom are living—Eva E., Ulysses S., David S., Rhoda E., Martha R., and Mary D. The one deceased is Celia A., who died April 25, 1865. Mr. Pinkerton has added some to his original 80 acres, so that now he has a good farm of 160 acres, which is under cultivation, and comfortably improved. Mrs. Pinkerton is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian

church at New Providence. Mr. Pinkerton holds a letter from the United Baptist church at Hickory Grove, this county. He is an industrious farmer, and well respected citizen. His political views are democratic.

Michael L. Carmody was born in county Clare, Ireland, in Sept., 1820, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Lyden) Carmody, natives of Ireland. In 1849, Michael left the Emerald Isle, went to Liverpool, and took passage on a vessel, sailing for New Orleans. From there he came up to Greene county, Ill., arriving in the latter part of Dec., 1849. He then worked for one man by the month, and saved enough money in a year to bring his brother and sister out to this country. He continued working by the month for about three years, buying some land in the meantime, and on the 12th of Sept., 1853, was married to Honora Nagle, daughter of John and Bridget (Carmody) Nagle. This union was blessed with nine children, five of whom are living—Mary, wife of John Carmody, residing in Carrollton; Maggie, wife of John Dunworth, living in Carrollton township; Ellen, Michael J. and Timothy U. Those deceased are—William T. and Bridget, who died with the scarlet fever, John and Honora. Mr. Carmody now owns 579 acres of land in this township, and deals in stock of all grades, buying and selling, mostly Durham cattle and hogs. He was the third Irishman to locate in Greene county, and he has by economy, industry and good habits acquired a vast amount of wealth and a good home, and but few of his nationality have succeeded in gaining the wealth, prosperity and friends which Mr. Carmody is blessed

with. He and his family are devout members of the Catholic church, at Carrollton. Mr. Carmody's parents came to Greene county, Ill., in 1853, and resided with him for several years. His father died in Sept., 1860, and his mother May 12, 1881. Both are buried in the Carrollton cemetery. Connor and Honora, Mr. Carmody's brother and sister, landed in Greene county July 12, 1850, and were employed by the month until they were married. John and Margaret, the younger brother and sister, came to this county in 1852. John enlisted in Co. F, 1st Mo. Cav., and served through the war, when he was discharged. Thomas, another brother, came here in 1851. The whole family were persuaded to come to this country by Michael, who came first, and was so impressed with this country that he influenced them to come also.

John B. Schnelt was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1837, his parents being William and Elizabeth (Bohm) Schnelt, natives of Germany. He engaged in farming, while in the old country, until 1860, when he took leave of home and friends and went to Bremen, where he set sail on a vessel bound for New Orleans. On arriving there he came up to St. Louis, where he remained until the spring of 1883, working in the sugar factory most of the time. While there he was married, in 1865, to Mary Rowe, a daughter of Bernhardt and Margaret Rowe. In the spring of 1883, he came to Greene county and located with his brothers on section 30, where, in connection with them, his attention is now turned to farming.

Henry Schnelt, a brother of John B., left his fatherland in 1864, or four years

after John's departure, and taking passage at Bremen, sailed for New York, from which port he came west as far as St. Louis, where he remained three years, engaged in teaming. In 1867 he came to Greene county, and worked out by the month until 1871, when he, with two of his brothers, rented a farm on the same section, where they reside, which they farmed for three years. Then he and his brothers, Tobias and Lucas, bought 210 acres of land on Sec. 30, T. 10, R. 12, where they have since resided.

Tobias and Lucas Schnelt left Germany in 1868, sailing from Bremen on a vessel bound for New York, from where they came to St. Louis, where Lucas remained four years, working in the sugar factory. Tobias only remained about two months in St. Louis, when he came to Greene county, and was employed by the month until 1871, when he and his brother Henry rented the farm for three years. Lucas came to Greene county that year, and they all farmed together. Aug. 13, 1875, the three brothers, Tobias, Lucas and Henry purchased 210 acres of land, as before mentioned, moved on to it and has since resided thereon. By hard labor and money saved by working by the month, they succeeded in saving enough to buy the farm and make a good home for themselves, thus showing them to be hard-working, industrious, and enterprising men. They are now enjoying the fruits of their labor, and are highly esteemed by all of their acquaintances. Their mother, Elizabeth Schnelt, came to this country with Tobias and Lucas, and is now residing with her four sons, being at the ripe old age of 72 years, and en-

joying good health. The brothers are all democrats in politics.

Lewis Becker, a native of Baden, Germany, was born June 19, 1850, his parents being Ignatius and Catherine (Straub) Becker, natives of Germany. His father was a tailor by trade, at which line of business he always worked until he came to this country, with the exception of a few years that he farmed. March 10, 1865, Lewis, with his parents, left the fatherland, taking passage at Havre, on the ship Mercury, bound for New York. During the voyage 16 persons died, 12 children and four grown persons. One man had the small-pox and he was locked up in a box to keep the disease from spreading. On arriving at New York they came west as far as St. Louis, and from there came up to Calhoun county, where his parents remained nine years. After being there about four months, Lewis was taken down with the chills and was not able to do much for about two years. In the spring of 1868 he came to Greene county and was employed by William Bagby about 18 months, during which time Mr. Bagby died. He staid there that winter, and assisted Mrs. Bagby with the feeding and chores, attending school two months of the time. This was all the American schooling he received, but he had attended school eight years in Germany. Lewis next worked for Jehosophat Eldred for about five years. He then rented ground near Walkerville and put in a crop of wheat, but it was all frozen out that winter, and he only staid there one year, and then rented a farm of Schnelten brothers, west of Carrollton, on which he remained two years. He next rented a

farm of 240 acres from Geo. W. Wright and son, paying \$1,200 per year, cash rent, and renting for five years. In 1882 he bought 108 acres of land on section 25, and in 1883 he moved on to it, and it has since been his home. He was married April 22, 1879, to Sophia Unger, daughter of Timothy and Christine Unger, and by this union there are four children—Anna C., Katie M., Lawrence F. and Joseph A. Lewis had to give all his wages to his parents until he was 21 years of age, so that his start in life did not begin until after that time; but by hard work and perseverance he succeeded, and is now enjoying the fruits of his industry. But few know how our foreign people toil to make a beginning in life, but their labors usually reap a rich harvest. Mr. and Mrs. Becker are members of the Catholic church, at Carrollton. In politics he is a democrat. In 1874, Mr. Becker's father, Ignatius Becker, with a family of six children, moved over from Calhoun county, and he is now living with Lewis. There were 12 children in the family, but one died in the old country, two in Calhoun county, and one was drowned while in Arkansas. Those living are—Lewis; Oswald, now in Washington territory; Reinhart, now in Arkansas; Annie, Sarah, Windelein, Romeon and Maggie. Mr. Becker thinks it would be profitable to most of our young American people to be in Germany three or four years, as it would teach them, first, to work; second, to save, and third, the value of a nickel or a dollar. There would not then be so many of them failing in business. But the way it is, they do not save in good times, and in hard times they haven't anything to save.

Henry Schnelten was born in Hanover, Germany, Jan. 3, 1847, and is the son of John B. and Mary (Schneider) Schnelten, natives of Germany. In 1866 he, with his parents and the rest of the family, bade adieu to fatherland and friends, and going to Bremen set sail for America. They landed at the city of Baltimore and from there came on to St. Louis, where they remained about one week and then came up to Greene county and resided with John Schneider about a year and a half. They then rented land from Robert Evans three years, and after that from Thomas Evans about five years, but in the meantime bought 187 acres of land from Robert Evans, on to which he moved and erected a nice two story frame house at a cost of \$2,000, where they have since resided. There were in the family, the father, mother, and five children, but one of these, John Herman, born April 1, 1845, died of typhoid fever in St. Louis, in the year 1867, and another, Bernard H., born June 15, 1854, died Oct. 30, 1881, at the home place, of the same disease. Their father died Sept. 22, 1878, and is buried in the Carrollton cemetery. Two of the brothers, Gerhardt and Henry, with their mother, are now residing at the homestead. Gerhardt was born Jan. 7, 1840, in Germany. He was married Jan. 6, 1878, to Elizabeth Guter, daughter of Anton and Ellen (Bruny) Guter. By this union there are four children—Mary, Ellen, Lizzie and Anna. John B. was born Sept. 14, 1850, in Hanover, Germany. He is now studying for the priesthood in Milwaukee. Henry and Gerhardt own a farm of 280 acres, 260 of which is under cultivation and 20 in timber. They have, by hard

work, untiring energy and perseverance, succeeded in making a good start in life and are now enabled to enjoy the fruits of their industry. The family are members of the Catholic church at Carrollton and are held in high esteem by all.

James Flemming was born in county Roscommon, Ireland, about 1833, and is a son of Peter and Bridget (Burke) Flemming, natives of Ireland. In 1849 he decided to leave his native country, and going to Liverpool, sailed for America on a vessel bound for New Orleans. From there he came up to Cincinnati, where he remained nine years, and was employed at hod-carrying and shoveling coal. While there he was married, in 1853, to Sarah Cavay, of Cincinnati, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Rodgers) Cavay. In 1858 Mr. Flemming came to Greene county, Ill., and located on section 10 in this township, where he bought 80 acres of land on which he soon afterward erected a nice frame house and has ever since resided here. Mr. Flemming arrived at Cincinnati with but a capital of \$25, but by hard work, diligence and good management, he is now the possessor of a nice farm of 200 acres, well improved, on which is a good residence and outbuildings, and everything showing prosperity. Mr. and Mrs. Flemming are the parents of four children—Mary, wife of Michael Shallue, now residing near Greenfield; Bridget, wife of James Mack, who is now deceased; Patrick; and Kate, wife of Martin Layden, residing in Chicago. Mr. Flemming and family are members of the Catholic church. Few men of Mr. Flemming's nationality have been enabled to acquire the comforts of life which he now enjoys.

Michael McMahon was born in county Clare, Ireland, Dec. 8, 1832, his parents being John P. W. and Anna (Considine) McMahon, natives of Ireland. July 2, 1852, he left home and friends in his native country, and taking passage at Liverpool sailed for this country on a vessel bound for New Orleans. On arriving there he came up to Carrollton, where he worked out for about seven years, during which time he saved money enough to buy a house and lot, which he rented. He was engaged at making brick for about six years, and then began farming on land which he rented from Z. A. Morrow for one year. After that time he bought 120 acres of land from F. P. Vedder, on Sec. 36, T. 10, R. 12, on to which he moved and lived about 10 years. He then purchased 120 acres on the same section, on which he moved and has since resided. He was married Nov. 1, 1859, to Honora Hogan, daughter of Michael and Ann (Fitzpatrick) Hogan. They are the parents of 11 children, nine of whom are living—Thomas F., John S., Patrick Henry, Michael W., Ellen, Ann, Elizabeth, Sedalia and Honora. Mr. McMahon now owns 360 acres of land, 120 of which lies in T. 9, R. 11. He came to this country with no capital save willing hands, but by hard work, industry and economy, has accumulated a great deal of property, and is now enjoying the fruits of his labor. He is an enterprising, intelligent citizen, and hence associates with only our best people. He and his family are members of the Catholic church. His father, Patrick W., came to this country, in 1858, bringing with him the maiden who was soon afterward to become the wife of

our subject, Michael. His father resided with his sons until his death, which occurred in 1877.

Frederick Cook, a native of Prussia, Germany, was born Sept. 20, 1819, his parents being John and Lottie Cook, natives of Germany. He learned the shoemaker's trade, and traveled seven years after serving his apprenticeship, going to Hamburg, Lebert, Bremen, Frankfurt, Horbusk, Berlin, Ochen, Littich, Brussels, Belgin, Lana, Teni, Cente, Elbert, Felt, Oscha, Brich, where he worked two years, Altenburg and several other places, where he worked as a journeyman. In March, 1847, after bidding adieu to fatherland and friends, he set sail at Bremen, on the vessel Josephine, bound for New York, at which port he arrived after a voyage of 32 days. Since leaving the old country he has never seen a single person from there. From New York he went to Philadelphia, and after staying five weeks there he came on to Pittsburg, and from there to Louisville, Ky., where he worked at his trade eight months. He then removed to St. Louis, where he remained about 18 months, engaged at shoemaking, and then set out for Greene county, arriving at Carrollton on Easter Sunday, 1849. He worked there 10 or 12 years, and then bought 200 acres of land on sections 24 and 25, in this township, on which he moved, and after living there five years, he rented it out and moved back to Carrollton, where he resided seven years, and then moved back on the farm, and has since resided there. Mr. Cook has been twice married. In Feb., 1849, he was married to Clarissa Rice, who died in 1863. He was again married, Aug. 23, 1865, to Relief War-

ren, daughter of Harry and Rebecca Warren. By this union there were 10 children, nine of whom are living—Frank, Lottie, Augusta, George; Melinda and Rebecca, twins; Louis Harry and John. The one deceased is James. Mr. Cook has seen hard times in his early days in trying to make a start in life, and but few of the rising generation know what hardships their parents had to contend with in making for themselves a home. Mr. Cook has by economy and untiring energy been enabled to accumulate considerable wealth, and now owns 200 acres of fine land, 80 of which is in Carrollton township, and 120 acres in Wrights township. All this has been acquired since he was 28 years of age, as he then came here with but 10 cents in his pocket.

Gilbert L. Purl was born in Wayne county, Ind., on the 18th of Nov., 1856, and is a son of Thomas and Violet (Jones) Purl, his father a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Indiana. His parents came to Greene county in the year 1858, and located in Carrollton, where his father still resides. Gilbert L. was reared to farm life, and remained with his father until he reached the age of 19 years. He then removed to Kansas, where he was employed for about seven years on a farm which his father owned. He then returned to Greene county, and has since engaged in farming at home. He is now managing 105 acres of land, located about three miles north of Carrollton, which is owned by his father. Although quite young, Mr. Purl is an intelligent, enterprising gentleman, and these qualities united with those of industry and honesty are bound to meet

with the success which they so truly deserve.

FIRST ITEM.

The first child born in this township was William, son of Benjamin and Hannah Ogle, born in 1818. This is said to have been the first birth in the county.

ORGANIC.

At the election in 1885, when the township organization went into effect, the following officers were elected: E. A. Eldred, supervisor; T. E. Evans, clerk; N. J. Andrews, assessor; F. M. Roberts, collector; A. J. Tunnell, Henry Schnelton and R. P. Driver, highway commissioners; Edward Booth, Jehosephat Eldred and T. J. Carlin, justices; J. R. Kennedy, Warren English and William E. Ashlock, constables. Thos. E. Evans, the clerk, moving away, D. M. Fishback was appointed in his stead. This election took place April 7, 1885, and the judges of the election were: W. L. Armstrong, B. C. Hodges and John L. Eldred; the clerks were: L. D. Simpson and John Lavery.

EDUCATIONAL.

District No. 1.—In 1838, a school house was erected of brick, 20x20 feet in size, the first teacher in which was Cyrus Sargent. This was torn down in 1848, and a new one erected at a cost of about \$800, which is 20x26 feet in size. This is also built of brick. It is situated on the northeast quarter of section 20, in township 10.

School district No. 3, has a school house located on the east side of section 5, which was built in 1865, at a cost of about \$1,000. It is 20x30 feet in size, a neat frame structure, and in a fair

state of repair. Winnie Beason was the first teacher, and the present one is Jessie Simpson. Average attendance about 25, with some 40 enrolled.

School district No. 5.—A school house was built in 1856, at a cost of \$408, which was used until 1869, when the school was moved to the village of Berdan. The first teacher was T. O. Strain.

CEMETERIES.

Pinkerton cemetery was laid out by John F. Pinkerton in 1844. The first person buried in this cemetery was Sarah Pinkerton, who died June 15, 1844.

Berdan cemetery was, at one time, opened for a burial place, but is now abandoned for that purpose, only nine bodies having been interred here. The first one was an infant son of William and S. M. Pinkerton, who died July 15, 1832.

BERDAN.

The village of Berdan, which lies in the southeast quarter of Sec. 26, of T. 11, R. 12, May 12, was laid out and platted in September, 1865, the plat being filed for record on the 20th of that month, by William R. Kellogg, Lewis S. Olmsted, and Linus E. Worcester. It was named after James Berdan, of Jacksonville, who was prominently connected with the railroad. The pioneer business house was a grocery and notion store, opened at that point by Richard Vedder, the same fall that the town was born. Shortly after this George Sleight opened a grocery store, and a saloon in connection, which he kept until 1881, when he sold out to Patrick Layden, who is the present store keeper.

M. L. Milledge came to Berdan in

December, 1882, and started in business in the village as a dealer in groceries, medicines and notions. He also carries on the general blacksmith business in connection, is also dealer in agricultural implements and sewing machines, and is notary public and pension agent. He erected the building in which he does business in 1883. It is 20x46 feet in size, two stories high. He, when called upon, furnishes entertainment to the traveling public.

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

Revel E. Pinkerton was born in Greene county, Ill., March 22, 1846, and is a son of Wiley E. and Sally (Allen) Pinkerton, his father a native of Tennessee, his mother of Illinois. His father came to Greene county, A. D., 1823, and located near Berdan, where he purchased a tract of land on to which he moved and there resided until his death, Jan. 17, A. D., 1849. His mother is yet living and resides near Roodhouse with her daughter, Melissa. Revel was reared to the duties of farm life until he was 17 years of age, when in 1863 he enlisted in company A, 61st Ill. Inf., and served until the close of the war. He then returned home and attended school one year in the country and one term at Manchester, at the end of which time he begun to learn the carpenter's trade, partly under O. H. McGarvey, then going to Morgan county, Mo., where he finished under James Cowan. From there he removed to Washington county, Ark., where he was married and there remained eight years, working at carpentering and wagon-making. In 1878 he returned to Berdan and bought a house and two lots where he has since

made his home. He was married Dec. 11, 1870, to Nancy J. Atkisson, daughter of William Atkisson. Mr. and Mrs. Pinkerton are the parents of six children, four of whom are living—Sarah L., William W., Mary A. and Ernest H. Those deceased are, Ethel J., who died July 5, 1883; and Revel E., who died July 31, 1883. Mr. Pinkerton is a member of the Christian church and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of Carrollton lodge, No. 342, I. O. O. F., and is a man of intelligence, industry and enterprise. Mr. Pinkerton's forefathers were of Irish origin, and being Protestants were banished from the north of Ireland, coming to America at the close of the Orangemen troubles.

George W. Reynolds was born in Henry county, Va., Nov. 28, 1803, and is a son of Richard D. and Nancy (Grisom) Reynolds, natives of Virginia. His father removed his family to Muhlenburgh county, Ky., in 1805, locating on a farm, where he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring in 1835. Mrs. Reynolds survived him until 1845. George was brought up to farm life, living at home with his parents until he was 24 years of age, most of which time was spent in attending school. So much time was spent in his education on account of his being crippled, at the age of 16 years; while out swimming one day, he contracted a cold, resulting in white swelling in the left leg, which confined him to his bed for a year, and left him a cripple for life. In the spring of 1836, he came to Illinois, and bought 640 acres of land in township 11, range 10, and also purchased town property in Fayette. In 1837 he went back to

Kentucky, and brought his family here to the town of Fayette, and there they resided until the spring of 1838, when he moved on to his farm in the same township, and remained there until 1869. Mr. Reynolds then sold out, and moved on a place near the Carrollton fair grounds, where he purchased 190 acres of land, and on which he lived until 1879. He again sold out, and removed to Berdan, where he bought five lots and seven acres of land, and he has since continued to reside there. Mr. Reynolds was married in Kentucky, May 27, 1832, to Elizabeth Bellamy, and this union has been blessed with 12 children, only six of whom are now living—Thomas F., married Rebecca Farr, and resides in Cass county, Mo.; Mary J., wife of Asbury Vandever, residing near Greenfield; Elizabeth, wife of John Armstrong, residing in White Hall; Nancy, wife of Clinton Armstrong, residing in Berdan; Maria A., wife of William J. Armstrong, residing near Carrollton; Bell, widow of Frederick Smith, living near Carrollton. Mrs. Reynolds died May 6, 1878, and Mr. Reynolds was again married, May 13, 1879, to Mary Taylor, daughter of Samuel and Jeannette (Mitchell) Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. Reynolds became a member in 1824, a minister in 1828 and was ordained in 1830. He is an intelligent, upright citizen.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice was established in Jan., 1870, with George W. Sleight as the first postmaster. He held the commission until his death, in 1881, but it was

continued in his name until 1882, when Patrick Layden was appointed to the office, and is the present incumbent.

SCHOOL.

A school house was erected in 1869, by subscription, which was to be used for a church and school. Into this the school of district No. 5 was moved, and is kept there now.

CARROLLTON.

The beautiful city of Carrollton, the seat of justice of the county of Greene, is located on Secs. 22 and 23, T. 10 north, R. 12 west of the 3d principal meridian. The history attending the birth of the town has been already given in the chapter relating to county government. Thomas Carlin, afterwards governor of Illinois, was the first settler, of whom there is any record, within what is now the corporate limits of the city. In the spring of 1819, he came to this vicinity, with his mother and step-father, and camped under a large tree in the southern part of what is now the town site. He determined to make his home upon the prairie here, and built a log cabin about half a mile south of the square, and this was the nearest to what is now the center of a busy, thriving city. Michael Headrick lived about a mile west of the same point, and Samuel Thomas, Abram Sells and others were at various distances in the same general direction.

The county seat was located by the commissioners upon the 20th of February, 1821, and was immediately surveyed on the 13th of March, of the same year, but was not filed for record until July 30, 1825.

Thomas Carlin, the proprietor of the new town, offered Jacob Fry, afterward well known as General Fry, a lot in Carrollton if he would build a house upon it, which was accepted. He immediately came here and cut the timbers, split the boards and put up a house, which stood for some 57 years, and for a long time formed a part of the St. James hotel, and was consumed by fire with the balance of that block, on the night of Thursday, March 21, 1878. But before Mr. Fry had finished his building he stopped his work to assist Thomas Rattan in the building of his log cabin, upon the northeast corner of the square. Thus, this was the first building finished in the new town, and Fry's the second. This building of Mr. Rattan's was built for and used as tavern or inn, and was the pioneer hotel of Carrollton.

Probably the next building put up in the town was a temporary office, built on the west side of the square, by Samuel Lee, Jr., clerk of the circuit court, recorder, county clerk, justice of the peace, etc.

Next was the court house, the contract to build which was let on the 13th of June, 1821, to William and Thomas Finley, who agreed to build it for \$380. In the following September a contract was entered into with Thomas Rattan to build a chimney for the same, at an expense of \$55, 6000 bricks to be furnished him. The building was entirely finished by the 1st of June, 1822. It was a long, two-story building, with one end to the square, a plain, wooden building, dingy in appearance, and far from ornamental or attractive.

In Dec., 1821, a contract was also let

to John Dee and Henry Teagarden, to build a hewn log jail, a little west of the court house.

On the east side of the square, on the north end, was erected the first store in the town of Carrollton. This was opened by a party in Edwardsville by the name of Pogue, who placed it in charge of John W. Skidmore, who sold the first goods in the young village. This building stood on the site of the Sharon store, and was a small frame structure. Skidmore was an active, restless, nervous little man, who was always in a hurry, knew everybody, was everywhere at once, at least it seemed so, and always busy. He kept a small stock of goods of the general character usually found stores in all new countries, including liquors.

Shortly after this, Samuel Lee erected a dwelling on the north side of the square, on the site of the present Russell block, where he boarded with John Skidmore, whose sister-in-law, Miss Faust, he afterward married. This was a neat frame building with a portico in front. This building was afterward known as the haunted house. Mr. Lee died here in 1829, having commenced a house, afterward inhabited by Judge Hodges, and which was finished after his death. After Mrs. Lee had moved into the new house, a man by the name of Clements, who had the contract for carrying the mail from St. Louis to Carrollton moved into the old house, which had been enlarged, and here his wife died of cholera, in the fall of 1832.

David Locke, deceased, was born in Shelbyville, Ky., on Feb. 22, 1799, and there grew to manhood, serving an apprenticeship to the trade of brick-mason.

July 24, 1823, he was united in marriage with Caroline M. Burford, a native of Lynchburg, Va. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Simon Peter, who was afterward one of the pioneer ministers at Brighton, Ill. After marriage they resided in Mason county, Ky., and from there removed to St. Louis, and engaged as contractor and builder. While there he contracted to build a residence for Samuel Lee, Jr., of Carrollton, then circuit clerk. Mr. Locke, in 1828, removed his family to Carrollton, and afterwards built the first brick houses in Greene, Jersey and Macoupin counties. He built the first brick court houses in Greene and Macoupin counties, and also the original building of the Shurtleff College, at Alton. In 1838 he contracted to erect the buildings of the Indian Missions, near Westport, Mo., for the M. E. church, and removed his family to Lexington, Mo., which was then the nearest town to Westport, and the largest place on the Missouri river west of St. Louis. He continued as contractor and builder until just before the war. Politically, Mr. Locke was a whig from the time he attained his majority till the dissolution of that party, and then joined the know-nothing party. He was a believer in states rights, that the Union was a confederation of states. That a state had the right to secede, and that a man should obey the laws and commands of his state. Mr. Locke, like nearly all other men of Southern birth, claimed that, as Missouri had seceded from the Union, he must east his lot with the south. At the beginning of the war many of his personal and political friends in Lexing-

ton were arrested by the Federal troops. For giving them a salutation, while they were in jail, he was arrested and placed in jail, in the summer of 1861. He was afterward removed to the Masonic College, which was occupied as a fort by Col. Mulligan, and there kept as a political prisoner. While Gen. Price was bombarding the town and commenced storming the fort, David Locke and other political prisoners were put in the pockets of the breast-works between the fires of the Federals and Confederates, and were kept in that condition two days. In the meantime, all the prisoners took the oath of loyalty prescribed by Col. Mulligan, and were released, except Mr. Locke, who refused to take the oath, even under such trying circumstances. Gen. Price, being made aware of this, sent a flag of truce to Col. Mulligan, informing him that if Mr. Locke was not immediately removed to a place of safety, he (Gen. Price) would put Ex-Gov. Austin A. King and John F. Ryland, and others, whom he held as political prisoners, in like jeopardy, which produced the desired effect. Mr. Locke was then confined in the basement of the building, where he spent his time during the remainder of the battle. During the time of his imprisonment, his wife resided on the homestead at Lexington. She, during the battle, took refuge in the basement of her house, to avoid stray shots and shell, and while in the basement, a cannon ball passed through the house. At the surrender of the fort, Mr. Locke refused his release, until formally released by Col. Mulligan without any oath. After the war Mr. Locke was too far advanced in life to resume an active career.

He, however, resided at Lexington until the death of his wife, in 1868, after which he resided with his children. In 1878, he visited Carrollton, Jerseyville and Carlinville, and found a few old associates and acquaintances of forty years before, but most of them had either died or moved away. Mr. Locke was a devoted member of the M. E. church. He built the first church of that denomination at Carrollton, and nearly paid for the same alone. Upon the division of the church in 1844, he went with the church south, and remained a member at Lexington, state of Missouri, until his death, which occurred at the home of his daughter, Mary A., at Bunceton, Mo., in Jan., 1879. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Locke, five attained their majority—George and Mary A., reside at San Diego, Cal.; Morris R., resides at Jerseyville; and two sons are deceased. The eldest, Powhattan Burford, was a colonel in the Federal army and judge of the United States district court, under President Lincoln. His death took place at Louisiana, Mo., in 1868. He was the only one in the family who fought in the Federal army, George, James A. and Morris R. being in the Confederate army. James A. died at Jerseyville Aug. 1, 1881, after a brief and painful illness. He was connected with every enterprise for the improvement and betterment of the community in which he lived. With his associates he projected the St. L., J. & S. R. R., and the Chesterfield Coal and Mining Co.

The principal store of early days was opened in the spring of 1822, by Preston D. Kennett, who for many years carried on the largest business there.

Prior to June, 1823, lots were sold in Carrollton to the following named individuals, who settled here: William Pinkerton, Martin Wood, A. W. Caverly, William Finley, John Brown, R. Stephens, Willis Webb, Stark Foster, Thomas Gilliland, Jacob Waggoner, Isaac Pruitt, Charles Banes, William Reay, Charles Gregory, John Huitt, Jr., Isaiah Streeter, Hugh Jackson, Samuel Whitley, John Moore and A. K. Barber. For many years the growth of the town was slow, so much so that in 1829 it was but a cluster of log houses, according to the account of Prof. J. M. Sturtevant, of the Illinois College, who visited it. Willis Webb was one of the first settlers in the town of Carrollton, the house which he built in the fall of 1821 being rented in March, 1822, by the county commissioners, in which to hold a session of court.

Quite a number of taverns sprang into existence during the years 1822 and 3, as it is found that on the 5th of March, 1822, a license was granted to Henry Teagarden, to keep a place of entertainment for one year, that was reissued the following year. In April, 1823, licenses were granted for the same purposes to Lewis Abrams, Lester Brown, Willis Webb & Edward Prather and Samuel Howe.

The first church building in the town of Carrollton was erected by the Baptists, who were the pioneer denomination of this locality. This building stood a little to the southeast of the square, a little out of town in those days. For several years Rev. Aaron Smith, a Revolutionary pensioner, who had been badly wounded at the battle of Eutaw Springs, was pastor. He did

not reside in the village, but about a mile and a half southeast, but afterward removed north of Apple creek. He some years later emigrated to Arkansas, where he died. A history of this church is found with the other churches of Carrollton in the Ecclesiastical chapter of this volume.

The history of Carrollton was for some years so interwoven with that of the county, that it has been difficult to separate them, and will be found in the general chapters of this work.

In 1833, the little town, then containing but about 300 inhabitants, was swept by that dreadful scourge, Asiatic cholera, and over 30 inhabitants succumbed to the dreadful epidemic. A stage line ran from this place to St. Louis, where it was raging, and thus was it brought to the pretty little village, to desolate so many hearths. Nearly every one in the town was either sick or busy in attendance on the sick. Business was entirely suspended, grass grew in the streets and the entire place had a deserted, funereal appearance. Those who lived in the country dared not venture to leave their homes, being fearful of being stricken down among comparative strangers, and so perishing.

The first newspaper in Carrollton was the *People's Advocate*, published in 1842, of which an account is given in the chapter in relation to the press of the county.

PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS.

One of the largest and finest dry goods establishments in Carrollton is that of Vedder, Johnson & Davis. It was established in 1881, by Vedder & Johnson, who conducted it until Jan., 1882, when the present firm was formed.

They occupy a fine, large store room, in the block owned by Kergher & Son, which is 30x80 feet in size, and have a well selected stock of dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps, etc., which will invoice about \$14,000.

Orange T. Vedder, one of the firm of Vedder, Johnson & Davis, the mammoth dry goods house of Carrollton, is a native of this city. He was born Nov. 7, 1850, his parents being Francis P. and Wilhelmina (Lerpune) Vedder, natives of New York, who came to Greene county in 1830. Francis P. held the office of county clerk for 17 years. Mrs. Vedder died in 1861, and he in 1874. Orange was educated in the Carrollton schools, and in 1867 took a position as clerk in a dry goods house, where he remained until 1881, when in company with F. A. Davis and J. I. Johnson he started in the dry goods business for himself, in which he still continues, always on hand at his busy post, where he has met with much success. He was united in marriage Jan. 31, 1882, with Mollie G. Jackson, daughter of Hayden and Louisa (Hinton) Jackson. By this marriage there is one daughter—Vena, born April 15, 1884. Mrs. Vedder is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Vedder is a member of the K. of P. lodge.

James I. Johnson, partner in the large dry goods firm in Carrollton, was born in Alton, Oct. 27, 1854, his parents being James I. and Zella (Edwards) Johnson, natives of Maryland. They came to Illinois in 1838, and both died in Greene county in 1867, his father in April, and his mother in May. They engaged in farming here. James was educated in the common schools and

finished at Blackburn College, in Carlinville. He afterward engaged in the livery business in Carrollton, which he conducted four years, and then commenced his present business, in partnership with F. A. Davis and O. T. Vedder, and has met with excellent success. In 1878 Mr. Johnson was elected alderman, and served one term to the benefit of our city and its population. He is a member of Carrollton lodge No. 342, I. O. O. F., in which he is past grand, and of the encampment No. 81. He is also a member of Olympic lodge, No. 913, of the K. of H.

Francis Addison Davis, one of the genial and enterprising proprietors of the dry goods, boot and shoe house, known as the firm of Vedder, Johnson & Davis, in Carrollton, was born in this city Feb. 27, 1858, his parents being James M. and Sarah (Vedder) Davis, his father a native of Kentucky, his mother of Lysander, N. Y. His father was a physician and enjoyed an excellent reputation and a fine practice. His death occurred June 8, 1885. He was honored and esteemed by all who knew him. Mrs. Davis still resides in Carrollton. Francis was educated in the schools here, after which, in 1874, he entered a dry goods store as clerk and was thus engaged until 1881. Then in company with James I. Johnson and Orange T. Vedder, he opened up with a stock of dry goods, boots, shoes, etc., and the firm are now doing a heavy business, having met with success beyond their anticipations.

In June, 1885, L. F. Wheeler engaged in the sale of dry goods, boots, etc.

McFarland, Weagley & Co., dealers in dry goods, etc., in 1878 succeeded

McFarland & Robinson, who had conducted the business since 1870. At that time, this firm succeeded McFarland, Robinson & Hodges, who had succeeded Z. A. Morrow. McFarland, Hubbell & Co. established the business in 1864, and were succeeded, in 1866, by Z. A. Morrow.

Sharon Bros. are dealers in dry goods, etc. The business was established in 1857, by John K., Joseph K. and John J. Sharon. In 1860, Jos. K. and J. J. took the business, and continued it until 1869, when C. C. Sharon joined the firm. Since 1882, the present firm has conducted the business.

The popular grocery and queensware establishment conducted by William E. and George W. Clark, is one of the largest in the city. By honesty and fair dealing, these gentlemen have succeeded in building up a large trade, which keeps constantly increasing. They are pleasant gentlemen, and richly deserve the success they are meeting with. They carry a full stock of goods in their lines.

William E. Clark, proprietor of the grocery and queensware store in Carrollton, in partnership with his brother, George W., is a native of Lockport, Ill. He was born June 7, 1857, and is a son of Rev. W. D. and Mary S. (Wright) Clark, natives of New York, who came to Illinois in 1849. Rev. Mr. Clark has been pastor in the cities of Carrollton, Quincy, Galesburg and Aurora, Ill., and is now associate editor on the *Baptist Flag*, of St. Louis. As a minister he has been very successful in the places where he has preached, and is probably one of the most noted clergymen in the state. Rev. Mr. Clark is now residing

in St. Louis, having removed there recently. William E. received his education in the high school of Quincy, and after his school days were over, he went to California, where he engaged in the mercantile business, at San Francisco. In this he continued for a year and a half, and then proceeded to Detroit, Mich., where he took a position in the office of the Pullman Palace Car Co. He remained there six months, and then removed to Council Bluffs, Ia., and there took charge of some railroad contract work, for two years, after which time he entered the freight office of the W., St. L. & P. R. R., in that city, as abstract or receiving clerk. He was thus engaged for two years, then was on the road three years as traveling salesman for a dry goods house, and then located in Carrollton, where he is now doing a prosperous business, being known to all as a genial, accommodating gentleman. Mr. Clark is a member of Carrollton lodge No. 50, A. F. & A. M.

G. E. Johnson established his present grocery business in April, 1881, at the southeast corner of the public square. He carries a stock of groceries, provisions, queensware, etc., which will invoice about \$2,000. The salesroom is 20x66 feet in size.

Gouverneur E. Johnson was born in Alton, Ill., Nov. 5, 1852, and is a son of James I. and Zacie (Edwards) Johnson, natives of Maryland. They came to Illinois, in 1848, locating at Alton, where Mr. Johnson became deputy warden of the state penitentiary, under Col. Buckmaster, which position he held for 16 years. He subsequently removed to eastern Greene county, where he engaged in farming until 1867, when he

was the victim of a sad accident. He was breaking a pair of mules, when they ran away, throwing him out and breaking his neck. His wife died in 27 days after his death, on the 6th of May. G. E. Johnson received his education in the Blackburn University, at Carlinville, and after finishing there, he proceeded to Baltimore, where he remained four years, being engaged in settling up the estate of two of his deceased uncles. He then returned to Greene county and engaged in the livery business at Carrollton, in which he continued one year. This business he then sold out, and opened up a stock of groceries and queensware, in which he met with such success that he is still conducting the same prosperous business. In 1880, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Fannie E. Scott, daughter of Thos. and Kate (Doran) Scott, natives of Liverpool, Eng., who came to America in 1851, and are now residing in Carrollton. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Johnson is a member of the city council, having been elected in April, 1885, and holds the office until 1887. He is there doing many acts of kindness to his needy fellow-men, in endeavoring to relieve their distress. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of H. lodges of this city, and is an enterprising citizen.

Cornelius Carmody has a general store opposite the C. & A. depot. He has been doing business in Carrollton since 1867.

Cornelius Carmody came to Greene county in July, 1850, and for six or seven years, worked by the month, on a farm. He then bought land and began farming for himself. In 1865 he removed

to Carrollton, and engaged in the grocery business. He also purchased land at different times afterward, and now owns 120 acres, all within the city limits, for which he paid from \$61 to \$100 per acre. He also owns his store, and lot, two houses and lots, and another store and lot, which cost him \$4,500. He was born in county Clare, Ireland, in 1830, and came to America in 1850, landing at New Orleans July 1, and arriving in Carrollton July 12. He married Bridget Hines, and by that union there were four children, only one of whom is now living—Lydia, wife of George D. Hill. Mrs. Carmody died, and he was again married to Ann Connone. They are the parents of seven children — John, Cornelius, Minnie, Maggie, Nora, Katie and Emma. Mr. Carmody is a member of the Catholic church. His political views are democratic.

George D. Hill, who conducts the leading tonsorial establishment of this city, was born in Carrollton, Aug. 15, 1861, his parents being John and Martha Hill. He received his education in the public schools, and afterward was employed with his father as a painter. But his health would not permit him to follow that business, and he thus, in the year 1880, commenced working at the barber's trade. In 1881 he bought out his employer, and engaged in business for himself, in which he still continues, with good success. May 13, 1884, Mr. Hill was united in marriage with Lydia Carmody, daughter of Cornelius Carmody, which union has been blessed with one son—George C. Mr. Hill attends closely to business, and is respected for his honesty and fair dealing.

J. Rainey & Son have been engaged in the grocery and queensware business since 1879.

Greene & Bingham, grocers, commenced business in 1885, succeeding Greene & Simpson, who established the same in July, 1881.

H. Schafer & Co., grocers, established their business in 1882.

R. G. Johnson, grocer, is the successor of H. L. Johnson & Son, who established the business in 1871.

John J. Sharon, grocer, commenced business in 1882, as successor to Sharon Bros., who established the same in 1866.

The wholesale and retail business of Charles H. Hodges, dealer in groceries, provisions, chinaware, etc., was established by Hodges & Keeley, in 1872, who operated the same two years, when they were succeeded by Hodges & Bro. In 1881 the present firm took charge.

The business of E. Smith & Co., druggists and book-sellers, was established in 1867, by A. H. and Henry Smith, under the firm caption of Smith Brothers. They continued the same until 1875, when they were succeeded by Smith & Crow, and followed in 1877 by the present firm, which is composed of Edward and A. H. Smith. Their store room is 20x60 feet in dimensions. They carry a stock which will invoice from \$5,000 to \$6,000.

Alexander H. Smith, M. D., was born in New Brunswick, N. J., Aug. 24, 1816. He took a literary course at Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1834, after which he entered the medical college at Philadelphia, and in 1837 graduated as physician and surgeon. He soon afterward came to Illinois and located in Jersey county, near Jersey-

ville, giving his attention to farming. Later he removed to Kane, in this county, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1867 he came to Carrollton and has since been interested in the the drug trade. While a resident of Jersey county, he married Amanda Robinson, of Greene county, who died in Dec., 1882, leaving five children—Charles, Henry, Edward, Greg R. and Mamie E.

Edward Smith, of the drug firm of E. Smith & Co., was born in Kane, Feb. 3, 1855, and is a son of Alexander H. and Amanda (Robinson) Smith. He has been engaged in the drug business, at Carrollton, since 1871, and has been a member of the firm since 1875. He takes an active part in the literary interests of the place, and his religious connection is with the Baptist church. He is a member of the board of education, and in politics is a democrat.

C. P. Clemmons also handles drugs, stationery, etc. The business was established by this gentleman in 1862.

S. A. Vedder, druggist, engaged in business in 1870, as successor to Fry & Armstrong. The trade was established by Vedder & Davis in 1864. In 1868, Hobson & Donaho, became the proprietors. Two years later Fry & Armstrong took charge.

L. Levy & Co. are engaged in the clothing and merchant tailoring business, which was established in 1866, by H. & S. Levy. In 1877, Samuel Levy succeeded that firm. In 1885 the present firm took charge.

H. L. Horwitz, dealer in clothing, etc., established the business in 1879.

H. C. Sieverling, dealer in agricultural implements, manufacturer of

wagons and plows, and a general blacksmith at Carrollton, Ill., established this business in 1866.

H. C. Sieverling is a native of Brunswick, Germany. He was born on Easter Sunday, April 9, 1828, his parents being Conrad and Eliza (Bullman) Sieverling, also natives of Brunswick. Both are now deceased. H. C. was educated in Germany, and there served an apprenticeship at the lockmaker's and blacksmith's trade, and then reported for military duty. In 1848 he sailed for America, on a vessel bound for New Orleans. He located first in that city, and afterwards in Baton Rouge, where he staid for nine years, being employed at machine work. In 1853 he engaged in the building of snag boats, and thus continued until 1857, when he came up to St. Louis. From there he removed to Keokuk, Ia., but in a short time returned to St. Louis, thence coming to Illinois, and in 1858, located at Woodville, this county, where he carried on a successful business until 1866. He then removed to Carrollton, purchased property, and commenced his present business. Mr. Sieverling is a skillful artisan, well worthy of the patronage he has succeeded in obtaining. In 1855 he was joined in marriage with Eleanora Helmbold, a native of Philadelphia. They are the parents of three children—William H., born Jan. 16, 1860; Otis A., born Aug. 24, 1862; George B., born Oct. 15, 1864. Mrs. Sieverling was a widow, and has two children by her former marriage—Henrietta, wife of Col. J. B. Nulton, of Carrollton; and Sophia, wife of Adam Gimmy, of Carrollton. Mrs. Sieverling and her youngest daughter are members of the Pres-

byterian church, and her oldest daughter is a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Sieverling has represented his ward in the city council, having been elected alderman at one time. He is a member of Carrollton lodge No. 50, A. F. & A. M.; of chapter No. 77; of Hugh DePayen commandery, No. 29, and of lodge No. 342, I. O. O. F., and has also been a member of the encampment. Thus it will be seen that he is an enterprising citizen.

About the year 1863, A. B. Whitney established the hardware and agricultural implement business, now carried on by J. P. Morrow & Co. After two years the firm became Morrow & Whitney, but in 1868 the former retired. In 1868 the present firm came into existence.

Stout & Smith sell hardware, farm machinery and implements. This business was established by J. H. Stout about the year 1879. In 1885, S. O. Smith became a member of the firm.

Thomas Scott, dealer in stoves, tinware and fancy goods, commenced business in 1860, on the northeast corner of the square. In 1868, he erected a building on the southeast corner of the public square, and moved his stock thereto. The building is a brick structure, 20x84, and two stories high, built at a cost of \$4,500. He carries a finely assorted stock in his line, which will invoice about \$3,000.

Simpson & Black, dealers in stoves, tinware, established business in 1884.

Jacob Tendick, boot and shoe dealer, engaged in the business in 1879, moving to his present quarters in 1882.

The restaurant, bakery and confectionary of H. T. Eberlein was estab-

lished by Beatty & Porter, about the year 1879. They conducted it about two years, when they were succeeded by John Plattner, who continued the business until 1881, at which time the present proprietor assumed control.

Herman T. Eberlein, proprietor of the restaurant on the west side of the square, in Carrollton, is a native of Saxe-Coburg, Germany, and was born July 28, 1853. He is a son of Paul and Adelaide (Conrad) Eberlein, also natives of Germany. Herman was educated at Coburg, graduating from the gymnasium in 1867. He then engaged as a salesman in the mercantile business for one year, and in 1868 immigrated to America. On reaching here, he came west as far as St. Louis, where he learned the confectioner's trade. He remained there four years and then came to Carrollton, where he entered the employ of Frank Vivell, baker and confectioner; and was thus engaged two years. He then went to Burlington, Ia., where he continued in the same business, and during the three last years of his stay there carried on a restaurant. This he sold out, and then returned to Carrollton, and purchased the confectionery and restaurant in which he is now doing a paying business, and by attending closely to the wants of his customers, is meeting with deserved success. In 1874, he married Frances C. Britchge, daughter of Joseph and Regina (Vonah) Britchge, natives of Switzerland, who came to America in 1853, locating in Greene county, where they now reside. This union has been blessed with five children—Amanda, born Nov. 4, 1875; Francis J., born June 21, 1877; Paul, born June 11, 1878; Albert, born June

16, 1880; and Selma, born Feb. 16, 1884, Mr. Eberlein is a member of Carrollton lodge No. 342, I. O. O. F., and of Carrollton encampment No. 80. He is also a member of the order of Knights of Pythias.

The bakery business now operated by G. L. Williams, was established in 1856 by F. Vivell.

The harness and saddlery business is represented by J. T. Cameron, who established the same in 1855. The building is located on the west side of the square, and is 45x23 feet in size. He has a stock worth about \$1,000.

Joseph T. Cameron is a native of Smithville, Tenn. He was born Nov. 5, 1832, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Phillips) Cameron, natives of South Carolina. His father was a farmer and located in Greene county as early as 1836. He died at Pueblo, Mexico, in 1848, whither he had gone as a soldier. Mrs. Cameron had died in Tennessee many years before. Joseph T. was educated in the common schools of this state, and learned the trade of a tanner, being indentured to Charles McFadden. He subsequently learned the saddlery business, under Hiram Keach, and has since engaged in it with the exception of about two years during the war, when he clerked in a store. He then again resumed his former business and is still occupied thereat. Mr. Cameron was married Dec. 6, 1859, to Jane E. Morrow, daughter of Z. A. and Rebecca (Edmonds) Morrow, natives of Tennessee and South Carolina, respectively. Her father is now a resident of Texas. Her mother died in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron are the parents of one child—George M., born June 18,

1861. They are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Cameron is a member of Carrollton lodge No. 59, A. F. & A. M.; of chapter No. 77, and of Hugh DePayen commandery No. 29, and of the G. T. lodge, No. 393. He has been master in the blue lodge, has been and is now king in the chapter, and is now warden in the commandery. Mr. Cameron has held the office of alderman of the city several terms. He is a genial, industrious business man, and has met with a liberal patronage in consequence.

Adam A. Weimer, cigar manufacturer, and retail dealer of all kinds of tobacco, established the same Feb. 10, 1885, on the north side of the square. The building is 20x60 feet in size, and he carries a stock of about \$800.

Adam A. Weimer, son of John Adam, Sr., and Anna Weimer, was born in Orb, Germany, July 6, 1859. During his youthful days he attended school in his native land, for about eight years, attaining a good education. At the age of 14, he became apprenticed to the trade of a cigar-maker, and at the expiration of three years, immigrated to this country, sailing from Bremen, and landing in New York, June 16, 1877. He came direct to Carrollton, and after a couple of years upon a farm, proceeded to Colorado and New Mexico, following blacksmithing in the mines of that country, during most of the time he was there. After spending about a year in the west, he returned to Carrollton, and entered the employ of his brother, Charles A. In the fall of 1881, he joined an opera company, at Chicago, and for 13 months served as general musician of the same, traveling as far west as Salt Lake City, south to New Orleans,

east to Boston, and north to Manitoba. Returning to Carrollton in the fall of 1883, he was, for a short time, in partnership with his brother, Joseph J., in the manufacture of cigars, but has since become successor to the firm, and is still engaged in that line. Sept. 10, 1884, he was married to Mattie E., a daughter of James V. and Elizabeth Mayberry. Mr. Weimer is a member of both the subordinate and encampment of the I. O. O. F. order, and still retains a membership in the Chicago Musical Society, and is a charter member of the Carrollton Musical Association.

Charles A. Weimer, cigar manufacture and retail dealer of all kinds of tobacco, pipes, etc., is located on the east side of the square. He carries a stock of upwards of \$1,000, and does a fine business. He was formerly in partnership with Mr. Southworth but now is the sole owner of the stock.

Charles A. Weimer has been a resident of Carrollton since 1873, and has since that time been engaged in the manufacture of cigars. He was born in Germany, Aug. 30, 1849, and attended school there from the age of six years to 13 years. He then commenced to work at cigar making and while following the trade, traveled in nearly all parts of his native country. In 1872, he concluded to immigrate to America, as his parents did not wish him to go, he left without their knowledge, taking passage at Bremen on a vessel bound for New York. He had to borrow the money with which he crossed the Atlantic, and of course, when he landed here, had but very little. But having a letter of recommendation with

him, he succeeded in borrowing enough money to take him to St. Louis, where he was employed at his trade 18 months, and then came to Carrollton. Mr. Weimer was so well pleased with the this country that he sent tickets to his five brothers in Germany, so that they too might come and reside in this land of the free. All these brothers are now engaged in the cigar business, and are meeting with good success. Mr. Weimer has been twice married. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Ida Hall, who died in the year 1878. He was again married in 1885 to Susan A. Vedder, daughter of Frank I. and Harriet Vedder. Mr. Weimer is a Knight Templar, and a member of the K. of H. lodge of this city. He is very prompt in the fulfilment of all his obligations, and during his stay at Carrollton has made many warm friends who wish him success in all his undertakings.

Julia E. Hall is well and favorably known to all the old settlers of Greene county, as the oldest daughter of Maj. A. W. and Dorlesky Bridges, living one mile north of Carrollton. She was born Jan. 9, 1828, and at the age of 23, was married to Wm. A. Hall, of Chesterfield, Macoupin county. This union was blessed by one child—Ida M., who, at the age of 20, was married to Charles A. Weimer, of Carrollton. Wm. A. Hall died Jan. 20, 1856, and then Mrs. Hall returned to her father's home, near this city, and after parents' death moved to her portion of the farm, where she managed, by energy and economy to lay the foundation to a snug competency. In 1885 she moved to this city to live with her daughter and son-in-law, with whom she has resided since

her daughter's death, up to the present day; a rare instance of mother-in-law and son-in-law dwelling harmoniously together. She has become quite a real-estate owner, owing to her energy and economy, assisted by the skilful management of her son-in-law, and is in a position now to look forward to a coming old age, with ease and comfort.

L. W. Loomis, dealer in jewelry, etc. This business was established in 1860, by V. Villinger.

Gustav Wiemer engaged in the sale of watches, clocks, jewelry, etc., and also the repairing of the same, in March; 1880.

The firm of Kergher & Son embarked in the sale of furniture, wall paper and undertaking in 1850.

Alvin Pegram, an enterprising lumber and grain dealer in Carrollton, was born in Greene county, March 15, 1839, and is a son of Nathaniel H. and Amanda Elizabeth (King) Pegram. His father was a native of Virginia, his mother of Mississippi, and they came to Illinois in the year 1838. His father is a farmer and is now living in Greene county. Alvin was educated in the Carrollton schools and has ever since engaged in farming. He is now the heaviest grain dealer in the county. In 1880 he built an elevator, which he afterward sold, but now has large conveniences for handling grain extensively, besides owning two large farms near Carrollton. In the year 1870, Mr. Pegram was married to Almeda DeKalb Cook, daughter of James Cook, now deceased. This union has been blessed with four children—Nathaniel James, born July 11, 1871; Mary Elizabeth, born Dec. 20, 1872; Almeda DeKalb, born Sept. 20, 1874,

and Abbie Alvin, born Sept. 5, 1876. Mrs. and Mrs. Pegram are members of the M. E. church, and enjoy the esteem and respect of many friends. In business Mr. Pegram is known as a reliable, go-ahead citizen.

Otto Kolkhoff, proprietor of the foundry and machine shop on Locust street, was born in Saxony, Germany, on the 6th of Feb., 1851. He is a son of Fred and Mary (Potesky) Kolkhoff, natives of Germany. In 1863 they left fatherland and friends and sailed for this country, arriving at New York, where they now reside. His father was there engaged in the wholesale wine and liquor business, but is now living a retired life. Otto received his education in Germany, attending the gymnasium there. At the age of 14 years he began to learn the trade of a machinist, and after serving his apprenticeship, set sail in 1868, on a vessel bound for New York. He remained in that city two years, working at his trade awhile there. He then traveled all over the United States, and was during all that time, employed at his trade. He remained in California a short time, and was in Omaha five years. He afterward came to Carrollton, where he has resided about eight years. In 1879 he was united in marriage with Emily Wolke, daughter of Louis Wolke, a native of Germany, who came to this country some years ago. Emily was born in St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Kolkhoff are the parents of two sons—Benjamin, born Feb. 13, 1880, and Franklin, born July 15, 1882. Mrs. Kolkhoff is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Kolkhoff is a member of the A. O. U. W. lodge, and is an honorable business man.

Oswald Jackson, proprietor of the Carrollton Machine Shop and Foundry, is a native of Rochford, Essex county, England, and was born July 23, 1854. He is a son of Edward Trotter and Mary Ann (Giles) Jackson. Mrs. Jackson died March 5, 1867. Oswald received his education in the grammar school at Forest Hill, England, and served an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade in Rochford, at the Essex Steam Plow and Traction Engine works. After learning his trade, he left his native country and embarked for America, and, on arriving there, came next to Illinois, locating at Carrollton. Here he engaged as machinist for J. C. Bur-russ, with whom he remained a short time and then took the machine shop and foundry and engaged in business for himself. He is still conducting it with skill and energy, and is prepared to fill all orders in machine or foundry work in the most scientific manner and on the shortest notice, making a specialty of house-front work, such as columns, steps, plates, window sills, etc. Although young, Mr. Jackson has the ability and experience of men who have been in business for years.

BANKING.

The history of banking in Carrollton dates from about 1848. At that time, David Pierson was engaged in general mercantile business, and occasionally accommodated his friends and neighbors by furnishing them exchange, which he continued to do until about 1854, when he closed out a part of his general business, and gave more of his attention to banking. In 1858, Mr. Pierson disposed of his outside business, and turned his

attention to banking alone. In 1859 he erected the building which has ever since been occupied by the bank. In 1860, having got in the new quarters, Mr. Pierson advertised, now, largely, and in 1861, notwithstanding so many banks failed, the "Exchange Bank" daily received deposits of merchants and others, carrying its customers all safely through the critical period, without the loss of a dollar. In 1864, Mr. Pierson associated in business his two sons, Robert and David D., but the name of the bank remained the same until 1878, when it was converted into the

GREENE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

This institution was organized with a paid up capital of \$100,000. The following were the stock-holders—Robert Pierson, David D. Pierson, Ornan Pierson, A. B. Gregory, George Wright, H. W. Wright, John I. Thomas, Daniel Morfoot, John Brown, George W. Davis, James M. Davis, William D. Chinn, James T. Crow, T. W. Brace, F. M. Fishback, John Snyder, and John Rainey.

At the first meeting John I. Thomas was elected president; David D. Pierson, vice-president; Robert Pierson, cashier; Ornan Pierson, assistant cashier, and John I. Thomas, Daniel Morfoot, Robert Pierson, James M. Davis, H. W. Wright, David D. Pierson and Ornan Pierson, directors. Jan. 1, 1882, Robert Pierson resigned as cashier, and Ornan Pierson was elected in his stead. A. B. Gregory has since been elected director in place of James M. Davis, deceased.

July 1, 1885, the bank, after paying its regular dividends, had a surplus of \$11,000, and undivided profits, \$11,500.

Thus it can be seen that the Greene County National Bank may well be numbered among the most reliable moneyed institutions of the land.

Ornan Pierson was born July 17, 1839, at Carrollton, Ill., and is a son of David and Eliza Jane (Norton) Pierson. He lived with his parents until his majority, receiving his education in the common schools of Carrollton. He was married Jan. 31, 1861, to Maria Stryker, daughter of Henry, Sr. and Elizabeth Stryker. They are the parents of five children—Maria Louise, Joseph Henry, Albert L., Florence Eugenia and David O. Mr. Pierson was employed as salesman for Wright, Rickart & Co., for a period of about two years, and in the spring of 1862, formed a co-partnership with Geo. Wright, in the dry goods business, the firm being known as Wright & Pierson. He continued in partnership until Jan. 1, 1865, when he purchased Mr. Wright's interest, and continued the business alone until 1872, when he sold out and made an engagement with L. M. Bates & Co., in the fancy dry goods business, at No. 351 Broadway, New York city. He remained with them one year, and then took a trip to Colorado in the interest of the firm, settling the affairs of a bankrupt firm. He then returned to Carrollton, and in 1875, entered the banking house of David Pierson & Sons, where he took an active interest in the business, working hard for its success. July 1, 1878, the business of David Pierson & Sons was succeeded by the Greene County National Bank, with a cash capital of \$100,000. In making this change, it devolved upon Mr. Pierson to visit New York and Washington to make the necessary arrangements.

In the new organization he was elected a director and assistant cashier. In 1880, Mr. Pierson was elected to represent the 39th senatorial district, consisting of Greene and Morgan counties, in the 32d general assembly, in which he was chairman of the committee on banks and banking, and a member of the committees on finance, corporations and insurance. In 1882, Mr. Pierson having received the endorsement of his county, was a candidate for re-election in the new district, composed of Greene, Jersey and Scott counties, and not until the third day's balloting, and after being voted for 471 times, was he defeated. His entire delegation stood by him to the end, and died in the last ditch. In politics, Mr. Pierson has ever been a republican. In 1882 he was elected cashier of the Greene County National Bank, which position he now holds.

The Carrollton Bank was established in Aug., 1877, by a company composed of Benj. Roodhouse, D. Wright, J. Kaser, Jeduthan B. Eldred and Charles H. Hodges. The officers were Benjamin Roodhouse, president, and William Beatty, cashier. In the spring of 1880, E. B. Hobson was chosen cashier, in place of William Beatty, resigned, and has continued to act in that capacity since that time. In April, 1883, the bank was reorganized with new officers and directors. The bank is supplied with a fire-proof vault, which contains a burglar-proof safe, manufactured by MacNeale and Ervin, of St. Louis, with Yale time-lock for both safe and vault. The bank is a private institution, but the management guarantee security to depositors of at least \$300,000, making it one of the most solid monetary insti-

tutions in the county. The officers at present are, George W. Davis, president; James P. Morrow, vice-president; Edward B. Hobson, cashier. The directors are as follows: John Rhodes, George W. Davis, N. J. Sanders, J. E. Brace, J. P. Morrow, E. B. Hobson, W. M. Morrow, C. McAninch and C. W. Keeley.

The private banking institution of John Long & Co., was established in Sept., 1866.

The Greene County Saving and Loan Association, was organized July 22, 1884, the first payment being made in August of that year. The officers are the following named. Conrad Kergher, pres.; C. A. Weimer, vice-pres.; F. M. Roberts, sec'y.; W. L. Armstrong, tres.; and a board of directors composed of the above officers, and Joseph Milnes, Chas. McAninch, J. E. Ferguson, S. Levy, M. L. Reed, T. P. Greene and L. Lynn.

LIVERY STABLE.

In the fall of 1871, James E. Ferguson established his half brother, Abram Massey, in the feed stable business, but that gentleman dying soon after, Mr. Ferguson was obliged to take the business. He had but three head of horses, and no money, and thus began the livery business on a small scale. In the fall of 1872, during the campaign, livery horses were scarce and in great demand by the politicians. Robert Pierson let Mr. Ferguson have a team, David Pierson furnished a horse, and George Evans, four horses. These, and the horses which he had himself, he let out nearly every day at \$5 per diem, and thus got a good start. Later in the same year, he and Jehosaphat Eldred

formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Eldred & Furgeson, and in 1873, they erected the fine stable on the west side of the square, into which they moved. This firm lasted until April, 1884, when Mr. Furgeson became sole proprietor. He now has a fine stable and stylish turnouts.

James E. Furgeson was born in Carrollton, Ill., May 2, 1837, his parents being Edward and Sarah Furgeson. At the early age of 12 years he commenced working at the blacksmith trade. His father having died, he was bound out to V. F. Williams, a blacksmith, whom he served until he had attained his majority. He then worked with him several years more, receiving a salary for his services. He subsequently spent four years in Johnson county, Mo., and then returned to Carrollton and engaged in blacksmithing, running a shop of his own, which he conducted until 1871, when he established the livery business, as given above. Mr. Furgeson has been twice married. In the year 1860, he was united in marriage, in Johnson county, Mo., with Clara A. Bowman. She died in 1863, leaving one son—Charles E. Mr. Furgeson was again married, Nov. 2, 1869, to Mary C. Brace, a sister of J. E. Brace. Politically speaking, our subject is a republican, but does not take any active part in politics, preferring rather to devote his time and attention to the advancement of his business and the welfare of his family. He is a member of the K. T., and I. O. O. F. lodges, of Carrollton.

The extensive livery business of Robards & Bridges was established in 1884.

Ornan Bridges was born in Greene county, Ill., Sept. 17, 1838, and is a son

of Archibald W. Bridges, who was an early settler of the county. Ornan was reared upon the farm of his father, and educated in the common schools of the county. His father was a dealer in horses, and Ornan, at an early age, developed an attachment for the horse, and followed in the footsteps of his father. He resided upon the farm, which consisted of about 600 acres, until the death of his mother, when he removed to Carrollton. In 1884, with W. L. Robards, he established the livery business of Bridges & Robards. They have none but the finest of horses and buggies for the accommodation of the public, and are doing a thriving business. In politics, Mr. Bridges is a democrat.

W. L. Robards, son of Jesse Robards, is a native of Greene county. His early days were spent upon a farm, and his education obtained in the schools of Carrollton. He remained upon the farm until 1881, when he engaged in the livery business at Carrollton, and in July, 1884, entered into partnership with O. W. Bridges, under the firm name of Bridges & Robards, which has continued ever since. November, 1871, he was married to Laura Carlin, a daughter of Thomas J. Carlin. They have two children living—Mazy and Douglas.

Edward D. Johnson, livery stable, commenced business in April, 1885, renting of some of the heirs of Jacob Hunt, who established the same many years ago, in a frame building on the present site, which building was destroyed by fire. In 1878, the present brick structure, which is 50x180 feet in size, two stories high, was built, at a cost of \$7,500. It is supplied with about

12 single and double rigs, with an average of 10 or 12 head of stock.

Edward D. Johnson was born in Jerseyville, Ill., on April 22, 1852, and is a son of H. L. and Martha (Hutchinson) Johnson, the former a native of England, the latter of Ohio. His father has been, at various times, a miller, farmer, livery-man and grocer, and has accumulated a handsome fortune. He is now residing in Carrollton. Edward received his education at Jacksonville, Ill., and subsequently commenced business as a clerk in his father's grocery store, being thus engaged for 14 years. In the year 1885, he embarked in the livery business, and has his building stocked with the best of horses and finest of vehicles. In 1885, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Lottie English, a daughter of J. W. and Eliza (Striker) English, residents of Jacksonville, Ill., J. W. English being an attorney of that city. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Johnson is an active, energetic and reliable business man, and his undertakings, we hope, will always meet with success.

Lyman S. Bushnell, dealer in lumber and all kinds of building material, including paints, hardware and coal, is also proprietor of the Carrollton Tile Works, and half-owner of the Enterprise Iron Works of Carrollton, is a native of Illinois, born in Greene county, May 11, 1838. He is a son of Lyman and Susan (Taylor) Bushnell, natives of Connecticut and Ohio. He has one brother and two sisters deceased, and two sisters now living. Lyman, Sr., practiced medicine many years in this county, serving several years as justice of the peace, performing marriage cere-

monies, and holding court in one of the rooms of his dwelling, which was among the first frame buildings in the western part of the county. There was timber sufficient in the house and barn to build four or five modern frames. He also engaged in farming. He came as early as 1819, to view the land, and in 1822, arrived with father, mother, four brothers and two sisters, none of whom are now living, and located several eighties of land, in T. 10, R. 13. Lyman S. was educated in the common schools of the county, some of which were very excellent for the early day, and was occupied at farming until 25 years of age, then enlisted in Co. G, 101st Ill. Inf., for three years, under Capt. McKee, entering a drilling camp at Morgan county fair grounds, board being provided at the Illinois Female College for a short time, and then at the camp. The regiment was ordered to Cairo, being quartered there a short time. From there it moved to Holly Springs, Miss., joining a part of Gen. Grant's command, marching en route to the rear of Vicksburg, where the regiment, after a few days, was ordered back to assist in guarding Holly Springs, where immense stores were accumulated, Gen. Murphy being commander of the post. Mr. Bushnell's company was one of those stationed along the railroad, north of the city. He, having been appointed regimental postmaster, remained in the city to care for the 300 to 500 letters received and mailed each day, while remaining in camp; resuming the musket or cartridge-box, on the march, or field. Before many days, early one morning, picket firing and awful yelling was heard, and the streets began to fill with

what proved to be VanDorn's cavalry raiders, numbering 7,000. Certain of the officer's quarters, and Mr. Bushnell's postoffice, located in the courthouse, were summarily dispensed with, under the influence of the ready carbine and revolver. The vast stores were quickly destroyed and prisoners paroled, as they were in too great haste to care for them, the Union army being too near and too strong. The four companies, outside, with others, joined the 90th Ill. Inf., escaping capture by successful maneuvering, and a bold front. Mr. Bushnell, with the paroled part of the regiment, was sent to St. Louis, Mo., and quartered in the fair grounds for six months, being part of the time at home on leave of absence. They were then exchanged, rejoined the regiment in Tennessee, and were quartered for a time at Union City, 30 miles from Columbus, Ky. Mr. Bushnell was placed in charge of the brigade mail, making daily trips by rail to Columbus, and passing out citizens' mail at stations, when occasion required. From this, the regiment was ordered to Louisville, Ky., en route for Chattanooga, where large numbers of troops were concentrating, and where the regiment was merged into the 20th army corps, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Hooker. Mr. Bushnell participated in the activities around Mission Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, through to Savannah, Columbus, S. C., Raleigh, N. C., Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C., where he was in the grand review of all the armies, and where the regimental colors of the 101st received special notice for its war-scarred appearance,

they having marched over 1,200 miles, almost continuously. Mr. B. then came to Springfield, Ill., by rail, where he was mustered out, in 1865, and from there came to Carrollton, Ill., where he engaged with Henry L. Clay, lumberman, remaining three years. Then forming a partnership with William R. Davis, he bought out Messrs. Clay & Price, and continued in the lumber business with him for five years, when Mr. D. was removed by death, and his son and daughter represented his interest in the business for one year, since which time Mr. Bushnell has continued the business alone. In 1866, he married Mary C. Pinkerton, daughter of Andrew H. and Nancy A. Pinkerton, natives of Kentucky and Ohio. Her father is now deceased, and her mother, brother and two sisters reside in Carrollton. Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell are the parents of six children, five of whom are now living—Emily M., Wm. L., Andrew H., Anna May and Lyman S. The one deceased, Elon A., was about 11 months old. The parents and three eldest children are members of the M. E. church. Mr. Bushnell's motto has always been, "his own shoulder to the wheel," when necessary; living up to that rule energetically, has made him measurably successful in all his undertakings.

CARROLLTON ROLLER MILL.

In 1852, a grist mill, equipped with three run of buhrs, was built by Wright & Germain at a cost of about \$10,000, at this place. In September, 1862, F. P. Vedder purchased the property of R. F. Germain, who had bought out his partner some time previous. In March,

1863, he disposed of it to David Pierson. This gentleman ran it until Aug., 1866, when it was sold to Paris & Johnson, of Jerseyville. In 1867, Mr. Paris sold his interest to David Pierson, who five years later, became sole proprietor. In April, 1881, it was purchased by Thomas Hough, who is now operating it. He remodeled the mill, putting in a full set of roller machinery, for making the best quality of flour the market affords. The additional machinery for making flour by this new process was put in at a cost of \$6,000. The mill is operated by steam, an engine of 45 horse power furnishing the motive power. The building proper is 32x40 feet in ground area, three stories high, frame, with a two story addition on the west side, 24 feet square, and a warehouse, on the east side, 30x50 feet in size. The engine room is 30x32. The mill property is valued at from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

Thomas Hough, proprietor of the Carrollton roller mills, has been a resident of the county since 1863. He was born in Yorkshire, England, Jan. 6, 1844, his parents being Thomas and Elizabeth Hough. At the early age of eight years he entered a cotton factory where he was employed 11 years. May 6, 1863, he left his native country and sailed for Quebec, Canada. In August of that year he came to Carrollton, where his uncle, William O. Graves, resided, and immediately commenced work in the Carrollton mill, and there continued until he thoroughly understood the business. On the 6th of April, 1881, Mr. Hough purchased the mill and has since been the sole proprietor. In September, 1867, he was married to Jane Wood-

head, also a native of England. This union has been blessed with three children—Elizabeth Helen, James Carlisle, and Thomas Crispin. Mr. Hough is an industrious man who believes in always having his time occupied in doing something useful. He commenced life poor, but by being frugal and energetic he has acquired a comfortable amount of this world's goods, and is entirely out of debt. He is honest in all his dealings, and courteous to all whom he meets, hence is highly esteemed for these sterling qualities. He is a student of astronomy, in which study he takes much interest. He is a member of the Christian church, and in politics is a republican. Mr. Hough's mother died in England, in 1868, and in 1869, he prevailed on his father to come to this country, but within three months after his arrival in Carrollton, he was called to his heavenly home.

ELEVATORS.

There are two elevators in this city, one operated by R. H. Davis, the present member of the general assembly, and the other by Hussey & Co.

THE GREENE COUNTY CREAMERY.

This institution was established Oct. 2, 1885, and is located on Fourth street, in what is known as the old factory. It was established by a stock company, the officers being—John Kaser, president; A. J. Tunnell, vice-president; F. M. Roberts, secretary; Wm. L. Armstrong, treasurer; John Y. Sawyer, superintendent. The directors are—John Kaser, A. J. Tunnell, Frank P. Greene, N. J. Andrews, Wm. D. Waltrip. The company is composed of 33 stockholders.

EDUCATIONAL.

As to who taught the first school within the limits of the city of Carrollton, Fame, otherwise correct, is silent. The matter is entirely lost in oblivion, and covered by the dead ashes of the years long gone. Probably about the year 1824, a school was opened here, as a subscription or private academy. The first public school in the town was not opened until 1850, in a rented building, but in 1851 a school building was erected, and dedicated Jan. 3, 1852, with appropriate ceremonies. Prof. Wm. T. Bartle was the first principal. Prof. Russell was the second principal.

The school continued in charge of Professor Russell during the remainder of that year, when he was succeeded by Henry Bonfoy. It does not appear that at this time there existed what now is called a graded school. The plan seemed to be modeled after the old academy system, with a female department, but those who lived within the district received the benefit of the school fund. In 1855, David G. Peabody was employed as principal. He organized the school upon the graded basis, and the enrollment for that year was 220. He was assisted by his sister, Miss H. G. Peabody. He was re-employed, and served six months of the following year. In the fall of 1857, Charles K. Gilchrist was employed and served two years.

From this time on there was a change of principals nearly every year, no one serving longer than two years. Dr. Buckley taught a very large and well advanced high school for two winters. Among their successors were Alfred Harvey, for many years superintendent

of schools at Paris, Edgar county, Ill., and president of Illinois State Teachers' Association; Francis W. Parker, afterwards superintendent schools at Quincy, Mass., and of many others.

At last the school building became inadequate to the wants of the people, and it was voted to build a new school house. The board of directors, George W. Davis, Thomas Boyd, and Rev. E. L. Craig, pushed the matter forward with vigor, and during the summer and fall of 1870 the elegant and commodious school building was erected, which now forms the most striking object in the town, to the eye of the passer-by. The building is of brick, faced with stone, three stories in height with a basement. The upper story is a mansard, and the whole is set off by a square tower, which rises from the center of the building in front, 80 feet from the ground. It is finished inside with alternate walnut and ash panels, oak floors, hard-finish walls, is well provided with blackboards, and is seated with Andrews' latest style of school desks. The original cost of the building, including the furnace, was \$40,000. The directors were ably seconded by the principal, Joseph Dobbin, then serving his second year. In the first week of Jan., 1871, Mr. Dobbin transferred the pupils to the new building, and proceeded to organize and grade the school. He was assisted by S. Alice Judd, Mary Pike, Anna Pike, Della Schenck, Miss H. G. Peabody and Nannie Price.

SOCIETIES.

Carrollton lodge, No. 50, A. F. & A. M., was organized under charter, Feb. 21, 1848, under the name of Fletcher

lodge, same number, with the following charter members—Henry Dusenberry, Edward A. D'Arcy, David M. Woodson, Isaac Darneille, R. S. Hollenbeck, E. Van Horne, D. B. Stith, and Dr. J. B. Samuel. The first officers were—J. B. Samuel, W. M.; E. A. D'Arcy, S. W.; and David M. Woodson, J. W. Shortly after its institution the name of the lodge was changed to that of Carrollton, but as the record from 1848 to 1851 is lost, it is not certain of the exact date when the change was made, except that it was prior to 1851. The following gentlemen have served as masters of this lodge—James B. Samuel, 1848-50; Cyrus A. Davis was elected in 1851, but died while in the chair; L. W. Link, 1851-2; J. B. Samuel, 1853-4; L. W. Link, 1855; D. M. Woodson, 1856; J. B. Samuel, 1857-8; Clinton Armstrong, 1859; James W. English, 1860; J. B. Samuel, 1861-4; James W. English, 1865-8; George W. Davis, 1869-70; William R. Davis, 1871; C. W. Keeley, 1872-3; John Hill, 1874-5; Albert G. Burr, 1876-7; G. W. Davis, 1878-9; J. T. Cameron, 1880; G. W. English, 1881; J. T. Cameron, 1882; John Hill, 1883. The present officers of the lodge, elected in 1884, are the following gentlemen—George W. Davis; W. M.; Thomas C. Jeffries, S. W.; C. A. Weimer, J. W.; James P. Morrow, T.; F. P. Greene, S.

Carrollton Chapter, No. 77, R. A. M., was organized under dispensation April 7, 1865, with the following officers: James W. English, M. E. H. P.; James B. Samuel, E. K.; James W. Gregory, E. S.; John M. Pierson, C. H.; James P. Morrow, R. A. C.; James W. Wilcox, P. S.; John Baird, M. T. V.; Peter Fenity, M. S. V.; John D. Baird, M.

F. V. The lodge continued under dispensation until Oct. 6, 1865, when a charter was granted it, and it was re-organized with the following charter members: James W. English, James Samuel, Wm. R. Davis, J. W. Gregory, J. P. Morrow, J. M. Wilcox, J. D. Baird, R. G. Robinson, W. L. Greene, J. B. Eldred, J. G. Reed, M. L. Wood, C. Armstrong, L. E. Eldred, W. P. Burroughs, J. M. Davis, M. L. Robinson, Paul Wright, Edwin Woolley, and A. C. Reno. The first officers under the charter were then installed, as follows: James W. English, M. E. H. P.; J. B. Samuel, E. K.; W. R. Davis, E. S.; J. P. Morrow, C. H.; J. M. Wilcox, P. S.; R. G. Robinson, R. A. C.; M. L. Robinson, M. T. V.; W. L. Greene, M. S. V.; J. W. Davis, M. F. V.; M. L. Wood, S.; J. B. Eldred, T.; J. G. Reed, G. The following gentlemen have filled the position of M. E. H. P.: J. W. English, 1865-69; H. C. Withers, 1870-1; George W. Davis, 1872-3; C. W. Keeley, 1874; J. W. Davis, 1875-6; J. P. Morrow, 1877; H. C. Withers, 1878-9; J. P. Morrow, 1880; John Hill, 1881; Wm. L. Orr, 1882; J. P. Morrow, 1883, and H. H. Montgomery, 1884-5.

Carrollton council No. 48, R. & S. M., was instituted on the 6th of Oct., 1870, with the following charter members: John Hill, H. C. Withers, C. W. Keeley, A. H. Smith, W. W. Beaty, J. C. Woolford, J. P. Morrow, J. B. Nulton, J. W. English, W. H. Perry and W. L. Orr. The present officers are: C. W. Keeley, T. S. G. M.; H. C. Withers, S. D. M.; Geo. W. Davis, P. C. of W.; W. H. Newbold, M. of E.; Frank P. Greene, Rec.; L. R. Lakin, C. of G.; Jas. P.

Morrow, C. of C.; T. G. Jeffries, Sd.; John Hill, Sent.

Hugh DePayen commandery, No. 29, K. of T., was organized under a charter dated Nov. 16, 1878, with the following original members: H. C. Withers, Frank Winfield, Allen Marshall, James W. English, G. W. Davis, J. B. Nulton, J. S. Vedder, William L. Orr and W. L. Greene. The first officers of the commandery were: H. C. Withers, E. C.; Frank Winfield, G.; Allen Marshall, C. G.; J. W. English, P.; Geo. W. Davis, S. W.; J. B. Nulton, J. W.; W. L. Greene, T.; J. S. Vedder, R.; W. L. Orr, W. There are 66 members in good standing, and the commandery is one of the finest in this section of the state. The present officers are: J. W. Hutchinson, E. C.; Morris R. Locke, G.; J. B. Nulton, C. G.; Geo. W. Davis, P.; T. G. Jeffries, S. W.; H. H. Montgomery, J. W.; W. H. Newbold, T.; J. P. Morrow, S.

Carrollton lodge No. 342, I. O. O. F., was instituted Jan. 31, 1867, with the following charter members: Walter S. Tandy, J. J. Paris, J. Donald Gee, Benjamin Shetterly, J. M. Russell, J. W. Montague, T. G. Jeffries, J. Q. Adams, John Cox and James Pope. The first officers were: J. J. Paris, N. G.; W. S. Tandy, V. G.; J. M. Russell, R. S.; T. J. Jeffries, T.; G. W. Rumrill, R. The lodge has been presided over by the following Noble Grands since its organization: J. J. Paris, W. S. Tandy, J. Q. Adams, M. L. Wood, J. C. Woolford, G. W. Rumrill, W. S. Tandy, A. Headrick, S. F. Corrington, W. W. Beaty, J. H. Stout, E. C. Sackett, A. Headrick, J. L. Marmon, A. Jackson, G. L. Williams, H. L. Clay, E. A. Doolittle,

H. C. Sieverling, H. C. Withers, G. W. Rumrill, J. H. Short, J. I. Johnson, S. O. Smith, G. Sleight, J. E. Furgeson, W. J. Roberts, Warren English, William Lavery, David Felmley, H. T. Eberlein, David Felmley and Jos. W. Beaty. The present officers are: H. T. Eberlein, N. G.; James C. Cannedy, V. G.; Gustav Wiemer, S.; Amos Jackson, T.; and E. A. Doolittle, R. The present membership is 67 in good standing. The hall of this lodge is over Long & Co.'s bank, on the east side of the square, and is 24x60 feet in size; is well furnished, and fitted up, and the lodge has fine regalia. The society has about \$1,100 in the treasury, and is in a prosperous condition in all respects. Meetings are held every Friday evening.

Carrollton Encampment No. 80, I. O. O. F., was instituted Oct. 4, 1867, by D. G. P. R. D. Landers, with the following charter members: Thomas J. Carlin, A. Headrick, LeRoy McFarland, James E. Furgeson, N. E. Bowman, George W. Rumrill, John Q. Adams, John Q. Ward, W. E. Carlin, John C. Woolford, Fred W. Lewis, Walter S. Tandy, Jas. W. English, James W. Montague. The first officers elected were as follows: C. P., James W. English; H. P., Geo. W. Rumrill; S. W., Thomas J. Carlin; J. W., John Q. Adams; S., John C. Woolford; G., James W. Montague; O. S. S., James E. Furgeson. The encampment was highly prosperous and flourishing up to the year 1874, but from that time the members seemed to lose interest in it, and for three or four years it was very difficult to get a quorum present, only three or four of the faithful attending the regular meetings. During the years 1878-9, no

meetings were held at all, and no report was made to the G. E. for the year 1879. During that year the G. S. changed the location of the encampment, and actually moved its property to Medora, Ill., without the knowledge, consent or desire of the few remaining faithful members. Deeming this action of the G. E. to be unjust, Patriarch Corrington, Sackett and Rumrill determined to reorganize the encampment and regain their property and effects, which they deemed had been unjustly taken from them. Patriarch Corrington went to Springfield, at his own expense, and consulted with the G. S. about the matter, the result of which was that the property was ordered to be returned to Carrollton and the encampment placed in the same position that it was before.

The encampment was, therefore, reorganized in Dec., 1880, a large amount of new blood being infused in the new encampment. Thirteen new members were initiated on that evening. From that time until the present, the encampment has been in a flourishing condition. Whilst it has not increased as rapidly as some encampments, yet the increase has been steady, and the additions of first-class material. The following named persons have presided over the deliberation of the encampment from its institution to the present day: James W. English, Wm. Scruby, M. M. Engleman, John L. Marmon, John C. Woolford, E. L. Craig, Walter S. Tandy, Thomas J. Carlin, A. Headrick, Leroy McFarland, James E. Furgeson, S. F. Corrington, George W. Rumrill, E. C. Sackett, E. A. Doolittle, Amos Jackson, G. L. Williams, Wil-

hiam Lavery, John H. Stout, N. E. Bowman, H. C. Seiverling, H. T. Eberlein and H. C. Withers. The present officers are as follows, to-wit: E. A. Doolittle, C. P.; G. W. Rumrill, H. P.; S. F. Corrington, S.; Gustav Wiemer, S. W.; Adam Weimer, J. W.; Joseph Beatty, T.; H. T. Eberlein, G.; J. A. Hilleg, O. S. S.; James L. Dawson, I. S. S.; James I. Johnson, 1st G. to T.; G. E. Johnson, 2nd G. to T.; W. B. Osborne, 1st W.; Grant Osborne, 2d W.; James R. Cannedy, 3d W.; John H. Stout, 4th W. Finance committee: Patriarchs H. T. Eberlein, William Lavery and Gustav Wiemer. Trustees—Patriarchs S. F. Corrington, H. T. Eberlein, G. E. Johnson, W. B. Osborne and James L. Dawson.

Olympic lodge, No 913, K. of H., was organized Feb. 25, 1878, with the following 13 members: W. L. Armstrong, C. L. Clapp, J. M. Davis, R. H. Davis, E. A. Doolittle, J. W. English, T. E. Evans, John Jones, Ed. Miner, T. D. Price, C. E. Russell, F. M. Roberts and H. C. Withers. On institution the following officers were installed: E. A. Doolittle, D.; Ed. Miner, P. D.; C. L. Clapp, R.; T. E. Evans, F. R.; John Jones, T.; C. E. Russell, C.; F. M. Roberts, G.; T. D. Price, S., and W. L. Armstrong, G. M. Since the organization the following gentlemen have served as Dictator: Edward Miner, E. A. Doolittle, John Jones, C. L. Clapp, C. H. Weagley, T. J. Albert, W. L. Armstrong, J. B. Schwartz and Wm. Lavery. The present membership is about 35. The lodge meets the first and third Tuesday's of each month in their hall, at the northeast of the square. Since their organization there have been three deaths:

John M. Roodhouse, James M. Davis and Dr. Lindsey English. There has been some \$4,100 paid into the widows' and orphans' fund since the institution of the lodge, and \$6,000 has been paid to the lodge by the supreme treasurer on account of the above deaths. The present officers are: William Lavery, D., William Egelhoff, V. D.; F. M. Roberts, F. R.; B. C. Hodges, T.; John Jones, C.; E. Miner, G.; E. A. Doolittle, R.; W. L. Armstrong, D. G. D. and R. to G. L.

Carrollton lodge, No. 293, I. O. G. T., was organized June 19, 1880, with the following charter members: J. T. Cameron, J. H. Underwood, C. W. Kelley, E. E. Williams, David Pierson, W. H. Emery, W. H. Howard, A. W. Greene, Mrs. S. J. Turner, Mrs. M. E. Kelley, Belle C. Kirby, Laura A. Binker, Anna Gamble, Josie Holland, Mary Harney, Maggie Scruby, Ella Binker and Mrs. C. J. Binker. The first officers were as follows: J. T. Cameron, W. C. T.; Mrs. S. J. Turner, W. V. T.; J. H. Underwood, W. C.; E. E. Williams, W. S.; Belle Kirby, W. A. S.; Mrs. J. E. Cameron, W. F. S.; Mrs. M. E. Kelley, W. S.; Maggie Scruby, W. M.; Laura Binker, W. D. M.; C. W. Kelley, W. I. G.; Josie Holland, W. O. G.; David Pierson, P. W. C. T.; Edward Miner, D. G. W. C. T. The lodge is in good condition, and is officered as follows: T. R. Bellas, W. C. T.; Fannie A. Sleight, W. V. T.; David Pierson, W. C.; C. E. Underwood, W. S.; Mina Higbee, W. U. S.; Eugene Hall, W. F. S.; Sarah Underwood, W. T.; Geo. Sleight, W. M.; Maggie Sinclair, W. D. M.; William Carinody, W. I. G.; J. J. Dyson, W. O. G.; J. T. Atchinson, P. W. C. T.; S. A. Black, D. G. W. C. T.

SHAKSPEAREAN CLUB.

As long ago as 1844, a dramatic association flourished in the town of Carrollton, which had all the necessary stage fittings, scenery, and other paraphernalia, but little of it is remembered. Of late years, the first social organization for mutual improvement, in Carrollton, was called the Carrollton Literary Club. On Friday evening, Jan. 14, 1876, at the office of Dr. B. F. Kingsley, this club was organized. Jas. R. Ward, the prime mover in the inception and organization of the society, deserves special credit. The first officers chosen were: Dr. B. F. Kingsley, president; James R. Ward, vice-president; John Worthington, secretary; Charles Luthy, treasurer; and John Worthington, Ed Smith and C. L. Clapp, executive committee. James R. Ward, vice-president, withdrew from the society within a short time after its inauguration. At the second meeting of the society, the president delivered his inaugural address, and recitations were given by Ed Smith, Charles Luthy, John Worthington and others. Shortly after this, a new set of officers were chosen, as follows: Dr. B. F. Kingsley, president; William Keating, vice-president; C. L. Clapp, secretary; Ed Smith, treasurer; and John Worthington, Chas. Luthy, and C. L. Clapp, executive committee. Meetings were held once a month, and three sessions more were held. There were, at the time, no lady members.

On Dec. 2, 1876, a meeting was held at the residence of Dr. C. Armstrong, and a new society organized, with the following members: Dr. E. B. Hobson and wife, Ada Harden, Millie Harden,

Hattie Hodges, Ada Wheeler, Lucy Armstrong, Dr. B. F. Kingsley, and C. L. Clapp and wife. It was decided to bend their energies to the study of the higher parts of standard English literature, and Shakspeare was chosen for their first author. After some debate, "Midsummer Night's Dream," was the play selected for examination and study, to begin with. The first officers chosen were as follows: Dr. B. F. Kingsley, president; Dr. Massee, vice-president; Lucy Armstrong, secretary. Meetings were held until May 21, following, when the club adjourned, to meet in the autumn, in response to a call from the president, E. A. Doolittle, who had been elected in the interim.

October 1, 1877, the club gathered together for their winter's campaign among the authors, at the residence of C. L. Clapp, when the following officers were elected—Ed. Smith, president; Chas. Luthy, vice-president; Mrs. E. A. Doolittle, secretary. The meetings were held twice a month all winter until the season closed, April 1, 1878.

During the next three winters there is no record of any meeting, and it is presumed there were none held. However, on the evening of Oct. 31, 1881, a number of gentlemen met at the office of J. W. English, and there organized a society under the name of the Carrollton Shakspearean club, with R. H. Davis as president, and selected the "Merchant of Venice," from the works of the great delineator of humanity, as first upon which to commence their study.

Nov. 15, 1881, a number of the young people met at the residence of Lyman Wheeler, and organized the Junior

Shakspearean club, with the following members—W. M. Montgomery, Miss Hinton, Ed. Smith, David Felmley, H. R. Heaton, C. S. Luthy, Ettie Wheeler, Mollie E. Payne, Hattie Hodges, James Davis, and Nellie Bonfoy. David Felmley was elected president, and Miss Hinton, secretary.

Meetings were held by both clubs during the winter, the junior club holding its last one Feb. 14, 1882, and the senior, April 20. Oct 9, 1882, the senior club met at the residence of Mrs. L. M. Davis, and organized for their winter work. H. H. Montgomery was elected president, and C. C. Sharon, secretary. The last meeting of the season was held May 1, 1883. October 29, of that year, they met at the residence of C. L. Clapp for the first meeting of the season. Ed. Smith was elected president, and Miss E. C. Bulkley, secretary. The last meeting was held March 30, 1885. Many parties have served as officers of this club, whose names do not appear here, but who reflected credit upon the organization.

CARROLLTON LIBRARY.

The subject of instituting a library in the city of Carrollton had been several times agitated in that community, but it was not until 1873, that success attended the efforts of its originators. In that year, the Carrollton Library Association was organized, with the following officers: H. C. Withers, Pres.; Dr. E. B. Hobson, Sec.; L.S. Eldred, Treas.; and A. G. Burr, R. G. Robinson and Dr. E. B. Hobson, Fin. Com. They have a fine and select library of several hundred books, which are well read. Among the prominent life members of the association are the following well

known citizens: H. C. Withers, Isham Linder, Jr., E.A. Doolittle, Uen Linder, John Jones, Ed. Miner, Mrs. Ed. Miner, Thomas D. Price, Henry N. Price, Fred. F. Vedder, J. W. English, S. F. Corrington, Mrs. George Wright, G. S. Wright, J. M. Roodhouse, George L. Burruss, H. D. Burruss, Thomas Scott, Jr. W. W. Beaty, J. T. Crow, B. Roodhouse, J. P. Morrow, J. C. Hardecastle, Spencer Smith, W. B. Robinson, W.H. Newbolt, C. L. Clapp, C. C. Furgeson, L. S. Bushnell, Chas. McAninch, Geo. L. Williams, John Kaser, and many others. The institution is in quite a bad shape, and some idea is had to turn it over to the care of the school board. It is located, at present, in the office of H. C. Withers.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Carrollton fire department is equipped with a hook and ladder truck, which has two extension ladders, respectively 36 and 30 feet in length, one single ladder, 20 feet long, and a hook ladder, also 20 feet long. It has 28 buckets, and four Babcock extinguishers. The truck cost about \$650. The last officers elected were: M. L. Reed, capt.; H. S. Moore, sec.; Wm. St. Clair, ladderman. The last election was in 1883. The apparatus is kept in a frame building, erected by the city for that purpose in the rear of the calaboose.

GOVERNMENT.

Carrollton was incorporated as a town at a very early date, as will be shown by the following entry which was spread upon the records of the county under the date of Sept 4, 1833:

At a meeting of the citizens of the town of Carrollton, convened at the

court house, in said town, pursuant to public notice given for that purpose, on the 15th of Aug., 1833, at 2 o'clock p.m. The meeting was organized by electing William C. Rainey, president, and A. W. Caverly, secretary. Ten days notice having been given for the purpose of ascertaining the vote for and against a corporation, and the president and secretary having taken the oath prescribed by law, the votes were 31 for incorporation and 1 against incorporation, and afterward, according to notice given, an election was held on the 22d of Aug., 1833, for trustees of said town, when James Reno, P. M. Brown, A. W. Caverly, Mathias Link and Edward D. Baker were duly elected trustees for the term of one year, and have severally taken the oath of office as prescribed by law, in open court.

Early in 1847 this charter was repealed and the town was re-incorporated in 1849. July 6, of this year, an election was held under the new charter, which resulted in the choice of officers as follows: President, C. A. Davis; trustees, Jordan Howard, A. W. Lynn, C. P. Heaton. Alfred Hinton and J. E. Walker each received 29 votes, consequently neither were chosen. A new election was ordered, at which Alfred Hinton received a majority. F. P. Vedder was made clerk, Z. A. Morrow, constable, and Dr. John Hardtner, supervisor.

The following are the present officers: Mayor, Thomas C. Hussey; clerk, Edward Miner; attorney, E. A. Doolittle; marshal, Michael Hogan; treasurer, William L. Armstrong; aldermen—1st ward, Luther Lynn; 2d ward, Samuel Hazel; 3d ward, G. E. Johnson.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice at Carrollton was first established in 1822, with John W. Skidmore as postmaster. He was succeeded by Samuel Lee, Jr., some time after. He was succeeded, about 1829 or '30, by Philip N. Rampy. Others followed, among whom have been Alfred Hinton, Hill, Gaylord, Kay, Marshall Dulaney, Cox, Frank B. Roberts, G. L. Williams, who went into office in 1867, and held it until succeeded by Charles Lynn, Feb. 17, 1878. The latter was followed by his brother, James Lynn, Feb. 7, 1885, and is the present incumbent. The number of postal money orders issued from this office, up to Aug. 28, 1885, was 17,745. The first postal note issued by this office, was dated Sept. 4, 1883, was drawn upon Alton, and was for \$1.

While a portion of this book was in the hands of the publisher, a destructive conflagration visited the city of Carrollton, of which the following description is given:

On the morning of Oct. 18, 1885, about 2:30 o'clock, an explosion was heard in the rear of Levy's block, in or about John Rainey's grocery store, on the northeast corner of the square, and immediately flames burst forth from Rainey's building. The fire wagon, buckets, ladders and hooks, and all water buckets obtainable, were at once summoned and put in use. At first it looked like the entire east side of the square would burn. Fortunately, however, the wind became more quiet, and the fire was gotten under control, but not until Levy's magnificent double two-story building, with almost all the contents of the second story, both in the part he was occupying, and that occu-

pied by Sharon Bros., was consumed, and John Rainey's two-story grocery store, with all its contents, including about \$2,500 worth of accounts and notes of J. Rainey & Son, and about \$2,500 of notes and accounts Henry T. Rainey had for collection. Much of the stock of all parties was saved, but in a damaged condition. The loss is footed up to have been about \$23,500, mostly covered by insurance.

OTHER PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Among the men who have and are making Carrollton what is, are the following gentlemen:

Josiah Jones was a native of North Carolina, born in Jan., 1813. He settled in Greene county in 1835, and with the exception of a short time that he followed teaching school, was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred Jan. 7, 1870. He was a man who manifested great delight and interest in agricultural and horticultural pursuits, and although his farm was comparatively small, yet he realized more net profit than hundreds of farmers with more land. The cultivation of the choicest fruits was to him a great source of pleasure and profit. Mr. Jones was a thorough democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and never wavered in his political faith. He was elected justice of the peace several terms, serving his fellow citizens very satisfactorily in that capacity. Although he was not a member of any particular sect or church, he was a firm believer in revelation, and his life was that of a consistent christian. He was a kind devoted husband, an affectionate father and a good neighbor and excellent citizen. He

was married in Greene county, in 1838, to Elizabeth A., daughter of Robert and Penninah Neece, who came from Tennessee and made settlement in this county at an early day. They were the parents of five children—John; Robert, who enlisted in Co. A, 61st Ill. Inf., and was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, aged 18 years; Jennie E., wife of Captain William Seeley; Cullen, and Fannie, who died in infancy. Mrs. Jones is still living, and resides in White Hall with her son-in-law, Capt. Seeley.

The Very Rev. William Tilly Whitmarsh is the rector of Trinity Episcopal church, of Carrollton, and the church of the Holy Cross, at Jerseyville, and also holds the office of dean, of Litchfield. He was born at Portsmouth, England, May 28, 1834, his parents being John G. and Martha (Tilly) Whitmarsh, natives of Hampshire, England. His father was a lithographer, in London, in which city he died in 1854. His mother is still living and resides in London. William was educated privately for the Baptist ministry, and began active work in that vocation in 1856, holding pastorates respectively at Shefford Beds and Brixham Devon. In 1868, he resigned the pastorate and became principal and proprietor of a large school in Barnstaple, Devonshire, where he continued five years. He then came to America, in 1873, and became successively the pastor, at East Winthrop, Me., and at Warren, O. Here he was received into the Episcopal church Feb. 2, 1879, and accepted a position as assistant rector of Trinity church, Cleveland, where he was ordained deacon, in August, of the same year, and priest in

February following. In June, 1881, he became rector of St. Paul's church, at Muskegon, Mich., which position he resigned three years after, to take his present one. In 1856, he married Sarah Welch, daughter of John and Sarah (Whitmarsh) Welch, the former a native of Bath, the latter of Hampshire, England. John Welch was a turner and a manufacturer of furniture. Both he and his wife are now deceased. The above union was blessed with six children, four now living—Agnes, wife of Owen Hicks, of Cleveland, O.; Frank, Walter and Katie. Those deceased are—Bertha, who died in Cleveland; and Ernest, who died in England. Mrs. Whitmarsh died in Warren, Ohio, in the early part of 1879. In 1881, Dean Whitmarsh married Rebecca A. Sheldon, daughter of Capt. Pardon Sheldon, of Rhode Island. Dean Whitmarsh is a member of Muskegon lodge, No. 32, A. F. & A. M., of commandery No. 22, K. T., and of the K. of P., in which he holds the office of B. C. U. R. for the state of Illinois.

Thomas Ward, a retired mechanic, of Carrollton, is a native of Stokes county, N. C., and was born July 26, 1811. He is a son of Randolph and Eunice (Moore) Ward, both natives of England. They left their native country and came to the United States when quite young, and here Randolph Ward engaged in farming. Both he and his wife are now deceased. Thomas received his education in the schools of middle Tennessee, and afterwards learned the trade of a carpenter, there, which occupation he has followed most of his life. In 1863 he came to Greene county and has since resided here. He was united in mar-

riage, in the year 1835, with Elizabeth Jane Gossaway, daughter of Benjamin and Polly (Smith) Gossaway, natives of Kentucky. Elizabeth was born April 8, 1818. Their marriage has been blessed with three children, only one of whom is now living—Mary Ann, wife of Thomas Warren, residing in Ottawa, Kan. Those deceased are, Adrian and Caroline, who was married. Mr. Ward and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Rev. Augustine J. Sauer, Rector of St. John's Catholic church at Carrollton, is a native of Baden, Germany, born Aug. 28, 1848. He is a son of Herbert and Theresa (Miller) Sauer, natives of Germany. His father was a farmer, and immigrated to America when Augustine was not yet three years of age. Augustine was reared in New York city from that time, receiving his education in the schools of that city. In 1868 he returned to Germany to finish a theological course, and in 1872 graduated from the university at Munster, Westphalia, and was ordained as a priest. He then returned to America, and came to the Diocese of Alton, taking his first charge at Belleville, where he remained but a short time, when he was appointed Rector of Petersburg. There he remained four years, and in 1877 came to Carrollton, and took his present charge, beginning the good work by establishing and building parochial schools during the first year, in which he placed secular teachers. In 1841 he built a convent, and called four sisters here to take charge of this school, which is still conducted by them. There is a daily average attendance of from 100 to 125 pupils. All the elementary branches, up to and

including the high school studies, are taught, with the addition of music, and several of the graduates are now teaching in the county, while some are in higher colleges. In 1882, the chancel, sacristies and transepts of a large new church building were erected, and furnished at a cost of \$10,000, to take the place of the old one. Improvements are constantly being made in the parsonage and grounds. The communicants number about 800, and are about equally divided among Irish and German Americans. The parish is in a very prosperous condition, owing to the generosity of her members, and not less to the exertions of their zealous pastor.

Edward Miner was born in Jerseyville, Jersey county, Ill., in 1835, and was the eldest of a family of seven children, his parents being Nathaniel and Louisa (Jackson) Miner. As a complete sketch of these people appear in connection with the history of Jersey county, we now follow the fortunes of Edward, the subject, who grew to manhood in that county, where he also received a liberal education. On attaining his majority, he proceeded to Carlinville, Macoupin county, where he entered into mercantile pursuits. This not proving remunerative, at the expiration of two years he abandoned this calling and turned his attention to farming, which he followed for some time. He then returned to Jerseyville, where he assumed the local editorship of the *Republican*, and as such he conducted this enterprise with marked ability. During the spring of 1874, Mr. Miner concluded to cast his lot among the people of Carrollton, and accordingly took possession of the *Patriot*, its former proprietor having

signally failed to bring the paper up to anything like a general circulation. To the trying task of resuscitating this waning sheet, Mr. Miner bent all the energies of his nature, and that he succeeded admirably, is well known to the people of the county. As further notice to his editorial duties, we now state that he disposed of his interest to C. L. Clapp, the present proprietor of that live paper. During the year 1877, when L. R. Lakin was re-elected county clerk, Mr. Miner became his able deputy. In 1882, he was the republican candidate for that office, but was defeated with the balance of the ticket. However, realizing his ability for the position, Mr. Jones, his opponent, retained him as his deputy, in which capacity he still serves in a satisfactory manner, and with credit to himself. Mr. Miner has been secretary of the Old Settlers' Association for six years, and of the Carrollton school board, seven years, and still retains those positions. He is also serving his third term as clerk of the city of Carrollton. He is a R. A. M., being a charter member of Burke chapter, at Carlinville, Ill. He is also a member of the K. of H. and I. O. G. T. societies. In 1861 Mr. Miner united his fortunes with Ella VanArsdale, a daughter of W. H. VanArsdale, by whom four children have been born James E., Nettie L., Willie and Lucy.

Hugh P. Farrelly was born Sept. 2, 1858, in Greene county, Ill., his parents being Hugh P. and Elizabeth (Brewer) Farrelly, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Virginia. Hugh lived with his mother until her death, July 2, 1878, she being buried at the Carrollton cemetery, where his father is also buried, he having died two weeks be-

fore Hugh was born. Hugh received his education in the common schools, and graduated in 1877, with the first class that graduated from the Greenfield high school. After leaving school he was engaged in farming one year. He then taught six months, at what is known as the Bear Creek school, in this county, after which he taught two terms at the Dover school. The next year he taught an eight month's term in the grammar department of the Greenfield schools, and then accepted a position as principal of the Rockbridge schools, where he taught one term. May 19, 1883, he purchased H. H. Montgomery's interest in the *Gazette* office at Carrollton, it being a half interest, the firm being known as Price & Farrelly. Since his connection with the paper the subscription list has increased nearly 300. Mr. Farrelly was married June 2, 1885, to Florence E. Robinson, daughter of T. C. and Eliza (Legg) Robinson. Mr. Farrelly is a member of the Olympic K. of H. lodge, Carrollton, having passed through the different offices of the same order, at the Greenfield lodge, and has represented the Greenfield lodge twice in the grand lodge of the state. He was a charter member of the K. of P. of Greenfield, and passed through the chair of that lodge, also representing that lodge in the grand lodge of the state. He is also a member of the I. O. G. T., of Carrollton. He and his wife are members of the M. E. church of this city. Mr. Farrelly assisted, as far as was in his power, to elect Cleveland.

Clement L. Clapp, proprietor of the Carrollton *Patriot*, was born in Ohio, in 1852. He removed, with his parents, to

Connecticut, where he spent his boyhood. They afterward removed to Iowa, where he graduated from college, in 1871. He then taught school three years; after which he spent two years at Yale college, as a graduate student. He was then engaged for two years as a member of the editorial staff of the New Haven, Conn., *Daily Journal and Courier*. After coming to this state he was employed one year as tutor in the Illinois College, at Jacksonville, and in 1875, bought the Carrollton *Patriot*, a history of which is given elsewhere. Mr. Clapp was married, March 23, 1875, to Mima Allen, a native of New Haven, Conn. They are the parents of one child—Allan Charles. They are members of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Clapp has officiated as superintendent of the Sunday school for seven years.

Luther M. Kennett, well known in the real estate and abstract business, was born in Carrollton, March 26, 1833, and is a son of Dixon H. and Fanny (Wilson) Kennett, the former a native of Snowhill, Md., the latter of Virginia. They were united in marriage in Bourbon county, Ky., and in 1830, removed to Greene county, Ill. Mr. Kennett was engaged in the mercantile business for many years. He died at Carrollton, in 1854, his wife having died there, with that dreadful disease, cholera, in the year 1833. Luther received his education in the university, at St. Louis, Mo., and, after leaving school, proceeded to New Orleans, and there engaged, with his brother, in a wholesale grocery house, in which he remained 20 years. Since then he has engaged in sundry pursuits, doing considerable traveling, particularly through Colorado and the

west. He returned to Carrollton in 1879, and has since resided here. In 1862, Mr. Kennett enlisted in the Washington artillery, of New Orleans, commanded by Capt. Slocum, and participated in the engagement at Jackson, Miss., where he was taken sick. A few days before the battle of Mission Ridge, he was detailed to the quartermaster's department, as a clerk, and remained there until the close of the war. He was discharged at Macon, Miss., and returned to New Orleans. Press G. Kennett, an uncle of Luther M., settled in Carrollton as early as 1825, and here died. A son of his, Luther M., had been mayor of St. Louis three terms. Ferdinand, another son, was also well and favorably known in that city. Mortimer, too, was a son of his, but all three are now deceased.

Geo. Wright, a retired merchant, of Carrollton, was born in Yorkshire, Eng., in 1808. He was bound seven years to the trade of a carpenter, but before his time expired he purchased his indentures. At 21 he had acquired a liberal education, and then turned his attention to the New World. Crossing the ocean on a sailing vessel, in 1830, he landed in New York, where he remained but a short time, when he made his way to Greene county, where he first worked at his trade and farming. In 1836 he made his way to Carrollton, where he began life as a merchant, on a very small scale indeed. For a period of 20 years Mr. Wright, who was slowly climbing to a front position as a merchant, bought his goods in St. Louis. Year by year he went steadily forward to a successful mercantile career. His indomitable will, great industry and

honesty, brought its reward, and the statement is to-day given, on good authority, that George Wright was the most successful dry goods merchant in Greene county. Mr. Wright has been twice married. In 1844 he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Turnstall, a daughter of Jno. Turnstall, ex-mayor of Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Wright died in 1856. There were four children born of this marriage; three are living—Warrick, Harry and Lenette. Jan., 1860, Mr. Wright was married to Mrs. Latimer, a sister of his former wife, by whom he has two children—Sidney and Arthur. Mr. Wright was a participant in the Black Hawk war. Mr. Wright and wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

John G. F. Powell was born in Jamaica Plains, Queens Co., N. Y., Sept. 4, 1839, and is a son of James H. and Jane (Bernard) Powell. He was educated in the common schools there, and when 16 years of age he went to New York city and entered, as errand boy, the dry goods house of Perego & Son. He made a three year engagement with this firm at a graduated salary, but at the end of the first year he was promoted from errand boy to take charge of the hosiery department of the business. He served this firm six years, and then established a mercantile business in Brooklyn. A year later his former employers induced him to sell out and take an interest in their business, and he thus became the junior partner in the firm of Perego & Son. Here he continued until the spring of 1871, when on account of failing health, he withdrew from the firm, and in February, 1872, came to Illinois and located

at Carrollton. Here he carried on a meat market a few months and then followed various employments until 1874 when he became deputy county clerk, under L. R. Lakin. He afterwards became deputy, under John Jones, in the sheriff's office, and has served under succeeding sheriffs, in like capacity, ever since, being now the able assistant of Sheriff Morrow. On Oct. 14, 1876, Mr. Powell was united in marriage with Nellie Brown. They are the parents of one son, Harold. In politics Mr. Powell is a staunch democrat, as was his father before him. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and K. of H. lodges at Carrollton. He is an active business man, always at his post of duty, which fact has secured him a large circle of warm friends whose confidence and esteem he enjoys.

Rev. William M. Campbell, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Carrollton, is a native of Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, where he was born Jan. 21, 1846. He is a son of Murdoch and Ann (McKay) Campbell, natives of Sutherlandshire, Scotland. They came to Canada about 1835 and engaged in farming, after having spent some time in the Maritime Provinces. His father died in 1881, but his mother still resides in Woodstock. William received his advanced literary training in Toronto, after which he pursued his theological studies in Auburn, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill. He was ordained to the ministry in the Presbyterian church by the Presbytery of Saginaw, Synod of Michigan, in 1877. After being engaged in missionary work in the west, and laboring in Michigan, for a year or two, he came to Carrollton, in the fall of 1883, and

took charge of the Presbyterian church, where he at present labors. The relations between himself and people have been pleasant, and the work has, on various lines, been moving encouragingly onward. Rev. Mr. Campbell was united in marriage, in New York city, in 1883, shortly after commencing his Carrollton pastorate, with Caroline Wilhelmine Berbecker, daughter of Julius and Emma Marie (Lueneschloss) Berbecker, natives of Germany, in the vicinity of Cologne. They came to America about 1855, and resided in New Orleans, Mrs. Campbell's birth-place, for a few years. They removed to New York city and afterward to Chicago. From the latter city, having been burned out, Mr. Berbecker removed again to New York, engaging in the wholesale upholsters' hardware business, where he at present resides, his wife having died in Chicago. Rev. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a contributing member of the American Akademie, a philosophical society having its headquarters at Jacksonville, Ill. He is also a member of the Victoria Institute of Philosophy, of London, England, of which the late earl of Shaftesbury was president.

James McPheron was born in Anderson county, Tenn., Feb. 8, 1826, his parents being Amos and Hettie (Morris) McPheron, the former a native of Tennessee, the latter of Virginia. His parents were married in Tennessee, where they remained until 1829, when they removed to Jacksonville, Morgan county, Ill., where his father engaged in farming about three years. They made the trip to this state in a four-horse wagon, that being the only means of conveyance in

pioneer times. In the winter of 1831, they came to Greene county, and located in Linder township, where he entered 80 acres of land, for which he gave \$100, and what is very remarkable, he is still living on the land which he first entered. He is now in his 89th year, and is among the oldest settlers now in Greene county. James was reared on a farm, staying with his parents until he was 17 years old, when he started out in life for himself, working out from 1843 until 1847. He was then married, and settled down in Linder township, where he farmed two years on rented ground. He then bought 130 acres of land in the same township, on which he remained eight years, or until 1858, when he sold out, and with his family took a pleasure trip to Fayetteville, Ark., where they remained one winter, returning to Carrollton in the spring of 1859. Mr. McPherson then engaged in teaming and huckstering for one year, and in 1860 purchased 11½ acres of ground on section 26, which was owned by the Boston company. There were no improvements on the place, but it cost him \$100 per acre. On this ground he started in the garden and nursery business. He improved the place, built a nice brick house and all necessary out-buildings, and the present surroundings show that he has been a successful, enterprising business man. Four years previous to going into the nursery business, he ran a grocery store at the C. & A. depot, just after the completion of the road. He now has a business place at Carrollton, opposite the Walker House, where he disposes of fruits and vegetables, all of which he raises, and he carries on the most extensive business of that kind in

this vicinity. He is located inside the city limits, and cultivates 16 acres of ground. He was married, Nov. 4, 1847, to Amanda C. Cato, daughter of George E. and Euphemia (Rief) Cato. By this union there are six children—Edwin N., married Katie Doublebower, resides in Greenfield; Ella, wife of John Scruby, living at Roodhouse; Anna E., wife of L. W. Loomis, of Carrollton; Laura B., wife of John Clough, Jr., of Carrollton township; Robert A., married Maggie E. Camp, resides in Carrollton; and James C., at home. Mr. McPherson has a floral department in connection with his business, which was organized on a small scale, in 1882, by Robert, who is the florist. It is now one of the largest greenhouses in the county. It is 18x70 feet in size, is covered with 1,600 feet of glass, and is the only house in the county heated with hot-water pipes.

William C. Kennett, a native of Millersburg, Bourbon county, Ky., was born Feb. 6, 1814, his parents being Dixon H. and Fanny (Wilson) Kennett. D. H. Kennett was a native of Maryland, born in 1782. He came to Illinois at an early day, and was a mechanic and justice of the peace at Carrollton. Mrs. Kennett was a native of Pendleton county, Ky. Her father was a native of Virginia, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He departed this life in the year 1854. Mrs. Kennett died with the cholera in 1833. William was educated in the common schools, and afterward clerked in a dry goods store in St. Louis. He then engaged as clerk on a steamboat for a number of years, and subsequently was employed by an insurance company, as book-keeper, during which time his health

failed and he decided to take a trip to the Rocky mountains to see if possibly he might be benefitted. He traveled with a party of some fifty persons, among whom were Father De Smet, and several Englishmen, who were journeying for pleasure. Many of them died on the way, but Mr. Kennet improved so in health, that he increased in weight from 128 pounds to 192 pounds in six months. He returned to St. Louis, and from there removed to New Orleans, where he engaged in the commission business, in which he continued until the breaking out of the civil war, which caused his failure. Since then he returned to St. Louis, where he again engaged in the commission business, until having acquired a competency, he decided to retire from business. This he did, and took up his place of residence at Carrollton, where he has been for the past eight years. He first came to this city in 1831, remaining but a short time and often afterwards he made visits here. In the year 1847, Mr. Kennett was united in marriage with Julia Clapp, daughter of Benjamin Clapp, a native of New York. Julia was born March 5, 1829, in New York city. By the above marriage they are the parents of 7 children—Fannie, Alfred, Violet, Lucy, Dixon H., Grace and Agnes. The family are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Kennett has many friends, being highly esteemed for his many good qualities.

Thomas D. Price, of the Carrollton *Gazette*, was born March 22, 1836, in New York city, and is a son of Geo. B. and Mary A. (Green) Price, the former a native of Massachusetts, the latter of England. In 1838 they moved to St.

Louis, where they resided a short time, his father being engaged in the *Bulletin* office, now the *St. Louis Republican*. From there they removed to Bowling Green, Mo., where Geo. B. edited, printed and published the first religious paper ever published in that state. Two years after, they removed to Pittsfield, Ill., where he was engaged in publishing a paper for 'Squire Noyes, remaining there two years. He then removed to Carlisle, there publishing the *Truth-Teller* for about two years, and from there came to Carrollton, establishing the *Gazette*, June 26, 1847, since which time they have resided here. In 1882, Geo. B. turned the office over to Thomas, who with his brother Matthew N., and his brother-in-law, H. S. Clay, took charge of it, the two latter being connected with it about two years. In 1878 they established the *Jacksonville Courier*, under the firm name of Messrs. T. D. Price & Co., Mathew N. Price and H. S. Clay conducting it. They published this paper about six years, and then sold out to Doying & Hinrichsen. Thomas D., during the time of this enterprise, had remained in Carrollton, conducting the *Gazette*, and in July, 1881, had admitted H. H. Montgomery as a partner. This firm continued until May, 1883, when H. P. Farrelly purchased Montgomery's interest in the enterprise, since being ably conducted under the firm name of Price & Farrelly. Mr. Price was married Oct. 3, 1861, to Mary J. Howard, daughter of Jordan and Eveline (Rider) Howard. By this union there is one child—George Howard, who was born on the 21st Dec., 1863. Mr. Price is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of H. lodges.

CHAPTER XXVI.

WHITE HALL TOWNSHIP.

The civil sub-division of the county of Greene, known as White Hall, is one of the most irregularly shaped of any. It lies in the northern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Roodhouse township, on the east by Athensville and Wrights, on the south by Carrollton township, from which it is separated by Apple creek, and on the west by Walkerville and Patterson townships. It comprises about 42 sections of some as fine land as there is in this section of the state. Apple creek, with its tributaries, chief among which are Seminary and Wolf creeks, afford ample drainage. Some portions of this territory are high, rolling prairie, stretching in "airy undulations, far away," while others are more hilly and covered with a mature growth of valuable timber. The soil has the same general characteristics that have made this portion of the state so famous in agricultural history, and is prolific and fertile beyond compare. The C., A. & St. L., and the C., B. & Q. railroads traverse a portion of this township, meeting at the city of White Hall, where both have stations. These unequalled railroad facilities have doubtless, been an important factor in the building up and development of this portion of the county.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

There seems to be no doubt but that the first settler north of Apple creek

was James Henderson. He first crossed that stream in Aug., 1818. His family settled here, as soon as he could get a cabin up, which was not until the following year.

The same summer of 1819, Thomas and Samuel Allen, Thomas Rattan, Levi Reeder, and others crossed Apple creek, attracted by the beauty of the land, and made settlements.

Thomas Allen and his brother also built the first mill in this county at this point on Apple creek, near the present site of New Providence. Thomas Allen was one of the prominent men of that early day. He was a large, corpulent man, weighing over 250 pounds, and was good natured and jolly, and especially delighted in romping with children. He had a great love for the young folks, common to all men of his build. His mill, of which a history is given further on, was one of the leading institutions of the county, in its day, and for many years the place was known as Allen's mill. He died at this place about the year 1833.

Thomas Rattan did not live here very long, for when the new county seat was laid out in 1821, he removed to that locality, where he finished the first house, and where he kept the only tavern or hotel in the place. Mr. Rattan represented this district in the general assembly of the state several times, and is noticed in that connection, in the chap-

ter entitled National, State and County Representation.

All of these parties settled just east of the road now leading from Carrollton to White Hall, except, that part of Thomas Rattan's land lay to the west of it.

In the autumn of the same year, 1819, Zachariah and John Allen, Isaac Hill and others crossed the creek, and augmented the little settlement.

William Allen came to what is now Greene county in 1818, and settled in White Hall township, in 1819. He was born in Rowan county, N. C., July 17, 1798, and was the son of Thomas and Mary (Pinkerton) Allen. He came to what is now the city of Alton, in 1817, and coming to this county looked the country over, and, in the spring of 1818, came here as above. He lived here until his death, April 4, 1874. He had a family of nine children, seven of whom are living. He and his wife were members of the United Presbyterian church, and he was a staunch democrat. During the war of 1812, Mr. Allen was a soldier in the United States army, and participated in the glorious victory at New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815. Mr. Allen was a man much respected by all, and held several local offices in the county.

Seldon Beebe, a native of the "Key-stone State," and his wife, Fidelia (Bushnell) Beebe, came to Illinois in 1818, and made a settlement on Apple Creek Prairie, in this township, in 1820. In a short time he removed to Bluffdale, and located under the bluffs, where he resided until 1853, when he died. His wife, who was a native of Connecticut, survived him until 1870, when she too, was called to the other shore.

William Speaks came with the others,

from Tennessee, in 1819, and located on Apple creek, in what is now White Hall township. The first winter, for it was late in the fall when they came here, they were unable to put up a house, or get one, so they were compelled to camp out all that inclement season, by the side of a big log. While roughing it in this fashion, a child was born unto them.

William Speaks was born in Maryland, Jan. 17, 1782, his father being a native of North Carolina, his mother of Welsh descent. His wife was Sarah Orten, born July 14, 1782, in Rowan county, N. C. William removed to North Carolina when quite young, and later on, was married there. He then removed to Tennessee, and after five years, came to Greene county, Ill., in the fall of 1819, accompanied by the Allens, Morrows and Bells. They settled on Apple creek, near White Hall. Mr. Speaks lived on the old homestead until he was too old to work, when he sold out and, with his wife, removed to Greenfield, where they spent the balance of their days with their daughter, Mrs. N. C. Woolley. He died July 3, 1854, of cancer, and his wife died Oct. 11, 1864. Both were members of the Baptist church. They had raised a family of nine children.

Francis Bell, a Tennessean, came to this county in 1819, and settled upon a farm on Apple creek prairie, in this township. He lived here many years, and died in Tallula, this state, in June, 1866.

Francis M. Bell was born in Upper Alton, Ill., March 15, 1819, and was the son of Francis and Elizabeth (Allen) Bell. Francis M. came with his par-

ents to this county in 1819, when but an infant. His parents settled on Apple Creek Prairie, where F. M. was reared. His mother died in 1835, his father in 1866. Francis M. was married June 4, 1840, to Margaret A. Morrow, by which union there were four children. Mrs. Bell died March 29, 1861. Sept. 2, 1862, he was again married to Jane F. Allen. By her there were born four children, three of whom died in extreme infancy. Mr. Bell was elected sheriff as before stated, serving with faithfulness. He was the owner of the mill at Belltown, from 1853 till 1870. Upon the expiration of his term of office moved to Wrights township, where he resided, upon a farm until Sept. 6, 1879, when he died.

A little school was organized in the winter of 1819, which was taught by William Welch, and the young settlers attended to their early education.

In the year 1820, Charles Kitchen made a settlement in T. 12, R. 12, and is believed to have been the pioneer of this part of the township. He made some improvements on section 27, in the fall of the above year. He was afterward a Baptist minister, but was guilty of misconduct and left the county under a cloud.

With him came Lewis Roberts, who located, also, upon section 27, where he resided many years. He was a native of North Carolina, born in 1797. In early youth he became a resident of Kentucky, where he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Day. In 1820 he set out from Kentucky to Illinois in a covered wagon. He became quite prosperous, owning some 600 acres of land, and died here.

About a month after these men had shown the way, John Thompson followed them and located on the same section, where he passed many years. Mr. Thompson taught the first school in this part of White Hall township, in 1823, and was the first justice of the peace.

Thomas Rattan came to this part of the county in 1820, and built a cabin, and put up the first ox-mill and distillery in this township, which he run but a short time, for on the organization of the county, and the laying out of the county seat, he removed to Carrollton, where he lived for years.

David J. Secley, came to Greene county, in 1820, but effected no permanent settlement until 1824, when he located on Sec. 33, T. 12, R. 12, in what is now known as White Hall township. Here he remained until 1833, when he removed to Galena, and engaged in the mining business. He afterward removed to Wisconsin, where he died May 4, 1868.

Probably James Martin Allen was the first settler on the site of White Hall. A native of Tennessee, he was born in 1794. He found a home in Greene county as early as 1820. Shortly after his arrival he was married to Elizabeth A. Morrow. For many years he kept the only inn, or tavern, on the property now owned by Mr. Adams. When the present town of White Hall was laid out, he concluded to settle on a farm, and accordingly purchased a tract on Lorton's Prairie. He died in 1873, and his wife 11 months prior.

Andrew Pinkerton came to this settlement, in 1820. He was born in Kentucky, in Dec., 1799. He was married

in 1825 to Ellen Johnson, by whom he had seven children.

Cyrus Tolman, who was afterward identified with the official life of the county, came to this settlement in 1820, and located upon 120 acres of land on Sec. 2, T. 11, R. 12, south of White Hall, where he resided several years. He was a native of Massachusetts, and his wife, Polly (Eldredge) Tolman, of Ohio. From the place of his first settlement he removed to Sec. 36, T. 12, R. 12. After a time spent here, he sold out and bought 280 acres of land in Jersey township, Jersey county, where he died April 16, 1876. His wife died Oct. 17, 1860. He was the father of W. O. Tolman, who was born in this county in 1869. Cyrus was a member of the first grand jury of Greene county.

Charles Baines, deceased, was born in Yorkshire, Eng., Feb. 8, 1797, and was a son of Robert and Margaret A. (Walls) Baines, natives of England. His father was a rope-maker by trade, as was also his son Charles, who followed that occupation until coming to this country. In 1820 they came to Greene county, Ill., his father entering 160 acres of land, and Charles, 80 acres, both on section 11, in this township. His father afterward sold out, and resided with his son, Solomon, until his death, which occurred in Dec., 1848. Charles had also entered 160 acres of land on section 23, and he afterward erected on this a large two-story brick dwelling, and there resided the balance of his days, his death occurring Dec. 25, 1865. He was beloved by all, being an honest, upright citizen, an affectionate husband and father, and a friend to the needy and distressed. Being among the ear-

liest settlers of the county, he had witnessed the development of a vast wilderness into a flourishing and wealthy county. At the time of his death, he owned 400 acres of land, thus leaving his family in comfortable circumstances. He was married Aug. 17, 1850, to Jane Milnes, a daughter of Adam and Mary Milnes, and this union was blessed with three children—Charles, Solomon, and Henry. Mrs. Baines had a family of five children by a former marriage. They are—John, who married Jane Edwards, and resides in Rockbridge; Joseph, married Mary Green, and resides in Carrollton; Mary, wife of J. Umpton, living in Scott county; David, married Nellie Kendall, and resides near White Hall; and Thomas, married to Virginia Starks, and residing in Linder township. The family now own the estate that was left them by Mr. Baines, and Mrs. Baines is now enjoying the comforts of life, which are the result of her own and her husband's industry.

William Potts, one of the Argonauts of 1820, located upon Sec. 33, T. 12, R. 12, the Rattan place. He was an Englishman by birth. He entered 80 acres prairie, and 80 of timber land, and built a log cabin in which he lived for several years. He then traded for another quarter of the same section, and built a good hewed log cabin, a story and a half high, where he passed the balance of his life. He died in 1862. His son, Elam A. Potts, born in 1821, is one of the oldest living residents of the county.

With him came Jeremiah Smith, who settled on the same section.

In 1820, Henry and Cyrus Griswold made a settlement on Sec. 5, T. 11, R. 12.

Henry, commonly called Harry, and Cyrus Griswold, deceased, were born in Waltham, Addison county, Vt., Harry being born Jan. 9, 1790, and Cyrus, Sept. 15, 1792. Their parents were Adonijah and Mary (Barton) Griswold, natives of Vermont. In the spring of 1819, Cyrus Griswold, in company with Capt. Spencer and others, came to Missouri in wagons, and in the fall of the same year, returned by wagon to Vermont, in company with Caleb Post. In the spring of 1820, Harry and Cyrus, in company with Capt. Richard Robley and Desire, his wife, their sister, and others, comprising a company of between 30 and 40 persons, started on their way to Illinois, the train consisting of 16 wagons, Mrs. Robley being the only woman in the company. She and her brother Cyrus, did the cooking for the company. After being on the road 10 weeks they arrived in Missouri, in what is called Bonhomme bottom, on the Missouri river, some 35 miles west of St. Louis. Not being satisfied with the prospect, part of the company built a flat-boat, on which they loaded their effects, bringing them down the Missouri river, and up the Illinois, opposite to what is now called Bluffdale, in this county, the others bringing their teams, all this occurring in 1820. Capt. Robley and others located at Bluffdale, and Harry and Cyrus on Apple Creek Prairie, on Sec. 6, T. 11, R. 12, where they built a log cabin, and for a time kept bachelor's hall. The next year D.E. Woolley moved in and kept house for them. Dec. 24, 1823, Cyrus married Abby Post, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Stickles) Post, then residents of Missouri. John Post was a brother of Col. Justus

Post, who was educated at West Point, and served his country in the war of 1812, with credit to himself and country. She is still living on the old homestead, and is the oldest settler now living on Apple Creek Prairie, having lived on the homestead 63 years. She has probably seen more changes than any one now living in the neighborhood. The Post family are all natives of Addison county, Vt. After marriage they commenced life in the log cabin above spoken of, with but few conveniences. Her husband and Harry, being possessed of energy and ingenuity, soon manufactured the necessary furniture out of such materials as could be obtained at that date, to supply their present wants, and make them quite comfortable for the time being. The churn that was made of mulberry wood, at that time, is still in use by the Tunison family, and a number of other articles that were then made, are still in use. In the spring of 1824 they moved from their first location to a tract of land on Sec. 5, T. 11, R. 12, where they had built a story and a half hewed log house weathered on the outside with shaved boards, it then being considered the best house in the neighborhood. Here they erected a wagon shop in which Cyrus worked, while Harry worked on the farm, except in very busy times, when they both worked on the farm and in the shop. Cyrus being considered the best wagon-maker in the county, they had an extensive sale for their wagons. Oct. 5, 1826, Harry was married to Maria Post, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Stickles) Post, of Missouri, and sister of Abby. Previous to his marriage, the brothers built a hewed

log house similar to the one before mentioned, on the same tract of land, and continued their partnership business as before, which proved remunerative. They soon accumulated considerable wealth by the shop and farm connected. Money being in demand at that time, all of it not needed in their business was loaned to advantage on real estate and in other ways. Cyrus Griswold died July 28, 1838, from being overheated in the harvest field, only living three days after taking sick. Dr. Wood, of Carrollton, was the attending physician, who is still living at the age of about 90 years. About this time the money crisis came, and Cyrus' death was a heavy blow upon Harry, leaving him with all the partnership business to settle. They having large sums of money loaned on real estate, he was forced to foreclose mortgages, and thereby came in possession of considerable land, besides many losses otherwise. Previous to Cyrus' death, the two brothers had contemplated building each a house, both of the same pattern, and exactly alike in every particular, and Harry, the surviving one, carried out the contemplated plan to the letter, in every respect, thus proving his devotion and his high estimation of his brother's counsel. These buildings were erected in 1845, of brick, about 40 rods distant from each other. After the houses were built, in 1841-42, the partnership was dissolved, and the lands divided, sold, and equally distributed among the proper heirs. Cyrus Griswold was a Master Mason of Dorchester lodge, No. 320, Vergennes, Vt., having been made a mason about the year 1816, and received his demit Aug. 20, 1820,

He was the father of three children—Justus, who died June 9, 1829, age, 14 months; Rosetta, born April 1, 1832; and Lucy, born Jan. 8, 1836, the latter two now living. Harry Griswold died Oct. 15, 1850; and Maria, his wife died Aug. 31, 1854, in St. Louis county, Mo., while on a visit there, her disease being cholera. She lies buried in Fe Fee cemetery with her brothers and sisters. Their children were—Delia, born Oct. 6, 1827, died Oct. 27, 1827; Henry Adonijah, born Dec. 29, 1828; John, born Jan. 24, 1832, died Oct. 20, 1832; Loyal Post, born Aug. 14, 1833; Mary E., born Oct. 31, 1836; Geo., born Sept. 26, 1839, died Oct. 26, 1862; Emily, born Jan. 28, 1843; and Lois, born Nov. 1, 1846. Henry Griswold was made a Master Mason in Dorchester lodge, No. 320, Vergennes, Vt., and was raised to the degree of R. A. M. about the year 1815. After coming to Greene county, he was among the first in organizing White Hall lodge, No. 80, he being one of the charter members. No one stood higher in the estimation of his brother masons than he. He lived and practiced the principles of masonry in every respect, and was charitable to all, at all times helping the needy and comforting the distressed. He was a delegate to the grand lodge of masons, held in Shawneetown in Oct., 1850, having gone there after the charter for White Hall lodge, No. 80. He died in three days after his return, and was buried with masonic honors. The history of these two brothers was identical up to the death of Cyrus, who died at the age of 45 years. Both were energetic, industrious, honorable and upright men, noted for their benevolence to the poor, their kindness to the sick

and suffering, their honesty and truthfulness in all dealings with their fellow men.

Loyal P. Griswold was born in Greene county, Ill., Aug. 14, 1833, his parents being Harry and Maria (Post) Griswold, natives of Vermont. Five children, out of the family of eight, are now living—Henry, married Sallie E. Baker, and resides on the homestead; Loyal P., the subject of this sketch; Mary E., wife of George W. Barton, residing in New Haven, Vt.; Emily, single, and residing with her sister in Vermont; Lois, wife of Albert H. Chapin, residing in Franklin county, Kan. Loyal P. Griswold was raised on the old homestead, remaining there until he had reached the age of 23 years, when he started out in life for himself. He was united in marriage, Dec. 25, 1856, with Nancy C. Swallow, daughter of Guy and Catherine Swallow. After marriage he lived on the homestead one year and then moved to Manchester Prairie, where he bought 160 acres of land, which he farmed six years. This he then traded for 160 acres on Sec. 5, T. 11, R. 12, on to which he moved and has since remained there. He has made many improvements on this place, and his residence, with all its surroundings, show him to be a gentleman of taste and enterprise. He has traveled through Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado, and while in Nebraska purchased a tract of land which he yet owns. He also owns 477 acres in this county, and has an interest in something over 300 acres, located in Jersey, Macoupin and Clinton counties. Mr. and Mrs. Griswold have been blessed with a family of eight children, five of whom are living

—Allen C., Hattie M., Harry, Lucian Guy, and Frank. The children deceased are—Lucius J., born Nov. 2, 1857, died Oct. 20, 1865; Emma F., born Nov. 4, 1862, died Oct. 7, 1865; Effie, born Nov. 7, 1877, died July 14, 1878. Mr. Griswold is a member of the grange lodge, and in his political views is with the republicans. He is one of our most substantial farmers and stands high in the estimation of all who know him.

Henry Tunison was born in Somerset county, N. J., March 2, 1828, and is a son of Henry and Sarah (Castner) Tunison, natives of New Jersey. They removed from that state to Illinois, arriving in Greene county July 28, 1838, and locating first on what is known as the Kendall farm, one mile south of White Hall. They remained there that winter, and then his father rented another farm for one year. In the spring of 1840, he purchased 180 acres of land on section 15, in this township, moved his family there and remained until the winter of 1845. His wife died July 28, 1844, and he was again married in the spring of 1845. He then removed northwest of the homestead, about four miles, and resided there until his death Oct. 12, 1864, in the 81st year of his age, he having been born Jan. 13, 1783. He was a successful farmer and stood high in the estimation of all his acquaintances. He left a family of six sons and two daughters. Henry remained at home until he was 20 years of age, assisting his parents with the duties pertaining to the farm, and then started out to do for himself. He and his brother, Jacob, bought a separator and engaged in threshing for about five years. It was the third machine that

was ever run in the county, hence it was quite a remunerative occupation. After being thus engaged for five years, he abandoned that and turned his attention to farming. He and Jacob took the homestead in 1846, having bought the other heirs out, and they farmed it for one year. Henry then bought his brother's interest and it has since been his place of residence. He was united in marriage June 14, 1848, with Rosetta Griswold, daughter of Cyrus and Abby (Post) Griswold, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. This union has been blessed with a family of six children, three of whom are living—George C., Abbie L. and Harry O. The ones deceased are an infant; Addie E., who died at the age of 11 years; and Laura, who was married Sept. 19, 1876, to James H. Kirby, of Jersey county, Ill., died Sept. 4, 1883, in her 29th year. All his children received a liberal education, George C., at the State University, at Champaign, Ill.; Laura A., at Greenville, Ill.; and Abbie L., at the M. E. College, of Jacksonville, Ill. In 1870, Mr. Tunison went to Kansas and southwest Missouri, and while in Kansas he purchased a tract of land, in Cherokee county, which he still owns. In a short time, after purchasing there, he returned home and resumed farming. He has traveled all through Nebraska and Iowa, and through most all the southern and eastern states. Previous to going to Kansas, or in the fall of 1866, he purchased a half interest in the flouring mill known as Bell's mill, and continued in partnership until 1870, afterward trading it for land in Missouri. Mr. Tunison now owns 1,435 acres of land and valuable town prop-

erty in White Hall. He deals in stock of all grades, but principally in the short-horn. He is one of the substantial farmers of this county, and stands high in the estimation of all, being esteemed for his enterprise, honesty and sociability. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity of White Hall, and is supervisor of White Hall township.

Jacob D. Tunison, a prominent resident of Greene county, is a native of Somerset county, N. J., born Oct. 4, 1825, his parents being Henry and Sarah (Castner) Tunison, natives of New Jersey. They came to Greene county, Ill., in 1838, locating one mile south of White Hall. They remained there until the spring of 1840, when they purchased 180 acres of land, moved on to it, and resided there until 1845. Henry, the father, died Oct. 12, 1864. Jacob D. was reared on a farm, assisting his parents until he was 21 years of age. He and his brother Henry, then took charge of the homestead, and farmed there one year, when he sold out his interest to his brother Henry. He then purchased a tract of land on Parmer's prairie, in Jersey county, and went there to improve the farm. At the expiration of one year he sold it and bought 220 acres on Sec. 11, T. 11, R. 12, on which he moved, and where he still resides. In 1870 he went to Kansas, and while there purchased a tract of land. He now owns 900 acres of fine land, 600 of which is under cultivation and lies in Greene county, Ill. Mr. Tunison has been married twice. Sept. 3, 1847, he was married to Ann E. Schuyler, a daughter of Joseph and Maria (Woodman) Schuyler. She died on the 12th of May, 1848. He was again married Oct 10, 1852, to Lucy Griswold,

daughter of Cyrus and Abby (Post) Griswold. This union has been blessed with a family of 10 children, eight of whom are living—Mary, wife of Dr. J.W. Redwine, of White Hall; Ella, Lucius, Alice, Carrie, Ward C., Ada and Nita. Those deceased are Albert B., who died Dec. 6, 1877, aged 17 years; Frank D., died Dec. 11, 1877, aged 15 years. In connection with farming, Mr. Tunison deals in stock, especially in thoroughbred short horn cattle. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of White Hall. He stands high in business and social circles, being highly esteemed for his enterprise and fair dealing.

Charles Gregory came to this county in 1821, and entering land on Sec. 11, T. 11, R. 12, resided there until his death, in May, 1845. He was largely identified with the official life of this county, and a sketch of him is given in detail in the chapter devoted to representation.

Absalom Frame and William Hudson made settlements on section 35, in 1821, where they lived for many years.

Redmond Strickland, with his family, came to Greene county in 1821, and settled on Sec. 32, T. 12, R. 11. He resided in T. 11, R. 11, on Sec. 6, at the time of his death, April 19, 1849. He was from Tennessee, and moved to Sangamon county, Ill., where he was united in marriage with Phoebe Lakin. His wife died Jan. 12, 1849. They had 10 children. He was a soldier in the war of 1812-15, and in the Black Hawk war.

James H. Whiteside came into what is now Greene county, about 1821, and settled on Apple Creek Prairie, in this township, although he had settled in Jersey county, which was then a part of

Greene, in 1817. He was a native of Rutherford county, N. C., born in 1782. While yet in infancy his parents moved to the small French settlement at St. Louis, Mo., where his father, Thomas S., built what was known as Whiteside's Station, which was used as a protection against the Indians. On the breaking out of the war of 1812, James Whiteside enlisted and was made major of one of the Missouri regiments. He remained a citizen of St. Louis until June 10, 1817, when he located in Jersey county as above mentioned, and afterward removed to this county. He died here in March, 1862.

In 1821, Sec. 8, of T. 11, R. 12, received a family of settlers in the persons of Asahel North, his wife, Prudence (Swallow) North, and the children of their union. He was a native of Connecticut, and his wife of Vermont. He entered 600 acres of land on coming here, and built a rough, log cabin, in which they dwelt several years, and then erected a large, two story frame building into which they moved. Here, in 1846, Mr. North peacefully breathed his last. He was one of the greatest financiers of his day, and was noted for his financial sagacity.

Benjamin Smith came to Greene county in 1822, and settled about one mile and a quarter southeast of where White Hall now stands.

Alfred Hinton made a settlement on Apple Creek Prairie, in 1822. A sketch of him is given elsewhere.

James Morrow, a native of North Carolina, came to Greene county in the fall of 1824, and crossing Apple creek, journeyed until he had reached a point north of the site of White Hall, where

he made a settlement, and resided until 1848, then moved to the suburbs of that city, and in 1850 to Roodhouse township, where he died some six years later.

Lemuel Stubblefield and family came to what is now known as White Hall township, in the spring of 1827, and after renting several pieces of land, in 1830, located on some land in that precinct, where they lived for some years. Lemuel died at Greenfield, at the residence of his son, in 1859, his widow in 1863.

Adonijah Griswold made a settlement in this township, on Apple Creek Prairie, in 1828, being induced to remove here from his native state, Vermont, by some of his children, who had already located in this region. Mr. Griswold was reared in Vermont, where he was also married to Mary Barton. He served in the war 1812, and during that struggle was taken prisoner by the British troops and placed in prison. After an incarceration of some time, he succeeded in effecting an escape, by scaling the prison walls, only to be recaptured and returned to his place of confinement, receiving 20 lashes as a penalty for seeking freedom. At the expiration of three years, however, he was released. He remained a resident of this township until his death, Sept. 1, 1841. The widowed wife and mother survived him until 1844.

Among the early settlers of this part of the county was Samuel Doyle, who came here in 1829, settling upon section 36. A sketch of this pioneer is given elsewhere.

John Martin made a settlement on what was afterward known as Martin's

Prairie, in 1829, where he lived until 1864, when he died.

James Fears came to this county from Tennessee, in March, 1829, and settled upon section 6, of this township, where he remained until 1830, when he removed to Walkerville township, where he afterward died.

Hezekiah Boring and his family came to this state in 1829, and liking the looks of this county stuck his stakes in what is now White Hall township. He passed the winter of the deep snow, in 1830-31, in the old orchard on what is now Harry Roodhouse's farm. He afterward removed to Rubicon township, where he died.

The Ballard family, consisting of the father, mother and three children, came to Greene county, in the fall of 1829, in a covered wagon. They located near the present site of Berdan, and spent the first winter in a rude log shanty, which was open at one end, but which opening was closed during very severe weather, with a blanket. A large open fire-place in the other end of the house, or room, for there was only one room, with ample space to receive huge back logs and plenty of fuel, that when fairly ablaze warmed up the atmosphere considerably, and made it endurable, even when the keen, cutting blasts of a cold winter swept the prairie, and among the leafless branches of the trees. The next spring he built a more comfortable cabin.

Benjamin Roodhouse, a native of Yorkshire, Eng., came to the "Land of the Free," in Dec., 1830, locating in White Hall township, Greene county, on section 14. He was married twice. He died Aug. 3, 1831. His wife sur-

vived him until 1860, rearing a large family.

Ezekiel Edwards, who died here in 1853, settled near the town of New Providence in 1830. Later he removed to a place near Berdan, where he passed the remainder of his days. His wife Polly (Rucker) Edwards, died in 1859.

William Driver made a settlement on Apple Creek Prairie in 1830. He was a native of North Carolina. He died in this county, in an early day.

Edgar Griswold, a native of Addison county, Vt., was born Jan. 2, 1820, his parents being David E. and Lydia (Twitchell) Griswold, natives of Vermont. His father came to Illinois in 1829, and spent that winter in Greene county, returning to Vermont in the summer of 1830, where he remained maimed until Aug. 24, 1831. Then, with his family of five children—Melissa, Sophia, Damon, Edgar and Edwin, he started back to Illinois, coming all the way in wagons. There were seven wagons in the excursion and they were seven weeks in making the trip. On his arrival here, David Griswold located on 160 acres of land on section 9, in what is now Carrollton township. This was partially improved, there being a small log cabin, a corner crib, and a smoke house thereon, and it was what was then called second-hand land. There he resided until he was called hence by the grim hand of death, Aug. 24, 1875. A remarkable coincidence is noticeable in connection with that date. He left Vermont on August 24, his eldest son died Aug. 24, and his death occurred Aug. 24. Edgar, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, and remained at home until he had reached the

age of 20 years. He was then married and started out in life for himself, locating at first near Greenfield, where he owned 160 acres of land, onto which he moved and remained there five years. He then exchanged farms with his brother Edwin, and moved back to the homestead, where he resided several years. From there he removed to Macoupin county, where he purchased 320 acres of land, on which he remained two years, then sold out and again returned to the homestead where he has since resided. In 1868 he took a trip to California, going by way of New York, and down across the Isthmus of Panama, and was accompanied by his brother-in-law, John North. They visited the cities of San Francisco and Sacramento, and on their return traveled 800 miles by stage. Mr. Griswold has accumulated a great deal of property, and now owns 725 acres of rich land, 480 of which lies in Christian county. On the 12th of March, 1840, he was married to Lucy North, daughter of Asa and Prudence North. They are the parents of 11 children, seven of whom are living—Perry, married Olive Stone, resides in Kansas; Seth, married Etta Whiteside, resides in White Hall township; Ellen, wife of Edward Boulton, residing in Greenfield; Sylvia, wife of George W. Whitaker, residing at Kearney, Neb.; Damon, married Etna Baldwin, resides in Christian county; Carrie, wife of T. M. Meek, residing near Rockbridge, and Edward at home. Mr. Griswold is a member of the Masonic fraternity of White Hall, and also of the grange lodge. He is one of the substantial farmers, and enterprising citizens of this township. Mr. Griswold now has in

his possession two siekles 50 years old, which he brought to this county with him, and which he used to eut his first wheat with.

George Kendall located on Apple Creek Prairie, in 1831, and lived there for some years.

Nathaniel Kendall, a native of Waldo county, Me., was born June 15, 1815, his parents being George and Sarah (McLean) Kendall, natives of Maine. He came with his parents to Greene county, Ill., in 1831, they locating on Apple Creek Prairie, where his father purchased 200 acres of land, second-handed, on which he built a small frame house, where they lived some 10 or 15 years. He then moved to White Hall, where he passed the balance of his days in rest and contentment. He died Dec. 24, 1839, and his wife died July 26, 1838, both being buried in White Hall cemetery. Nathaniel remained with his parents while they lived, and had been reared to the duties of farm life. At their death he took charge of the homestead, and resided on it until 1880, when he sold out and purchased 466 acres on Secs. 1 and 2, T. 11, R. 12, and has since resided on it. Mr. Kendall was married Oct. 13, 1842, to Minerva Smith, daughter of Benj. and Marilla (Bacon) Smith. This union has been blessed with 13 children, 11 of whom are living—Marilla, wife of L. Barney, residing in Denver, Col.; Frank, resides in Texas county, Mo.; Sarah; Nellie, wife of David Milnes, who resides on the farm; Thursa, wife of George Baldwin, residing in Reno county, Kan.; Ira, Ida, Allen; Mamie, wife of William Cronan, living in Texas county, Mo.; Bentley and Norma. Those deceased are: Mabel,

and one who died in infancy. Mr. Kendall is a member of the Masonic lodge, No. 80, of White Hall. He is one of our most enterprising farmers and highly respected citizens, and is one of the old pioneers of the county, both he and his wife's parents being among the first to locate here, and they will be mentioned in that part of the volume which relates to the early settlers. Marilla Smith, Mrs. Kendall's mother, came to Greene county, from Ohio, in 1820, and located on the farm that Mr. Kendall now lives on, where she resided until the death of her husband, in 1879. She is now living in Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. S. H. Culver settled just west of White Hall in 1831, and since that time has been prominently identified with the religious history of the county.

Among the settlers of the year 1832, was Joshua Jones, of Virginia, who, with his wife and children, settled on Sec. 33, T. 12, R. 11, where he resided until overtaken by death.

David B. Jones was born in Pulaski county, Ky., Nov. 9, 1815, his parents being Joshua and Elizabeth (Barrow) Jones, his father a native of Virginia, his mother a native of North Carolina. They came from Kentucky to Greene county, Ill., in 1832, and were several weeks on the road, having come in a wagon, which was drawn by four yoke of oxen. They settled on what is called Lorton's prairie, where they bought 80 acres of land and also entered a large tract, and built a little log cabin, the location being on Sec. 33 T. 12, R. 11. They lived in this cabin about three years, when his son David B. built a frame house, this being the first one he

had ever built, and it is still standing, being now about 50 years old. Here Joshua lived until his death, Feb. 14, 1868, having survived his wife over 30 years, her death occurring March 3, 1835. David B. remained at home until he was 25 years of age, assisting in the labors of the farm. He was then married, Sept. 24, 1840, to Elvira Davis, daughter of Daniel and Rebecca (Beale) Davis. He purchased 80 acres of land on Sec. 32, T. 12 R. 11, and with some assistance erected a frame house, where they lived until 1870, when they moved to Montgomery county, Kan., and there bought town property. While there, his son-in-law started in the mercantile business, but Mr. Jones returned to the old homestead here, and it has since been his home. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were the parents of two children—Rebecca A., who died Sept. 25, 1871, and Asbury W., who died in 1847. Mr. Jones has a nice farm of 200 acres, and is very successful in his business operations. Mrs. Jones died Sept. 13, 1879. Mr. Jones is a member of the M. E. church, as was also his wife during her lifetime.

William H. Nash settled on Apple Creek Prairie in 1832, where he died in 1872. He was a Virginian, but came here from Kentucky, where he had resided a few years.

David Crist made a settlement near White Hall in 1833. He was a native of Ohio, and at that time in his 24th year. In the village, which then boasted of two buildings, both of the rudest description, one answering for a store, Mr. Crist, in partnership with Joshua Simonds, opened the first general merchandise store, which they operated

until a year had rolled by, when Mr. Simonds dying, Mr. Crist closed out the concern at auction, and engaged in other callings, at Belltown and elsewhere, where he grew to be a wealthy man.

James Davis during the year 1835, located on section 33, west of the town of White Hall. He was a native of North Carolina, born in 1780. In 1803, he married Jane Morrow, a native of the same state. During his lifetime he followed farming, and came here as above stated, to better his fortune. He afterwards removed to another farm on Apple Creek Prairie, where he lived until called on to pass to another world. He died near Springfield, Ill., Aug. 18, 1858. His wife had "gone before" Nov. 18, 1855.

T. 11, R. 12, was the pioneer township in manufactures. On section 13, was built the first potter's kiln, by Wm. Heath, in about the year 1826, and was abandoned in 1828, on account of his being on government land, and subject to entry by any one, and Peter Fronk purchased the land of the government. A former well known potter, Mike Baker, learned the trade of him. Heath was a man of some noble instincts, but the demon inebriation often possessed him, to the great detriment of himself, his business and family. He was the father of the celebrated orator and Methodist preacher, the lamented Rev. Nathaniel Pinckard Heath.

About 1827, Ephraim Harper constructed a tannery on section 11, which was superintended by George Gordon, an eccentric old bachelor uncle of Mrs. Harper. The bark, at first, was prepared in an antiquated method. It was spread upon a floor, a wheel some five

feet in diameter, and about two and a half feet of grooved, or rough surface, at the rim, was made to revolve on a shaft, the one end in the center of the track, and propelled by a horse at the other end. The capacity of the tannery, we think, did not exceed 500 hides per year, at no time. The manufacture of leather here, was considered a great convenience, and a decided improvement on the home method, of pounding bark by hand, and tanning in rude troughs. The writer has seen persons as late as 1834 and '35, carrying green hides in front of them, on horseback, from as far off as Montgomery county. Mr. Gordon died in about the year 1837; or '38, and Mr. Harper, in 1844. Shortly afterward, the business was entirely abandoned.

In about the year 1831 or '32, on this same section, Aaron Hicks erected a castor bean mill, which was a financial success, and a benefit to the community, for several years. It was accidentally burned, the writer thinks, in the winter of 1837 or '38. Messrs. Harper & Hicks were men of staunch integrity, and promoters of education, temperance and good morals; pillars in the Baptist church.

Before White Hall was laid out there was a cotton gin erected by "Esq." Archer, in T. 12, R. 12. The seasons proving too short for cotton-raising, it was abandoned. It was erected near the residence of the late Mrs. Anthony Potts.

Of the first noted law case it is remarked: It originated in this wise: One, "Judge Marks," lived on section 11. His humble log house stood a few rods east of the railroad, on the hill on

the property now owned by J. D. Tunison. Marks was a man of hitherto unimpeached honor and veracity, and justly prized his good name and character. He was a candidate for the highest office in the county (senator we believe). His competitor was Thomas Rattan, the wealthiest man north of Apple creek. On the east of the road was an ox-mill and a distillery. The voting place was at Rattan's house, and on election day excitement ran high, which was increased by the free use of whisky purchased, of course, by the candidates. Richard Rattan, the brother of Thomas, was making headway for his brother by arguments, but more by whisky. Mr. Marks finally yielded to the pressure and ordered whisky too. A few minutes passed, and seeing some liquor near, supposing it to be what he had ordered, began dealing it out as his treat. Soon Richard Rattan discovered that Marks was not using his own whisky and said, "You stole brother Tom's whisky and treated out of that." "I did not," said Marks, "I ordered the liquor and treated out of it." "You did not, sir, you stole my brother Tom's whisky and I can prove it." I will give you an opportunity to do so," replied Marks, and began suit for slander. The case could not be decided in Carrollton. A change of venue was taken to Madison county. The trial came off at Edwardsville. Each party knew of one witness, who was duly and truly sober; and each party had him summoned. Neither party could find out exactly what that witness' testimony would be, before trial, and after hearing, both were dissatisfied with it; it was not enough, and yet too much. The testimony was as

we have narrated. The jury's verdict was, one cent damages for plaintiff. Rattan sold his farm to pay costs. Marks' expenses and chagrin caused him to dispose of his, and move into another county, where he died, at an advanced age, highly esteemed.

About the year 1821, there came to the Apple Creek Settlement, a man from Pennsylvania, by the name of David Clawson. A man of herculean strength and energy; afoot and alone, swimming streams, sleeping on prairie, or woods, carrying weapons, needed clothing, and provisions, asking no boot of man or beast. He was the match for any two stout men; but genial and affable, provoking no quarrel, and none would be likely to invite one with him. He selected a home on the edge of the Illinois bottom, where, in a short time, his iron frame succumbed to malarial fever. His remains lie buried near by.

James Henderson was the first to make a claim on land north of Apple Creek, in this county, which was in Aug., 1818. He was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., March 9, 1783. He was the youngest of 10 children. His father's name was Edward, and of Protestant Irish descent. At the age of 21, he went to Virginia, remained there two years, and then went to Ohio, where, in 1807, he married Mary White, eldest daughter of Thomas and Amy W. White, born Oct. 25, 1787. Her father's grandfather was English. Her father's mother's maiden name was Shreve, whose grandfather, Derick Arison immigrated to New Amsterdam in 1680, from Holland. The maiden name of Mrs. White was McGhee, and her parents were Scotch. The children of

James and Mary Henderson were eleven, 10 of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, three daughters and seven sons. Of these—Caroline, born in Oct., 1808, married by Rev. Bogarth, Jan. 1, 1828, to Geo. W. Allen, who died in Jan., 1864, and his widow now resides in Greenfield; Hope, married by John Allen, Esq., in Oct., 1831, to Rev. Amos Prentice, who died in Shelbyville, Ill., in Aug., 1849, she dying in Nov., 1879; Nathaniel, married in Dec., 1833, by John Allen, Esq., to Martha E. Bacon, who died in May, 1850, her husband following her in July, 1863, dying in Macoupin county; Thos., who now lives in Harrison county, Ia., married in June, 1834, to Eliza Estes, by Rev. J. B. Corrington; Edwin, now of Macoupin county, married in Nov., 1839, to Eliza J. Williams, by Rev. J. B. Corrington; James, now of Harrison county, Ia., married in March, 1841, to Elizabeth Peters; Perry, married to Ellen Williams, in Jan., 1846, by Rev. H. Wallace; his wife died in March, 1858, and he was found dead in his bed, on his farm, on Rock river, Rock Island county, Ill., June 10, 1882; Amy A., married to T. J. Robinson, in Jan., 1846, by Rev. H. Wallace; they now reside in Rock Island county; Safety M., married Hezekiah J. Williams, March 5, 1854, Rev. Rutledge, officiating; Franklin, married in July, 1851, by Rev. C. P. Baldwin, to Sarah A. Metcalf; F. Henderson now resides in Towanda, Ill.; S. M. Henderson now lives on the old homestead, where he was born, three miles southeast of White Hall. He says, "Few and evil have been the days of the years of my pilgrimage, and I have not attained unto

the days of the years of my fathers." James H. Henderson died July 25, 1849, after a long and painful illness. His wife followed him Aug. 9, of the same year, having been an invalid for nine years. There are more than 150 descendants of James and Mary Henderson now living.

RECOLLECTIONS OF S. M. HENDERSON.

Many of the foregoing facts, which precede the sketch of the Henderson family, are given by S. M. Henderson, and a sketch of early times is herewith given from the pen of that worthy gentleman:

Three sons were born in 1820, on Henderson creek, in the order named—William Speakes, W. B. Thaxton, and Perry Henderson.

One of the first school houses built in the township, stood about one-fourth mile east of the state road, on the Rood-house farm. It was built of large logs, a fire-place in each end, with chimneys made of sticks and mud, with puncheon floor, a clapboard door, and for light, oiled paper was used instead of glass.

The second teacher in the settlement was a plucky little Yankee by the name of Augustus Barbour. One morning about Christmas time, the young men met at the school house just at day-break, built a good fire, barred the door, and waited for the teacher. He was somewhat earlier that morning than usual, hoping to be in time to enter the house before the crowd arrived, for there were a number of neighbors and married men ready for the fun, but they were in readiness for the attack or to repel one. Mr. Barbour pretended to be very wrathful, and after a few feints

to get in, started for his boarding place, which was at Thomas Rattan's. The bolters saw their opportunity, and soon pursued. He was caught by Hamp. Rattan, just as he stepped on his father's porch; and they soon had him with his feet in the air over the spring. "Treat, or we'll duck you till you do!" were the stern words. "One, two, three!" "I'll treat," said the convinced teacher; and whiskey and sugar flowed so freely that many small children reeled and staggered as they returned home, which incensed a number of the patrons of the school, and the tide began to set against the practice, until it was abandoned, more than forty years ago.

Not quite 60 years ago (wouldn't do to give names), a young lady was preparing for her wedding day, and thought she could not obtain her outfit nearer than St. Louis, proposed to her father to help him drive cattle to that city, where she could purchase articles desirable. The offer was accepted, and she rode on horseback there and back, bringing some things of which the queen of Sheba never saw.

OTHER PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Judge Benjamin Baldwin, deceased, who was one of Greene county's most prominent and wealthy citizens, and whose portrait will be found in this volume, was a native of Virginia, born in 1792. He was reared to the duties of farm life, in his native state, and when quite a young man, removed to Ohio. Having almost no education, and with a capital of but 50 cents, he arrived in Cincinnati previous to the war of 1812. He volunteered and served under Harrison, being lieutenant at the time, and

his widow is now receiving a pension for his services. He helped to build Fort Meigs, during a most inclement winter, but never received any compensation for his service, nor did his widow, until since 1878. After the war, he proceeded to Warren county, O., and there became self-educated by reading and taking part in debates, and subsequently worked his way up until he had finally filled every office in the county. He was also made brigadier-general of the Ohio militia. The last time he was a candidate for office in that state, was for the state senate, on the democratic ticket, but that time the opposition was successful. This defeat being the first and last he had ever met with. He was married in Ohio, in 1814, to Martha Varner, who was born near Newtown, Hamilton county, O., in 1796. By this union there were 13 children—Martin V., Joshua C., Mary B., Franklin, Jesse H., Elizabeth, Elias V., Andrew J., Francis M., Thomas J., Joseph W., Martha J., and Evaline. In the fall of 1849, Judge Baldwin came to Greene county and selected and purchased land in White Hall township. He then returned to Ohio to dispose of his property there, after which, in 1851, he returned to this county, bringing with him his family. The land on which he located is what is known as the Henry Robley farm, and on it he remained until 1860, when he moved to White Hall. He purchased property there and resided in that city the remainder of his days, his death occurring Feb. 13, 1865. He was truly a self-made man, having started in life with merely nothing, but with enterprise, activity, and shrewdness, had acquired during life, several

thousand acres of land, a great part of which he gave to his children, as they became of age. In 1860 he was elected to a seat in the state legislature, having also filled that office during two terms in Ohio, his first election being in 1829. He won the esteem of all, by his candor, uprightness and affable manners. The judge was a lifelong democrat and was heartily in accord with his party on all issues. In religious belief he assimilated with those of the Universalist faith. In these two matters he was always firm and steadfast, Mrs. Baldwin still survives at the ripe old age of 90 years, and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. John P. Hunt. She is an amiable lady, in full possession of all her faculties, and quite active still, for one who has seen so many summers come and go.

Benjamin F. Baldwin, deceased was born in Warren county, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1821, his parents being Judge Benjamin and Martha (Varner) Baldwin. Benjamin F. was reared to manhood at the family homestead, 30 miles from Cincinnati, and was educated in the schools of his native county. On arriving at a suitable age, he adopted farming as his business. April 3, 1843, he married Hannah Sever, a native of the same county, born April 3, 1823. Her parents were Lewis and Mary (Peacock) Sever, both natives of New Jersey, although they were of German descent. In the fall of 1849, his father, having come out to Illinois and selected and purchased land in White Hall township, was so well pleased with the country, that in the spring of 1850 Benj. F. also came out to this county, and located on section 16, in White Hall township, where he had purchased a

tract of land. On this he resided until 1858, when he bought another tract south of his first location, on to which he moved, having erected a fine, two and one-half story, frame house, celebrating the 4th of July, that year, by raising the frame thereof. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Baldwin were seven in number, of whom six are living—Lewis S., of Roodhouse Tp.; Martha Marilla, who died at the age of 21 years; Mary Amanda, married Henry M. Hunt, now living in Kansas City; George E., married Theresa Kendall, lives near Nickerson, Kan.; John A., residing at the old homestead; Alice C., widow of Marcus R. Giller, of White Hall; Alva C., living at the old homestead. In this county Benj. Baldwin not only followed farming and stock raising, but also engaged in other kinds of business. He established a store at New Providence and carried on a general merchandise trade there, conducting it while acting as postmaster for some five or six years. His term of service as postmaster was under Lincoln's administration, though he, himself, was a democrat. From New Providence, Mr. Baldwin removed to White Hall and carried on the general merchandise business about 10 years, having in stock about \$20,000 worth of goods. He built an elevator there at a cost of \$14,000, which was burned down in the summer of 1885, while in the possession of his son-in-law, H. M. Hunt. Mr. Baldwin had also operated for some time, a large grist mill on Apple Creek Prairie, which had been constructed by Jesse and E. V. Baldwin, and which had a capacity of 60 barrels per day. He was carrying

on all these enterprises at the time of his death. On the morning of Feb. 5, 1875, what is known as a "mock senate" was holding a session in the Universalist church, on Apple Creek Prairie. Mr. Baldwin was personating the senator from Arkansas and had just finished a speech to the senate, when, in less than five minutes, or just as the next speaker had risen to his feet, Mr. Baldwin was dead in his chair. His death cast a gloom over the neighborhood, as he was a man full of life, ambition, and enterprise, and was of that class who are a power in the community. He had never entered political life in earnest. He had, however, held the office of justice of the peace. He had been grand marshal of the Greene county fair for 15 years and was presented, by the board of directors, with a saddle, whip, and spurs, valued at \$100. Mrs. Baldwin followed him to the long rest, Feb. 1, 1883, and both now sleep side by side in the White Hall cemetery, their resting place being marked by the handsome Baldwin monument. It is said to be the finest in the county and was erected by the sons, Lewis, George, John, and Curtis, as their last tribute of respect. Mr. Baldwin left 2,000 acres of land to his children. John A. and Alva C. reside on the home tract of 1,500 acres and are extensive stock farmers. They deal in all grades of stock and generally feed about 800 head of cattle every winter. They are very enterprising young men who have an eye to business and are bound to meet with success in all their undertakings.

Elias V. Baldwin was born in Warren county, O., July 15, 1827, his parents being Benjamin and Martha (Varner

Baldwin. Elias came to Greene county in 1848, being then 21 years of age, and in the fall, he hired out to husk corn, receiving therefor 50 cents per day. During that fall, he went north to look at the country, but not finding any place more desirable than Greene county, he returned, took the stage to Alton, from there went to St. Louis, where he remained over night, and next day, in the morning, took the boat for Cincinnati, arriving at his home in Ohio, the day before Christmas. He was engaged that winter in driving a team on the Cincinnati, Goshen and Wilmington turnpike, hauling produce. He remained there until the next spring, and then returned to Greene county and went to farming, on 130 acres of land, which his father had bought for him. Previous to that time, his father had been there, and contracted for the same farm. With a willing hand, Elias commenced buying hogs and cattle, which he drove to Alton to dispose of, and when he could not get his price there, would drive them on to St. Louis. Feb. 14, 1850, he was married to Mary Pankey, daughter of William B. and Samantha (Lorton) Pankey. After marriage, he began farming a little more extensively, locating on section 21, on which land there was an old log cabin, and into this he moved, and lived six years in it. He had, by that time, laid by enough to build a more commodious residence, and in 1856 erected a fine two-story dwelling, costing something like \$4,000. His improvements, in the shape of buildings, will now amount to \$10,000, and the surroundings show him to be a man of enterprise and intelligence. Mr. Baldwin raises considerable

stock, and also buys and sells hogs, horses and cattle, of all grades. About one-half of his land is in grass, and the balance in grain, all of which is used in feeding stock. In all his undertakings he has been very successful. He has been president of the Greene County Agricultural Society, for two years, and stands high in the estimation of his many acquaintances.

F. M. Baldwin, one of the prominent retired men of Greene county, was born in Warren county, O., May 20, 1831, being a son of Benjamin and Martha (Varner) Baldwin. F. M. came to this state with his parents in the fall of 1850, and located on Apple Creek Prairie, remaining with them until his marriage, April 5, 1855, with Mary Agnes Bowman, daughter of Abram and Agnes (Turley) Bowman. After marriage he removed to String Prairie, where his father had given him 240 acres of land. He resided there until Aug., 1869, when he moved to a place called Baldwin's Mill, and engaged in the milling business with B. F. Baldwin, his brother, for two years. He then sold his interest in the mill to his brother, and engaged in farming, which he followed until the fall of 1883, when he retired from business life and moved to White Hall, where he built a fine two-story residence opposite Mr. Wilkenson's nursery, on Franklin street. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are the parents of nine children, four of whom are living—Etna, wife of Damon Griswold; Martha, wife of Marcus North; Mary, wife of B. W. Greer, and Agnes, at home. Those deceased are—Lewis E., born April 26, 1862, died Nov. 20, 1875; Harry C., born Dec. 5, 1863, was killed by the explosion of a

boiler, May 10, 1881; Elias V., born May 15, 1865, died Sept. 2, 1876; Frances, a twin sister of Mary, born May 7, 1860, died Sept. 9, 1862; Emma, born March 28, 1869, died Aug. 18, 1869. During active life, Mr. Baldwin was one of the most prominent stock raisers of the county, as was also his father. Mrs. Baldwin died Jan 25, 1885, and is buried at the White Hall cemetery. Mr. Baldwin has made a success of life, and secured for himself a reputation for honesty and fair dealings, of which his family may well feel proud.

John P. Hunt, a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen of this county, is a native of Gilford, Belknap county, New Hampshire, born Sept. 8, 1839, his parents being Joseph and Martha (Dame) Hunt. He received his education in the common schools, until he was 13 years of age, and was then sent to Gilford Academy, New London, a scientific and literary institution, from which he graduated in the summer of 1857. He was a post-graduate for some months thereafter. In the fall of 1857, having made up his mind to come west, he proceeded to Greene county, Ill., where he engaged in teaching, at what is known as the Maple Grove school. He filled that position with satisfaction for six years, at the expiration of which time he took a trip to California, where he was employed in teaching school and in mining, at different places on the Pacific coast. In 1868 he returned to Illinois, and Aug. 13, same year, was joined in marriage with Eveline Baldwin, daughter of Judge Benjamin and Martha (Varner) Baldwin. Mr. Hunt moved to what is now Roodhouse township and there engaged in farming, at

which he has since been occupied. He is the possessor of 363 acres of land, 40 of which is on section 20, 263 on section 19, and 60 in White Hall township. He has a fine two-story frame house, a commodious barn, and everything to make home pleasant and comfortable, all of which show his industry and prosperity. He is not only engaged at farming, but at other business enterprises. He has two coal mines, one located in Roodhouse township, where he employs 10 men, and the other in White Hall township, which turns out 250 bushels per day, five men being there employed. The latter is leased to Geo. Newton, and the former to Thomas Cotter & Son. Mr. Hunt also carries on a rendering business, which is managed by Fabian Toutant, receiving the dead stock from the C. & A. R. R. Co. In politics, Mr. Hunt is a staunch democrat.

Edward A. Giller, a prominent citizen of this county, is a native of Manchester, England, born Sept. 11, 1821, his parents being Thomas and Hannah (Bagley) Giller, natives of England. His father was a carriage manufacturer, and was thus engaged until his death, which occurred in his native country in 1839, having survived his wife several years, she dying in 1823. Edward was reared in Manchester, and there learned the trade of carriage painter in his father's manufactory, besides learning to be a very good worker in wood at the same business. His education was limited to a knowledge of reading, writing and some arithmetic. At the age of 20 years, he left England, to seek a home in the new world, being accompanied by his cousin, Robert Frost. They set

sail May 14, 1842, on the *Roscius*, a large sailing vessel, bound for New York. On arriving there they traveled west as far as St. Louis, and then came up to Greene county. Here Edward was employed by a man named King, and received \$5 per month for his services, having to do his own washing and mending. He continued there one winter, when, thinking that he was not receiving enough wages, he started out to hunt another place, and was engaged by F. P. Vedder, doing painting in connection with farming. He thus continued to work around until the spring of 1844, when he and his cousin, Robert Frost, went to the Galena lead mines, with the intention of getting some wealth. They spent one summer there, but not meeting with much success, returned to Greene county, and for the first time since coming to this country, he and his cousin parted, he going south and his cousin east. Edward proceeded to New Orleans, but not finding employment, returned as far as Natchez, where he spent the winter, taking a job of cutting cord-wood at 75 cents a cord. In the spring of 1845 he returned to White Hall and resumed his trade of painting, and also working at wagon and carriage making, until May, 1846, when the Mexican war having broken out, he, with ardent patriotism, enlisted in Co. C, 1st Ill. regiment, and was elected sergeant-major, the regiment being commanded by the gallant John J. Hardin. Maj. Giller participated in the hardships of the voyage down the Mississippi to New Orleans, thence across the Gulf, to Camp Erwin, Tex., continuing the march, on Dec. 21, the troops occupied Agua Nueva, having completed a six weeks'

march of 1,000 miles. The march continued until the battle of Buena Vista, in which severe fight Maj. Giller was engaged, his duties calling him to the side of Col. Hardin. From there he went to Camargo, where he was mustered out, June 17, 1847, when he returned to White Hall, where, March 1, 1849, Major Giller was married to Augusta Ladd, daughter of Timothy and Deidamia (Swallow) Ladd. He bought 120 acres of land on sections 5 and 6, where he settled down, building a little shop in which he worked at his trade at night, and improved his farm by day. This shop is still standing on the old farm. By the frugal and energetic efforts of the major and his wife, they continued adding to their original tract, from time to time, until they now own two of the finest farms in the county, comprising 985 acres of land, in a good state of cultivation. Major and Mrs. Giller have been blessed with a family of 11 children, seven of whom are living—George A., married Emily C. Robley, resides in Missouri; Charles H., married Hattie Bonfoy, and resides in Roodhouse township; Sophronia J., wife of Jacob Rickert, residing in Kansas; William M., now attending school at Ann Arbor, Mich.; Ella A., Lora B., and Edward A., at home. Those deceased are Marcus R., Walter, Emma, an infant and Alice M. Major Giller is a prominent and enterprising gentleman, and enjoys the confidence of all. He and his family are now enjoying a home of ease and comfort, the fruits of their industry and perseverance. He has served his township as treasurer a great many years, and is a representative member of the grange lodge.

David Woolley, one of the earliest settlers of Greene county, is a native of New York. Early in Feb., 1822, he started from his home east of the Hudson, with a span of horses and a wagon, his wife and three children, to move to the great west. Coming as far as Olean, on the Allegheny river, he, with two other families, stopped, and built two flat-boats. On one they put their families and better class of goods, while on the other, they freighted their teams, wagons, and other goods. The two boats having been lashed together, were set adrift, and floated down the Allegheny into the Ohio, and down that river, until reaching Shawneetown, where they landed, the latter part of March. They sold their boats for what they could get, and struck out into the country. The principal of this sketch went as far north as Hamilton county, where he stopped and remained through the summer and fall. Not liking that part of the country, he again hitched up his team, and started for Morgan county, and, on looking around for a situation, found one more to his liking in Greene county, where he settled, in Dec., 1822, on what is known as Apple Creek Prairie. There he remained till March, 1826, when he moved to his farm in Bluffdale, where he remained until he died, in 1860, regretted by all who knew him. In common with other enterprising, early settlers, he acquired a reasonable share of this world's goods, and raised a family of nine children, all of whom occupy respectable positions in the communities in which they reside.

Benj. Smith, deceased, was born in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 25, 1796, and

was a son of Benj., Sr., and Sarah (Kimberly) Smith. His father was a sea captain and was lost in a storm, two weeks before our subject's birth, and a wharf which he owned on the coast of New Haven was destroyed by fire soon afterwards. Benj., Jr., came to Illinois in 1818, locating in Madison county, where Alton now stands, and where he helped build the first frame house. Jan. 4, 1820, he married Marilla E. Bacon, of Madison county. In 1822 he moved to Greene county and entered 80 acres of land near White Hall. Here he lived until his death, with the exception of the years '54 and '56 spent in California. He died Aug. 7, 1879, and was buried in White Hall cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the parents of nine children, the three eldest dying in infancy. Those living are—Sarah A., Minerva, Harvey A., Theresa O., Angeline M. and Ira B. Mrs. Smith was born in Massachusetts, March 17, 1799, her parents being Joel and Polly (Wheaton) Bacon, natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut. They moved to Ohio in 1803, and, in 1818, to Madison county, Ill. After Mr. Smith's death she staid one year at the homestead, then moved to White Hall, where she lived two years, and then moved to Iowa. In 1884, she moved to Kansas City, and is now residing there with her daughter. She sent what is now called "the Edmunds polygamy bill" to Senator Logan, who presented it to congress.

CEMETERIES.

In 1835, Joshua Jones laid out a burial ground on about an acre and a half, on his farm, which is now known as Jones' cemetery, which he donated

to the public for their use and benefit. The first interment was that of Elizabeth Jones, who was buried the same year of the laying out of the cemetery. There are over 200 bodies now at rest in this "God's acre."

North cemetery was opened as a private burial place, but was afterward thrown open to the public. The ground was given by Asahel North, whose child was the first to be buried there.

Rodgers' cemetery consists of one acre of ground, donated by W. H. Rodgers.

NEW PROVIDENCE.

This village, better known to the residents of the county as Belltown, was laid out in 1866, the plat of the same being filed for record on the 20th of Feb., of that year, by John Bell, F. M. Bell and Jesse S. Allen. Prior to the inception of the town, however, these parties resided here as is noticed elsewhere. About the earliest attempt at any business at this point was a store started by a man by the name of King, who kept a few groceries.

Shortly after this T. L. Miller opened a store for the sale of general merchandise, who was followed shortly after by B. F. Baldwin. The latter carried a good stock and did a large trade. He removed to White Hall at a later day.

The village of New Providence lies upon the southwest quarter of Sec. 23, of T. 11, R. 12, and contains about 100 inhabitants. At one time this was quite an ambitious little village, but on the railroad passing it by, and the foundation of the town of Berdan, its hopes departed.

One of the first mills in the county was built in 1820, at this place by Thomas

and Samuel Allen. In those days, all felt the inconvenience of going nearly to St. Louis to have their grain ground, and the idea of having a mill in their midst pleased everybody, so when Mr. Allen asked for help, they gladly hastened to his assistance, remaining faithfully until the whole thing was completed. But no sooner had it commenced work, than a freshet in the stream washed away the abutment, and left the mill without any water. The settlers gathered again, filling the crevasse with logs, stone, brush, straw, clay, sand, in fact any and everything that was at hand, effectually closing the breach. Soon after, another flood in the stream made an excavation under the building to the depth of about 20 feet, and the mill was again silenced. But willing hands once more were in attendance, and soon the hole was filled up, and the danger of its recurring was guarded against. The mill now commenced an active life, and was a great convenience to the people of this section of this state. It is to the honor of Mr. Allen, that, remembering the timely assistance of his neighbors in time of need, he ground their grain for years without any charge. There was a saw-mill run in connection with the mill. This mill they ran for many years, when they tore it down, and built another, which they ran three or four years, when they sold it to F. M. Bell & Bro.

About the year 1857, the old mill having long outlived its usefulness, Francis M. and John Bell and Arthur Davis tore it down, and built what is known as the new mill, which they ran for several years, when it was purchased by

Jesse Allen. In 1869, Henry Tunison became a half owner with Mr. Bell, forming the firm of Bell & Tunison, who ran it for four years. F. M. Bell & Son were the next proprietors, operating it for three or four years, when it was sold to Peter Roodhouse, who was followed by Thomas Johnson in 1876, who operated it for three or four years. It next passed into the hands of the present proprietors, Roodhouse & Strang, in 1882.

When this mill was first built, by the Bell Bros., it cost about \$10,000. It was run by water power for a time, but they finally purchased an engine, at a cost of about \$3,000. It is three stories in height, well constructed, is equipped with three run of buhrs, and all the necessary machinery.

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

J. D. Pinkerton was born in Greene county, Ill., Jan. 28, 1847, and is a son of John F. F. and Margaret E. (McDonald) Pinkerton, his father a native of Tennessee, his mother of Kentucky. His father came to Greene county at an early day, and located near Berdan, where he lived several years, and then moved to New Providence, where he has since resided. J. D. was brought up on a farm where he has spent most of his life. In 1881 he commenced engineering, running the engine of the flouring mill of Thomas Johnson, for some time, in New Providence. He has for the last two years turned his attention to farming, and is now thus engaged. He cultivates about 50 acres of land and owns 14 lots, in partnership with his brother, Wiley B., in the village where he resides. He was united in marriage,

Nov. 23, 1884, with Sarah I. (Crump) Lynn, daughter of Eli Crump. She has a family of four children by her first husband—Etta, Ada, Harry and Myrtle. Mr. Pinkerton is an intelligent, industrious citizen, and well respected in this community.

Ahirah and Rosanna (Hall) Clifford, are natives of North Carolina. Ahirah was born July 15, 1811, and Rosanna Aug. 12, 1816. They remained in their native state until the spring of 1866, when they removed to Cannon county, Tenn., where they lived until the fall of 1868. From there they removed to Caldwell county, Ky., only remaining there a short time, when in 1869 they came with their family to Greene county, Ill., locating near Wilmington, where they lived about three years. Their next move was to Crawford county, Kan., where they staid three years, then moved to Montgomery county in the same state, remaining there six months, and then returned to Illinois, locating in Jersey county, where they bought a small tract of land, and farmed there until 1882, when they moved to New Providence, bought property there and have since made it their home. He was married Feb. 5, 1835, to Rosanna Hall, daughter of Moses and Lydia (Hunter) Hall. By this union there were eight children, seven of whom are living—Lydia S., wife of John Henkle, living in Kansas; Samantha M., wife of Zadoc L. Gaither, residing in Jersey county; John H. married Mary Hayes, resides in New Providence; Rachel Emeline, wife of Milton Williams, resides in Jersey county; William M., married Susan Ogle, and resides in New Providence; James W. and Joseph G.,

remaining at home with their parents; Elizabeth J., departed this life April 24, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Clifford are members of the United Baptist church, together with their entire family of children, and also some of their grandchildren.

John H. Clifford, son of Ahirah and Rosanna Clifford, was born in Davie county, N. C., Dec. 16, 1839, and was brought up to a farm life with his parents, until the commencement of the war, when he enlisted as a musician under Capt. W. A. Clement, Co. F, 42d North Carolina regiment, eastern division of the Confederate army, under Gen. Lee. He was wounded in the left arm at Murry Hill, N. C., in February, 1863. He was afterwards on post duty in Salisbury, N. C., until the close of the war. In 1866 Mr. Clifford moved with his family to Cannon county, Tenn., and engaged in the milling business at Woodbury. He married Mary M. Hays, daughter of Sampson Hays, Sept. 12, 1867, remaining in Tennessee until 1872, when the family moved to Caldwell county, Ky., and there engaged in the milling business, near Princeton, where he resided until April, 1880, when he moved to New Providence, Greene county, Ill., where he has ever since been engaged in the milling business. Mr. and Mrs. Clifford are the parents of seven children—Fannie B., married D. E. Gaither, residing in New Providence; Addie, Robert James, Ada, Suda and Lula. Mr. Clifford is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being made a mason in Princeton, Ky., lodge No. 82, and is now a member of White Hall lodge No. 80. Himself and wife and two oldest

daughters, are also members of the United Baptist church at New Providence, Greene county, Ill.

WHITE HALL.

One of the most flourishing and enterprising towns in this section of the state, is White Hall. It is located upon the south part of Sec. 35, T. 12, R. 12, and upon Sec. 2, T. 11, R. 12, and covers more than half a section. It was originally laid out by David Barrow, upon the southeast quarter of section 35, on the 12th of Jan., 1832, and the plat filed for record, March 9, 1832. It was surveyed and platted by Jeremiah Smith, who was, at the time, deputy county surveyor, and originally contained 48 lots and four streets, called, respectively, East, West, Main and Church streets. There have since been added several additions, chief among which are those laid out by Linus E. Worcester, first in 1860, and the second, in 1863; I. D. Vedder, in 1864; Bates, in 1873; A. F. Vedder, in 1873, and the three additions of Ayres', two of Davis' and Carr's, and one each of Culver, Milne, Israel, Drummond, and Potts.

James M. Allen, as has been already mentioned, was the first settler upon the site of the city of White Hall, locating here in 1820, and erecting a log cabin, where he lived for some 12 years. When Mr. Barrow laid out the town in 1832, Mr. Allen removed to a farm on Lofton's prairie. James Allen kept a tavern at his place, the only place of the kind between Jacksonville and Carrollton.

In 1830, Beverly Holliday made a settlement on the site of the town. He was afterward the first postmaster of the town, and the story goes that he,

like nearly all of the pioneer postmasters, carried the office in his hat, and when accosted and asked for a letter, he would take it off, and, searching around in its depths, fish out the missive and hand it to the recipient, and walk off with the balance of the office on his head. He also had a carding machine, which was the only one ever in the place.

Widow Holliday was the other inhabitant on the town site, in 1830. She came here from Virginia and occupied a small log cabin. She had five sons.

In 1830, David Barrow built a brick residence here, owning considerable land in this neighborhood.

Next came Elijah Lot, who built a cabin, in 1831, just north of where the Baptist church now stands. He was afterward the second postmaster in the town, and was quite an important man in the settlement.

In 1832, Mr. Barrow determined to lay out the town, and on doing so, people began slowly to settle in the place, and it began to assume the appearance of a village.

About this time David Hodge, who had been keeping a small store on Apple Creek Prairie, two miles west, moved into town with his stock, and opened the first store in the town. He moved building and all, and took his sons into partnership, the firm name and style being Hodge & Sons. The store was a small frame building, and the stock but scant, but contained a fair assortment of most everything necessary in the new settlement. Mr. Hodge was a progressive business man, and quite public-spirited and enterprising.

Joshua Simonds was the next repre-

sentative of the business of the rising village, who opened a general store.

About 1833, Beverly Holliday erected a carding mill, which, at first, ran with foot power, but into which steam power was afterward introduced.

Jarboe & Hodge were the next merchants to locate in White Hall. They rented the first commodious store room ever built in the town. This firm carried on business for some years, but hard times setting in, consequent upon the panic of 1837, they were forced to the wall and failed.

Nathan Kendall, who owned a saw and grist mill several miles east of the town, about this time built the first dwelling in the village, which had any pretensions to elegance and comfort.

In 1834, Dr. William Holliday came to the town of White Hall and hung out his shingle as a physician, the first in the embryo metropolis. The next was Dr. S. H. Culver, who had moved to this vicinity in 1831, but did not begin practice here until 1835 or 6.

In 1835, Samuel Higbee, a Kentuckian, opened a wagon shop, and shortly after entered into a partnership with William Carr, a blacksmith, who attended to the iron work of the wagons, carried on the business of manufacturing those necessary articles.

Vincent Higbee came from Kentucky, in 1837, where he had been engaged in the trade of a blacksmith, and opened a hotel. This business he continued some years.

Calvin Hagar was the next merchant of the place, coming from the granite hills of his native Vermont, in 1835, and opening up a small general stock, in a small building just north of the

place occupied by the old Baptist church. Asbury Davis, afterward prominently identified with the business life of the town, and one of its influential merchants was a clerk in the store of Mr. Hagar. The latter gentleman carried on business here for some years, when he died, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Mr. Davis, who soon built up a good business.

In the year 1835, the first pottery was made in White Hall, as detailed further on, by Michael Baker. This is now one of the leading industries of the town, and of Greene county.

In 1835, Joseph Akins and Blackwell Holliday were added to the list of merchants, as were Hoaglan & Goodeup, in 1836. The following year the latter firm became Ayres & Hoaglan.

In 1836 Chester Swallow was a prominent merchant, who had come here from Vermont, and in his store, acting as clerk was Linus E. Worcester, since one of Greene county's most prominent men.

About this time Aaron Reno settled in White Hall, engaging in mercantile business, in the dry goods line, on Main street, which was afterwards destroyed by fire. Mr. Reno was one of the leading merchants of the town for many years; was a man of excellent judgment, and quite popular.

About this time, also, came Josiah Lamborn, the pioneer attorney of the place. He came from Jacksonville.

About the year 1840, Henry Fitch had a small store in this town. He afterwards sold out to Dr. Drish. He is now a resident of San Francisco, Cal., quite a wealthy man. He was one of the projectors and stockholders in the U. P. railroad.

Goodeup & Mallard were, also, merchants about this time. A man by the name of Hall opened a harness shop near where the Masonic hall is now located, about the same time, where he carried on business for several years.

By the census of the general government, taken in 1840, the town contained between 3 and 400 inhabitants, and about 50 houses, mostly frame. At that time, Ross B. Hughes was running the house so well known as the White Hall house, since and still run by Mrs. Mary Amos.

From this time on the town increased rapidly, until it is now one of the most enterprising, go-ahead, flourishing communities in this section of country. A history of the mills, potteries, business houses, churches and other institutions is given elsewhere, so that a repetition would be needless, suffice it to say that in 1880, the town had a population of 2,147 people, and more business places than any town, in proportion to inhabitants, in any other place. It has now several church organizations, two weekly and one daily paper, a number of potteries, mills, and all the other concomitants of a thriving town.

PRESENT ASPECT OF THE CITY.

A short review of the present business and other interests of White Hall, will better show the development of this enterprising town from an almost insignificant village of log and frame shanties to its present solidly built form, than columns of grandiloquent encomiums.

POTTERIES AND TILE WORKS.

The most important business interests of White Hall centers in the vari-

ous institutions manufacturing drain tile, fire brick, sewer pipe, terra cotta ware, pottery, and various other forms of clay. Of this industry, the *Republican*, in its issue of Jan. 4, 1879, says:

"Their proximity to two great railroad lines crossing each other at White Hall, and their superiority to all others known in this country or in Europe, as shown by analysis of chemists, and render the fire clay deposits of this neighborhood a source of wealth, the extent of which is limited only by manufacturing facilities. The deposit nearest to town is owned by Chapin Bros., and is located three-fourths of a mile east of the corporation line. Other deposits belong to A. D. Ruckel, Culberson & Smith, Felix Brown, and to the White Hall Fire Clay Works, who own an extensive and exceedingly valuable tract of clay and coal land. M. C. Purdy owned the first clay bank ever opened here. White Hall is rapidly taking the lead in the manufacture of stoneware, drain tile, sewer pipe, fire brick and terra cotta ware, and these industries must continue to grow and prosper. No other place in the Union can compete with the quality of the clay found here."

The following article is clipped from the *Republican*, under date of Jan. 7, 1882:

"From the veteran potter, J. N. Ebey, we learn some hitherto unpublished facts, relating to the early history of the pottery business in the vicinity of White Hall. He writes substantially as follows: In the fall of 1827, I first passed over the ground where White Hall now stands. I was then manufacturing earthenware in Sangamon county. Michael

Baker, formerly and since a citizen of White Hall, who was working for me and learning to turn ware, informed me that there was fine white clay in that vicinity. I loaded an ox wagon with ware, drove over the beautiful, but unimproved intervening prairies to Kinkead's Point, some 10 miles east of Carrollton. I sold the ware to A. M. Kennett, father of Mortimer Kennett, since mayor of St. Louis. Thence I went to the little pottery run by William Heath, father of N. P. Heath, since deceased, on the land now owned by Nancy Evans, south of S. M. Henderson's present residence. Heath built the first kiln, and made the first ware ever manufactured in Greene county. The second kiln was built west of Simeon Ross' present residence.

Heath was using what was known as the Ross clay. I took a part of a load of the clay home with me for painting purposes on common pottery. In 1832, while yet in Springfield, I became very anxious to manufacture stoneware. I tested all the clay in the vicinity, with a proportion of the Greene county clay, and all except the latter was a failure. That proved so encouraging, that in 1833, I went to the little village of White Hall, got the numbers of the clay land, and went to Edwardsville and entered it, and in April moved into the front room of a little house near where the old M. E. church stands. Dr. William Holliday occupied the front room. I bought an old log cabin, moved it to the lot now owned by Dr. Chapman, and there turned the first stoneware made in Greene county. I had no kiln, but I hauled the green ware to Edward Heath's redware kiln, then used by Michael Baker, and there burned the

first stoneware ever burned in the county. It was a very good, common article. I sold part of it to Joshua Simonds, who sold dry goods in a small tenant house, near the present site of the postoffice. From this time until 1864, a period of 31 years, but little was done in the way of manufacturing stoneware, and from that date the history of the business is familiar to the people of White Hall, and the state at large."

In 1865 the subject of drain tile was agitated, and David Culbertson thinking that it could be made a success from the excellent fire clay in this vicinity put in a small machine for the manufacture of tile, in the pottery of A. Pierce, during the winter of that year. At that time the capacity of the institution would average about 500 tile per day, the machine being run by hand. When the enterprise was established, or machinery for the same arrived, a partnership was formed with A. Pierce, which existed for five years. At that time, in the spring of 1870, Mr. Culbertson, retired from the present successful tile works of Culbertson, Smith & Co. At that time he purchased the present site, then covered with corn, and began the erection of a frame structure or shed, 18x100 feet in size, putting in a machine operated by horse power, and which had a capacity of about 4,000 tile per day. It was generally conceded that Mr. Culbertson had gone too far, and that it would be impossible for him to make it pay on such a large scale, as drainage was not considered a success, anyway. Consequently, he was subjected to considerable ridicule. But the success which has crowned those first efforts is abundant

evidence to the contrary. He operated the business on this scale until 1876. The year previous, Thomas A. Smith became a partner in the concern, and in 1876, a brick structure, 20x40 feet in size, and a 30-horse power engine was added, besides new machinery throughout, at an additional expense of \$3,500, which increased the capacity to about 7,000. In Jan., 1882, the firm became Culbertson, Smith & Co., John Armstrong entering the firm. During that summer was erected the present large main building, which is a two-story brick, 40x100 feet in dimensions, in addition to a one-story structure, which is 40x75 feet in size. These additional improvements of 1882 amounted to \$10,000, including \$2,000 worth of new machinery added. The works now have a capacity of 2,000,000 per year. It has grown from a diminutive concern to its present dimensions during the past 20 years, thus demonstrating what can be accomplished by pluck, energy and enterprise, such as its founder and present owners possess. The institution is now valued at \$30,000.

Augustus Pierce & Co.'s pottery is located in the northeastern part of the town. This was established in 1864, and is the oldest one in the county. Mr. Pierce learned the trade of potter, at Akron, O., and afterward came west. In 1863, while working on a farm near White Hall, then a mere hamlet, he procured a strong bag, went prospecting in the clay fields, and selecting a bagful of the best, and carried it to Winchester. B. G. Culver, engaged in the dry goods business, became interested in the enterprise, put up the necessary funds, and the first pottery in

White Hall was established, just east of the place where the C., B. & Q. depot now stands, and near the site of the works now owned by the firm of which he is the senior member. From this humble beginning has sprung the fine works now operated. The main building is 24x90 feet in size, with an L 24x60, all well and substantially built. It has a capacity of turning out some 40,000 gallons of ware per month, all of the finest description. Mr. Pierce operated this pottery for some four years, in company with Mr. Culver, when David Culbertson became a partner. The latter was succeeded by F. I. Vedder. In 1881, Isaac Powell became the junior of this firm.

Hill and Prindle are the present representatives of the old pottery, instituted in White Hall, in the fall or winter of 1864, by that pioneer of the potteries of this section of the state, J. N. Ebey. At the time he was running it, it was but a small affair. He continued at this some five years, when he disposed of it to Hubbs, Moore & Boone, who ran it about a year, when W. W. Hubbs became sole proprietor. In 1873, George Hill succeeded Mr. Hubbs, operating the same until 1879, when L. T. Prindle purchased a half interest in the concern. On the formation of this partnership, they increased the number of kilns to three, and added steam, for drying the ware and crushing the clay. This firm was the first to make pans by steam, and is the only one at present. They have increased the original capacity of the works from 25,000 to 500,000, per year. This is considered the largest pottery here. Their ware has a sale as far south as San Antonio, Tex., and

west, as far as Los Angeles, Cal., besides extending a proportionate distance north. They use 25,000 bushels of coal, and 400 cords of wood, annually, and 1,600 tons of potter's clay. During the year 1885, they started a store in connection with their business, for the sale of their ware. They have invested a capital of about \$15,000, and do an annual business of about \$30,000. They give employment to between 40 and 50 men and boys, in the various branches of their business.

Lyman T. Prindle is a partner of Geo. Hill, in the pottery of Hill & Prindle, White Hall. He was born in Virden, Ill., on Feb. 11, 1858, and is a son of Remsen M. and Cynthia J. (Twitchell) Prindle, natives of Vermont. His father was an architect and builder. He died in 1863, in Waitsfield, Vt. His widow now lives in Prattsburgh, N. Y., and is now the wife of S. M. Ostrander. Lyman T. was educated in the high school of Bloomington, and at the Normal University. He began life as a teacher, and followed that profession three years. He then commenced dealing in stoneware, which he followed for 3 years. In 1880 he entered into a partnership with Mr. George Hill in the manufacture of stoneware in this city, in which he is still engaged. In 1881 he was married to Susan E., daughter of George and Sarah (Rix) Hill. She was born at Gloversville, N. Y., Sept. 1859. Her parents were natives of England, but removed to this country before marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Prindle are the parents of three children—Remsen G., born Feb. 17, 1882; Frank E., born Dec. 8, 1883, and Lyman W., born Oct. 10, 1885. Mrs. Prindle is a member of the

M. E. church. Mr. Prindle belongs to White Hall lodge, No. 80, A. F. & A. M., and has been one of its officers for years. Mr. Prindle has a brother, E. M., living in Greenfield, Kan., in the stock business. The family name was formerly spelled Pringle, and is a Scotch name. His ancestors came to this country from Scotland and England in the 17th century.

A. King is operating the most northern pottery in the town. It was established in 1870, by John King, who ran it for about nine years, when he disposed of it, but in a short time had to foreclose the mortgage and bid it in. The property is valued at about \$2,000 and has a capacity of turning out about 15,000 gallons of ware. Owing to the depression of the times at this writing, these works are doing but a minimum business, but in the bright future that awaits all that have learned "to labor and to wait," they no doubt will reap a rich harvest, for the merits of White Hall ware needs no praise.

The pottery of P. J. McGowan was established in 1880 by the present proprietor, in company with T. O'Gorman and M. Golula, but this partnership did not last long, since which time Mr. McGowan has operated alone. He now has about three acres of land in the city, connected with the works. The building he occupies is 60x30 feet in size, with an L 30x50. The entire plant is valued at about \$3,000. He employs about 15 hands. The works have a capacity of turning out 16,000 gallons of stoneware, and about \$500 per month of terra cotta ware.

P. J. McGowan was born in the city of New York, March 12, 1855, and is a

son of Charles and Mary (Murphy) McGowan, natives of Ireland. They removed from New York to Akron, O., in 1865, where they still reside. The subject of this sketch was educated at Akron, where he also learned the trade of a painter, and has since followed that business. He came to Illinois in 1872, and worked as a "jour" some four years, when he engaged in the business near Quincy. In 1880 he was married to Addie Brickart, a native of Greene county. By this union there was one child—Mollie. Mrs. McGowan's death occurred in 1883. Mr. McGowan is a member of the Benevolent lodge, No. 227, I. O. O. F. He is a successful business man, and has won many friends by his genial manner, his honesty and fair dealings.

Ruckel's pottery was established by Charles Ebey, the son of the veteran potter of White Hall, John Ebey. He was succeeded by Murphy & Bates, but the latter retiring, L. C. Murphy carried on the business until Oct., 1878, when D. C. Banta became the proprietor. On Jan. 1, 1883, A. D. Ruckel, the present owner, came into possession, and has continued therein ever since. The institution has a capacity of turning out 200,000 gallons of ware a year, but is not driven to its extreme limit now. The plant is worth about \$2,000.

The Purdy pottery was instituted in 1865, by F. C. Garbitt, who built the edifice at this place. This is north of the depots. He used horse power for the propulsion of the machinery. He was succeeded by Brown, Cogdell & Sax, but it finally came into the hands of Purdy & Ruckel. On the retirement of the latter, M. C. Purdy became sole pro-

prietor, and is to-day. The works have a capacity of making over 250,000 gallons of ware per year, besides a large amount of potter's clay is shipped to other points. Mr. Purdy owns about 60 acres of excellent fire clay lands.

WHITE HALL MACHINE WORKS.

This enterprise was established in 1877, by Winn Bros. & Co. At that time they erected the present brick building, which is 40x70 feet in size, and which was built at a cost of \$2,500. In 1880 the firm became Winn Bros., composed of George W. and Richard B. Winn. They have the institution fully equipped with all necessary machinery, run by a 12-horse power engine. The enterprise includes foundry, wagon and blacksmith shops, etc., and brings into requisition a capital invested of about \$8,000. During good seasons they give employment to about 15 men.

William Winn, son of William and Elizabeth (Ford) Winn, was born in Richmond, Va., May 17, 1803. His father was a native born Welshman, and his mother of Scotch descent. They immigrated to this country, locating near Richmond, Va., where they resided until their death. William, the subject, immigrated to Lexington, Ky., where he remained but a short time, when he removed to near Cincinnati, O., where he was married to Phoebe Osborne, March 3, 1825, who was a native of that state and a daughter of Aaron and Eleanor (Frazier) Osborne, natives of N. J. The former died at Grandview, Ind., at the very advanced age of 104 years. The latter's death occurred in Ohio. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Winn, they removed

to Indiana, and located near Rising Sun, where they remained until coming to this county in 1829. They lived upon the old homestead until their death. Mrs. Winn died April 22, 1858, and her husband survived her death until Nov. 27, 1866. They are both interred in the Richwoods cemetery, within 50 yards of where these pioneers first settled, and where they erected their first rude log cabin to shelter them from the stormy blasts of the then new western wilds.

George W. Winn, a son of William and Phoebe (Osborne) Winn, was born near Rising Sun, Ind., May 3, 1827, coming with his parents to this county, when about two years of age. His education was derived, sitting on an oak-wood seat, principally from a Webster's spelling book. Young Winn became apprenticed to the trade of a blacksmith, and became a superior workman. When the war of the rebellion came on he enlisted in Co. I, 91st Ill. Inf., and was afterward detailed to hospital service at St. Louis, being general wardmaster of Post Hospital. While in the service, two little children of Mr. Winn died. The bereaved mother, now left entirely alone, decided to enter the service of the United States, for the relief of the boys in blue. For 19 months she administered to the sick and dying with a solicitude that gained for her the esteem of all. The heroine of the hospital wards at St. Louis, and the wife of G. W. Winn, who were married Oct. 20, 1859, was Mary C. Boggess, a daughter of Madison and Elizabeth (Reddin) Boggess, who settled in Carrollton, or on the site of that place, in the summer of 1818. Mr. Boggess

was a wagon-maker by trade, and fought in the Black Hawk war. He was a young man when he came from his native state, Kentucky, to this county, being a member of a party of surveyors and "carrying the chain." His wife died in Jan., 1854, and he followed her June 7, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Winn are the parents of eight children—James M., born Dec. 7, 1860, died Aug. 18, 1862; Charles D., born June 4, 1862, died Aug. 27, 1863; Mary E., born Oct. 10, 1869; Julia A. born March 23, 1871; Craig, born Nov. 28, 1873, and died Aug. 17, 1879; Walter, born June 3, 1879; and one child that died in infancy, not christened. Mr. Winn was previously twice married. The first time to Mary A. Tucker, April 30, 1849. They were the parents of one child—John A., born March 29, 1850. His first wife died Aug. 3, 1852. He was again married Nov. 3, 1852, to Sarah Tucker, and were blessed with one child—William, born Nov. 9, 1856. Mrs. Winn's death occurred Feb. 7, 1859. In company with his brother, Richard B., Mr. Winn established the Carrollton machine shops, which he operated successfully until coming to White Hall, in 1877. In conclusion it may be stated that Mr. Winn's life has been a success, owning a half interest in the foundry and machine shops at White Hall, besides other valuable property. What is somewhat remarkable, he has never uttered an oath, never drank any liquor, and has never used tobacco. He is a member of the M. E. church, the Masonic fraternity and the G. A. R. He is a republican.

Richard B. Winn, son of William and Phoebe (Osborne) Winn, was born Dec.

8, 1843, at the old homestead, four miles west of Carrollton. His early years were spent upon the old homestead with his parents, obtaining his education in the public schools of Carrollton. From the time he was 17 years of age until he attained his 20th birthday, he labored the majority of the time as an apprentice at gunsmithing and as a machinist. He also taught school during the winter of 1861 and 1862. At the age of 20 he enlisted Aug. 22, 1864, in company H, 40th Mo. Inf., serving until the close of the war, and being honorably discharged, Aug. 11, 1865. During the struggle he served in the engagements of Columbia, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., besides fourteen days' fighting at Spanish Fort, Mobile, and one day at Fort Blakeley, Ala. While marching from Fort Blakeley to Montgomery, Ala., Mr. W. was so unfortunate as to have his right arm broken and crushed by falling over a log, April 11, 1865, the result of which has rendered it almost entirely useless. Returning from the army, Mr. W. engaged in farming for about a year, when he entered the foundry and machine shops with his brother, George. W., at Carrollton. Here he remained until 1877, when they established their present successful enterprise in White Hall. He was married Nov. 19, 1868, to Mary Luther, who was born Sept. 17, 1850, in Grundy county, Ill. She was a daughter of Martin and Ursula (Cosgrove) Luther, the former of Pennsylvania and the latter of New York. In 1858, they emigrated to Illinois, locating at Pioneer, now known as Palmer, about eight miles west of Carrollton. Mrs. Luther died in March, 1859, and was buried in

Eldred's cemetery, under the bluffs. Mr. Luther was again married to Mrs. Caroline Briscoe, in May, 1866. Mrs. Briscoe was the widow of Wm. Briscoe, and a daughter of Selden and Fidelia Beebe. They remained here until 1869, when they removed to Christian county, where they now reside. Mr. and Mrs. W. have two children—Wm. L., born July 9, 1870; Harry L., born Feb. 21, 1883. Mr. Winn is among the prominent business men of White Hall, having in company with his brother, a large foundry machine shop, etc., as already described, besides residence property in the city. He is a member of the K. of H., G. A. R. and the city council from the Third ward. He was at one time correspondent of the *Carrollton Gazette* from this place, and attained considerable prominence and notoriety as a decidedly spicy and racy local writer. He is also a member of the Methodist church, and in politics affiliates with the republican party.

WHITE HALL CHAIR FACTORY.

During the month of July, 1882, J. G. Kinder erected a building here and commenced the business of cutting out chair and other furniture frame stuff, and shipping it, in the rough, to various points. In Oct., 1883, the firm of Kinder & Moore was formed, and erecting large additions to their building, they commenced the manufacture of chairs. This they carried on until March, 1885, when the present company was formed. It is incorporated under the general laws of the state, and the present officers are—S. D. Chapin, Pres.; Francis Fowler, Sec., and Isaac Fowler, Treas. J. G. Kinder is the general manager of the factory. They turn out no low-

priced goods, but make some 14 different styles of chairs, that can be sold for lower prices than can be had elsewhere. They employ about 40 hands, with constantly increasing business.

FLOURING MILL.

The steam grist-mill at White Hall was built by Kendall and Smith, about the year 1860. They continued to run it for some years, and were succeeded by several parties. Finally it became the property of Welch & Rector, who ran it for several years, and in 1878, A. D. Ruckel purchased the interest of Mr. Rector, and the firm became Welch & Ruckel. In June, 1879, O. F. Grant purchased the interest of J. E. Welch, and under the firm name and style, continued the business until 1882, when O. F. Grant became the sole owner, and is running it now. The building is 50x80 feet in size on the ground, three stories high, built of frame and equipped with three run of buhrs, two purifiers, corn sheller, etc. The motive power is derived from a 40-horse power engine. This mill has a capacity of 100 barrel per day, and has a large local trade.

Oscar F. Grant, representative of the milling business of White Hall, was born in Newbury, Orange county, Vt., on Dec. 30, 1832, and is a son of William and Finetta (Nelson) Grant. His father was born in Scotland, and came to the United States with his parents when a child. He learned the carriage-making trade, and followed it most of the time until his death, which occurred in Corinth, Vt., in 1867. His widow died ten years later. Oscar F. was educated in the common schools of his native state, and afterward learned the

trade of carriage-maker, with his father. He did not follow the trade, however, but went to Ohio and began the milling business. After becoming acquainted with its details, he remained in the employ of the firm he had learned with, and was with them in all 15 years. After this he worked for another firm for eight years, and then engaged in buying grain. In 1879 he came to Greene county, and bought the flouring mill in White Hall, which he has conducted ever since with success. In 1859 he was married to Anna E., daughter of Theophilus and Anna (Clark) Potter, natives, respectively, of Vermont and Ohio. She was born in Ohio, May 24, 1841. Mr. Grant is a member of Akron lodge, No. 83, A. F. & A. M.; and of the chapter in Akron, No. 25.

Among the leading representatives of the general merchandise trade in White Hall are the following firms: T. Abrams, W. W. Arnold & Co., and Vosseller, Cochran & Co.

The dry goods trade is represented by John H. Graves.

There are two first-class drug establishments in White Hall, those of A. F. Vedder and O. J. Husted.

A. F. Vedder, dealer in drugs and groceries, is the representative of a business established in 1861, by Worcester & Vedder, who operated it for about a year, when the firm was changed to A. F. Vedder & Bro. For about two years this continued, when the latter disposed of his interest to A. J. Worcester, and under the firm name of Vedder & Worcester, it ran for some two years, when A. F. Vedder assumed the sole proprietorship. About two years after this, he took in, as partner, A. D.

Ruekel. Continuing thus until 1880, it did a large business, but in that year, Mr. Vedder became sole proprietor, and so continues to this date. He carries a stock of about \$7,000, in his store, which is 23x75 feet in size.

Aaron F. Vedder, the popular druggist and grocer, of White Hall, was born in the state of New York, Dec. 30, 1834, his parents being Albert and Susan (Lusk) Vedder, natives of New York. They came to Illinois in 1865, and located on a farm, where Mrs. Vedder died in 1870. Aaron received his education at Fulton Seminary, Fulton, N. Y., and at the age of 19 years, came to Illinois; here he engaged as clerk in a dry goods store at White Hall, and remained in that position two years. He then became mail agent between Chicago and St. Louis, and was thus employed two years more, at the end of which time he embarked in the drug business in this city, and in two years afterward added to his business a stock of hardware, and conducted it successfully for 10 years. He then sold out the hardware stock, and added a stock of groceries, and still conducts the drug and grocery business, in which he has a large trade. Mr. Vedder is the oldest druggist in the city, and one of the most prosperous. In 1861 he was married to Jennie Drisch, daughter of Dr. and Martha Drisch, of White Hall. They were natives of Virginia, and both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Vedder were the parents of two children, one of whom, Lena, is living. The one deceased is Virginia. Mrs. Vedder died in 1866. Mr. Vedder again married, in 1868, to Mrs. Nellie Bullock, widow of Joseph Bullock, and daughter of Nathan

and Almira (Goodhouse) Winters. By this union there is one child—Florence. Mrs. Vedder is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Vedder is a member of White Hall lodge, No. 80, A., F. and A. M., and is a liberal, enterprising gentleman.

O. J. Husted, deals in drugs and groceries. This business stand was established by this gentleman in September, 1882. His salesroom is 19x65 feet in floor area, with a storage-room in the rear, of 16x30 feet in size. He carries a well assorted stock, which will invoice about \$5,000.

O. J. Husted, the enterprising druggist and grocer, on Main street, was born in Greene county, July 10, 1851, and is a son of Henry L. and Lucetta E. (Post) Husted, natives of Vermont and Missouri, respectively. They came to Illinois many years ago, while the country was yet new and almost a wilderness. O. J. was educated in Platteville, Wis., and commenced life as a farm hand, being thus employed three years. He then secured a situation as book-keeper in a bank, in which position he remained two years, after which time he commenced in the drug business, being engaged as clerk for six years. He then opened up in business for himself in this city, which he has been conducting for the past eight years, and through steady attention to the wants of his customers, courteousness and untiring energy, he has secured the best trade in the city. Mr. Husted was joined in marriage, June 27, 1877, at Potosi, Wis., with Mary A. Seaton, a daughter of Hon. James W. and Amanda (Buscher) Seaton. By this marriage there is one child—Harry Seaton, born

April 9, 1883. Mr. Husted was bereft of his wife on April 13, 1883. She was a prominent member in the Presbyterian church, and had always taken a very active part in all work entered into by the different societies of the church. She was of Scotch descent, and was of such a disposition that she made hosts of friends wherever she went. Her husband so reveres her memory that he has erected a beautiful monument of Scotch granite over her remains, for which he sent to Aberdeen, Scotland, the home of her ancestors.

August Fischer, Charles H. Higbee, and Charles Dossel are the enterprising dealers in the jewelry line in the town. Mr. Dossel has a stock of jewelry, etc., in connection with O. J. Husted's drug store, and carries a stock of about \$1,500.

Charles Dossel, the flourishing jeweler of White Hall, was born in that city, Jan. 3, 1862, and is a son of Geo. and Catherine (Schremm) Dossel. He remained with his parents until the spring of 1876, receiving his education at the White Hall schools, at the same time assisting his brother, George, in the confectionery and restaurant. He subsequently proceeded to Winchester, Ind., and engaged in the jewelry business with Lewis Klamberg, with whom he continued two years, at the expiration of which time he returned home. He was again employed in assisting his brother in the confectionery, until 1880, when he returned to Winchester, Ind., and again engaged in the jewelry business, where he completed his trade, after a term of three years. He then left Indiana, and came back to Illinois, locating at Carrollton, where he was

employed by Loomis & Villinger for one year, after which he came to White Hall, and started in business for himself. He is a young enterprising gentlemen, to whom we can wish nothing but success.

The first dealer in lumber in the town of White Hall was L. E. Worcester, who established a yard here about the year 1854. He operated for some time, sometimes alone, sometimes with a partner, until the firm became Cochrane & Worcester. These parties were succeeded by L. E. Worcester & Co., in 1873. In 1885, the present proprietor, F. F. Worcester, became the sole owner. He carries a stock of about \$4,000, including lumber, salt, paint, etc., and is doing a handsome business.

Fulton F. Worcester, a prosperous lumber merchant of this city, whose business is located near the C. & A. depot, was born at West Windsor, Vt., Aug. 22, 1847. He is a son of Alfred and Mary (Farwell) Worcester, natives of Vermont. In 1865, they removed from that state to Illinois, locating in White Hall, where they spent the remainder of their days. Mr. Worcester dying July 4, 1885, and Mrs. Worcester in 1880. Fulton F. was educated in the common schools of Vermont, and after removing to Illinois, learned the trade of a carpenter. He was engaged at that trade about seven years, and then entered into partnership with L. E. Worcester, in the lumber business. This firm continued until Jan. 1, 1885, when L. E. sold out his interest to F. F., who has since conducted it alone. In Feb., 1872, Mr. Worcester was united in marriage with Amanda White, daughter of Alfred and Elizabeth (Hubbard) White,

the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Kentucky. They are now residents of White Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Worcester are the parents of two bright children—Alfred W. and Mary Elizabeth. Mrs. Worcester is a member of the M. E. church. Mr. Worcester is a member of White Hall lodge No. 80, A. F. & A. M. He is a live, honorable business gentleman, and well deserves the success with which he has met, thus far in life.

Zeno Stocks, dealer in lumber, lime, cement, paint, etc., has been engaged in this line of trade since June 1, 1879. He has, also, a sack depot, in connection with this business, and has about 6,000 sacks on hand. His entire stock will invoice about \$5,000.

Zeno Stocks was born in Pitt county, North Carolina, May 13, 1846, and is a son of John and Susan (Gwaltney) Stocks, also natives of North Carolina. In Pitt county he buried the father, grandfather and great-grandfather of Mr. Zeno Stocks, in a family burying ground on the old homestead, which was originally entered by the great-grandfather, whose name was also John. This land was entered on a permit from the British Crown, long before the Revolutionary war. In the adjoining county of Craven, in one cemetery, lie the bodies of Mr. Gwaltney, the father of Mrs. Stocks, and her grandfather. Zeno was educated in North Carolina, and began business as a school teacher in his native county, which he continued for about a year, when he came to Greene county, in 1870. He again engaged in teaching school, which he followed for 10 years, and then entered the lumber business, which he still continues, enjoying a good trade. He

was married, Dec. 15, 1880, to Louisa, a daughter of Adam and Margaret Koehn, natives of Germany, who now reside near Greenfield, this county, engaged in farming. By the above marriage there was one child—A. L., born June 9, 1882. The death of Mrs. Stocks occurred Aug. 18, 1883. Mr. Stocks was again married Oct. 7, 1885, to Amy A., daughter of T. J. and M. F. Baldwin, who reside near White Hall.

David Hutchinson, dealer in agricultural implements, farm machinery, buggies, wagons, etc., established his business here in 1865. He generally carries a stock of about \$8,000.

David Hutchinson, dealer in agricultural implements, etc., was born in Bristol, Bucks county, Penn., Nov. 12, 1818, and is a son of Edward Church and Rebecca (Broodnix) Hutchinson, natives of Pennsylvania. David received his education in his native town, and afterward went to Philadelphia, where he learned the trade of a blacksmith. He has worked at the trade for about 35 years. He came to this county in 1842, and has resided in White Hall since that time. On his arrival, he engaged in his present business, which has since increased to its present proportions. Dec. 25, 1848, he was married to Mary Jane Boomer, a native of Kentucky. By this marriage, there were two children, both deceased. Mrs. Hutchinson died Aug. 5, 1880. March 26, 1883, Mr. Hutchinson was again married to Amy C., daughter of Thos. and Althea (Linn) McGuire. Her parents were both natives of Pennsylvania. They came to White Hall many years ago, and are now deceased. Mr. Hutchinson is a member of White Hall lodge,

No. 80, A. F. & A. M. Several times he has been chosen by his fellow-citizens as a member of the council of the city, each time serving with credit to himself, and satisfaction to them.

A. Nesbit is engaged in the bakery and confectionery business, which was established by himself in March, 1867. He carries everything that properly belongs in his line, and, with a stock of about \$1,000, does a nice business.

Archibald Nesbit was born in the northern part of Ireland, but was of Scotch and English parentage. He left his native country when a child, coming to America, where he landed at New York City. At the age of 14, he there commenced to learn the baker's trade, at which he was engaged for several years, when he proceeded to a location in Connecticut, where he had charge of bakery for three years, after which he came to Illinois, where he continued his business, in Chicago, for two years. He then removed to Bloomington, where he afterward commenced business for himself, meeting with splendid success for two years, when he was unfortunately burned out, and from there he went to Knoxville, Knox county, and carried on business eight years, feeding the soldiers. In 1862, he went to the mountains, crossed over to Portland, Ore., and again engaged in business for two years, when he sold out and returned to Illinois. He subsequently settled in White Hall, engaged in business, and has since remained here, having been quite successful in securing a good trade, which fact is doubtless attributable to his skill and ability. In 1860, Mr. Nesbit married Annie M. Andrews, a native of Nor-

way, but who was reared in the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Nesbit are members of the Presbyterian church, and are well respected citizens of this community.

Christopher Weitzel is the only dealer in clothing.

The grocery trade is in the hands of W. C. Chapin, Fowler & Porter, Chas. Laurig, Lowenstein & Son, Mrs. E. J. Saxe, A. F. Vedder and L. C. Wright.

The hardware business is in the hands of the following well known firms: Brantzel Bros. and Gooding & Co.

Meat markets are run by E. C. Clement and Simonds & Wentworth.

The furniture business is in the able hands of Augustus F. Lange and Robert Dixon.

Hutchinson & Munger established the livery business in 1859 or 1860, in a building built for that purpose by Hutchinson & Munger. They were succeeded by Perry & Munger, and Potts & Grimes. They were followed by A. J. Baldwin, and he by Samuel Potts. W. B. Grimes & Co. were the successors of the latter gentleman, and after operating for a time the firm became W. B. Grimes & Co., then Grimes & Edwards. The latter firm came into existence in March, 1884. In October, of the same year, H. S. Edwards, the present proprietor, assumed sole charge. He keeps some 10 head of stock, and buggies, etc., in proportion, and does a good business.

Hale S. Edwards, proprietor of the White Hall livery stable, was born in Hickory county, Mo., on the 14th day of June, 1843. His father, L. B. Edwards, was born in Virginia, and her mother, whose maiden name was Annie

Strainer, was born in Kentucky. They located in this county in 1839, and after residing here some years, they removed to Missouri. There the father of our subject died, in 1876, his widow still residing in that state. Hale S. was educated in western Missouri, and after finishing his schooling, followed farming there until 1883. He then came to White Hall, and engaged in the livery business, which he has since continued. In 1874, he was united in marriage with Annie Dowdall, a native of this county. They are the parents of three children—James L., Erith and Blanche. Mr. Edwards is a native of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Edwards belongs to the Baptist church.

Hiram Watson established a marble yard in White Hall, in 1850, and still continues at the head of the establishment. He has a frame building, 20x40 in which work is carried on. He manufactures all kinds of monuments, tombstones, and carried a stock that is valued at about \$3,000.

Hiram Watson the enterprising veteran marble and granite dealer, of White Hall, Ill., is a native of Kentucky. He was born March 15, 1825, and is a son of John and Mary (Johnson) Watson. His father was a native of Virginia, his mother, of Kentucky. When Hiram was a babe, his parents moved to Morgan county, Ill. When he was but five years of age, his mother died and his father broke up house-keeping, and Hiram and his youngest brother, William, were taken by A. Q. Lindsey, who cared for them as his own, until they grew to manhood. After the death of Hiram's mother, his father married again, and afterwards moved to

Missouri, locating on, and clearing some of the land on which Kansas City now stands. He died en route to Santa Fe. Hiram spent his early life in Morgan county, and there received his education. He then came to White Hall in 1842, where learned he the mason's trade, which he followed for several years. In 1846 he enlisted and took part in the Mexican war, in the regiment commanded by Col. J. J. Hardin, in Capt. Fry's company. He was in the battle of Buena Vista. After the war he returned to White Hall, where he engaged in the marble business. In 1850, he started into the marble business for himself and has ever since continued at it, having quite a large and remunerative trade, the result of his industry and ability. In 1860, he was joined in marriage with Mary E. Milne, a native of Maryland, and a daughter of William and Annie (Grant) Milne, both of whom are now deceased. By this marriage Mr. and Mrs. Watson are the parents of two children—Edwin D. and Mary E. Mr. Watson, has by thrift and good management, placed himself and family in very comfortable circumstances.

And many other of the usual lines of business have their full representation in the town, most of whom are spoken of elsewhere.

Oliver A. Morrow, the photographic artist of White Hall, was born near Athensville, this county on April 29, 1863. His father, Jesse Morrow, was born in North Carolina. His mother, whose maiden name was Elvira Bradshaw, was born in this state. Oliver A. was educated in Athensville, finishing at the high school in Carrollton,

Ill. He then commenced life as a teacher, and after one year in that profession, he was connected with a flouring mill for two years with his brothers. He then commenced the photographic business, which he has since followed. In connection with it he also does crayon work, and in both lines he has turned out excellent work, and met with good success. He is a member of the Christian church.

Dr. Thomas W. Pritchett, the popular dentist of White Hall, was born in Greene county, Ill., May 7, 1841, his parents being Isaac and Sarah (Holmes) Pritchett, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Virginia. Isaac was a farmer; and also a manufacturer of mill buhrs. He died in this county in the year 1855, Mrs. Pritchett surviving him until 1862. Thomas W. was educated in the common schools of Greene county. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. G, 91st Ill. Inf., and served with that regiment until its term of enlistment expired, that being nearly three years. He was discharged at Springfield, Ill. In 1866, he began the study of dentistry, with Dr. James M. Ball, of Indiana. In 1868, he proceeded to St. Louis, where he practiced with Dr. George H. Silvers, one year, and in 1869, came to White Hall, where he has since remained, and through skill, ability, and attention to business, has met with deserved success in the practice of his profession. In 1869, Dr. Pritchett was united in marriage with Naomi Allen, a daughter of Samuel and Ann (Clark) Allen, natives of Tennessee and Virginia, respectively. They came to Illinois at a very early day, and Mr. Allen was extensively engaged in farming.

He was the father of 12 children. He died in the year 1861, his wife surviving him one year, she dying in 1862. Dr. and Mrs. Pritchett are the parents of two children—Charles and Ross. Dr. Pritchett is a member of White Hall lodge, No. 80, A. F. & A. M.

BANKS.

The White Hall Banking Association, transacting business in this city, was established Jan. 1, 1877, as a private bank, in a frame building now occupied by Abrams' dry goods store, with the following officers: James Dowdall, Pres.; Isaac Powell, cashier; Jas. Dowdall, L. E. Carter, A. S. Seely and Isaac Powell, directors. They removed to their present location in Sept., 1883. This building is a fine one 20x65 feet in size, and well fitted up. On its inception it had a capital of only \$10,000, but it has increased to \$100,000, making it one of the strongest monetary institutions in the county. The present officers are: Linus E. Worcester, Pres.; Isaac Powell, cashier, W. P. Worcester, assistant cashier; James Dowdall and L. E. Carter and the above officers, directors. The late A. S. Seely was one of the board of direction at the time of his death.

The People's Bank was established in 1867, by David Pierson, James and Albert Gregory, under the title of Pierson, Gregory & Co. They conducted the business until April 1, 1875, when they were succeeded by John North, C. E. Wales and E. North, under the name of North, Wales & Co., until the title of People's Bank was assumed, Jan. 1, 1877. The company owns the building they occupy, which is 20x70 feet in size.

The first officers were: Peter Roodhouse, Pres.; Ed. North, Cash.; John North, C. E. Wales, Edgar Griswold, Peter Roodhouse and Ed. North, directors. A. Davis succeeded Mr. Roodhouse as president. Since the death of Mr. Davis, in 1881, there has been no president. The present officers are: Ed. North, Cash.; James Porter, Ass't Cash.; John North, Ed. North, C. E. Wales and James Porter, directors. The bank's capital is \$50,000.

OPERA HOUSE.

This beautiful edifice was erected in 1867, at a cost of upwards of \$20,000. It owed its inception and completion to a stock company, that was incorporated, however, but all were residents of the town of White Hall. It remained in the hands of this company for a number of years, probably seven or eight, when by mutual agreement it was sold at public venue, Simeon Ross being the purchaser. It is a handsome brick structure, 45x87 feet in size, two-stories in height. The lower floor is divided into two-store rooms, each being 22x87 feet in size, with 14 foot ceiling. The opera house proper is in the second story has a very fine auditorium, with a capacity of about 500. The stage is 28x34 feet in size. There are about 300 chairs in the hall besides the seats in the gallery, and more can be added if necessary. When the building was put up, a shingle roof was put on, but Mr. Ross has replaced it with a more durable one of iron. The first lessee was A. F. Vedder. It is now under the management of Fowler & Martin, F. Fowler having personal supervision.

LIBRARY.

The White Hall Library Association

was organized Jan. 17, 1876, as a stock company, with 52 stockholders, a great many subscribing for more than one share. The first officers were: Hugh Lamont, Pres.; E. J. Pearce, 1st Vice-Pres.; A. W. Foreman, 2d Vice-Pres.; Isaac Powell, Treas.; F. W. Pritchett, Secy.; G. B. Danforth, Geo. Hill, E. A. Giller and J. S. Judd, directors. In the purchase of books, and fitting up of library room, about \$800 was invested. Shares are \$10 each, and shareholders have access to the library. Those not having stock are entitled to the use of the library at the following rates: one month, 50 cents; three months, \$1; six months, \$1.50; one year, \$2.50. The room used is on the second floor opposite the People's Bank, on Main street. There were, originally, 1,200 volumes on the shelves, but the income has not been sufficient to keep it in good condition. The works owned by the association, however, is a very good collection, having been selected by good judges.

POSTOFFICE

The postoffice at this point was established with Beverly Holliday as postmaster. He carried the mail in his hat, continuing this method about three years. At first he received mail once in two weeks. Elijah Lotts succeeded him, and held the position about four years, when L. E. Worcester succeeded him. His commission was dated Nov. 11, 1843. He held the post until 1855, when he was succeeded by John N. Israel. After him came Aaron Reno, who was postmaster for a few months, being succeeded by Marcus Worcester, in April, 1861. He was succeeded by S. D. Chapin, in Aug., 1871. The present

incumbent of the office, Rev. B. B. Hamilton, was commissioned April 1, 1883. It was made a money order office July 1, 1873, and became a presidential office Jan. 1, 1879.

B. B. Hamilton, born at Yankee Prairie, New Design, Monroe county, Ill., Feb. 4, 1822, is the third son of Thomas McClure Hamilton, born, in Rutland county, Vt., Jan. 3, 1785, and Apphia (Brown) Hamilton, born at Hartford, Washington county, N. Y., June 7, 1788. They were married in Athens county, O., in Nov., 1805, and moved to Illinois in the spring of 1818, under the territorial government. Thomas M. was quite a prominent man in his community, but moved to the south part of Greene county (now Jersey) in May, 1831. He died Dec. 9, 1844, his widow surviving by nearly 25 years, dying in September of the year 1869. B. B. received in his childhood only such advantages as the common school of the pioneers afforded, having an excellent memory, and a great thirst for knowledge, he was the champion in the spelling school, and an earnest debater, before he was 16 years old. He taught his first school at Pea Ridge, in Jersey county, in the winter of 1839-40. After this he taught at various places in Jersey county, and in Monroe county, dividing his time between the school room and work on the farm until the spring of 1848, when he entered into partnership with his brother, Nathaniel, in merchandising at Grafton. In the fall of 1849 he returned to Otterville, and commenced business on his own account, which was continued with various degrees of success, until Nov., 1856. He had been elected school com-

missioner of Jersey county, in 1847, and appointed postmaster, and elected justice of the peace in 1849, holding these latter offices until 1856. He was married Dec. 21, 1844, to Mary Ann Chandler, eldest daughter of Hiram and Juliana Chandler, born in Ohio, Sept. 14, 1825. Mr. Hamilton made profession of faith in Christ, in July, 1830, and was baptized into the Salem Baptist church, constituted Feb., 1828, by which body he was licensed to preach in May, 1839. He was ordained in the Union Baptist church, in May 1853. His business arrangements would not permit his taking charge of any church, although he preached with a good degree of acceptance, as he found opportunity, until he closed out his business and moved from Jersey county, in 1856, into Marion county, Ill., where he resided for about two years. In Sept., 1858, he came to White Hall, Ill., where he has made his home ever since. He has been pastor of the churches following, ever since that date: White Hall, Manchester, Big Spring, Winchester, Otterville, Kane and Carlinville, in Scott, Greene, Jersey and Macoupin counties. He was agent for Shurtleff College, for about one year. He taught school at Grafton in 1860-61; at White Hall, in 1861-62; at Winchester, 1865-66, and 1866-67; at Greenfield, in 1867-68, and southwest Manchester, in the winter of 1872-73. He joined the 61st Ill. Inf., in the field, Oct. 30, 1862, receiving the appointment of chaplain, from that date. He was with his regiment at Bolivar, in West Tennessee, at the siege of Vicksburg, at the capture of Little Rock, Sept. 10, 1863; and resigned at Mur-

reesboro, Tenn., March, 1865. In Feb., 1883, he was appointed postmaster at White Hall, Ill., which office he now holds. There have been born unto himself and wife, nine children, of whom five are surviving—John Brown, now surgeon general United States Marine Hospital service, born Dec. 1, 1847; Flora Eva, born Aug. 21, 1852, married Dr. E. T. Cassell, now of Edgar, Neb.; Amy Eliza, born July 9, 1855, married John Leverett, of Upper Alton, Ill.; Henry DeWitt, born Feb. 26, 1863, now a lawyer of New York city; Frank Chandler, born Feb. 23, 1868, now a junior in Shurtleff College. Those dying were—Arthur Lee, Apphia Marie, Laura Adaline, and Ellen G. Mr. Hamilton joined the I. O. O. F. lodge, No. 53, of Jerseyville, in Feb., 1850, and was initiated into the encampment, No. 20, at its institution in June, 1853; was made a Mason, by Morning Sun lodge, at Jerseyville, in 1853, and was initiated into the Carrollton chapter, where he received the council degrees. His studies and familiarity with the history of current events are too well understood to need special mention in this connection. His first presidential vote was given to Binney, in 1844, and he has voted consecutively for each candidate on the Republican ticket since 1856, except when Lincoln was a candidate, in 1864, his duties in the field precluding him from the exercise of his right in that regard.

EDUCATIONAL.

It is currently believed that the first school in the town of White Hall was opened about 1835, and taught by a man by the name of Barton. Some have

thought that the date of this should be 1836, which may be the proper one. This was in a small frame school house erected on Carrollton street. Some time afterward, the school was held in the unfinished church edifice started by the Methodists but never completed. Various other school houses were used, but in 1867 the present elegant school house was erected at a cost of \$22,000. It is well ventilated and heated, and constructed according to scientific principles, and is a credit to the city and the board of education. The grades are—primary, second intermediate, intermediate, grammar and high school. The present efficient corps of teachers having charge of this school, in 1885, are the following well known educators: High school—George M. Herriek, principal, and George W. Smith, assistant; grammar department—Dwight Purdy and Mattie J. Black; intermediate grade—Laura Lowenstein and Emma Pritchard; 2nd intermediate—Fannie Adam and Mollie G. Beam; primary—Sarah Craig and Vinnie A. Vedder.

George M. Herriek holds the position of principal of the schools of White Hall. He is a native of Essex, Chittenden county, Vt., born March 21, 1856. His parents, Leonard E. and Susan B. (Coffren) Herriek, were natives respectively of Vermont and New Hampshire. They removed to Wisconsin, in 1857, and to Winnebago county, this state, in 1858. There they still reside, in Rockford, his father, who was formerly a farmer, now being retired from active pursuits. George M., the subject of this sketch, attended the West Rockford high school from 1869 until his graduation, in 1872, and in

1874 commenced attendance at college in Beloit, Wis., from which he graduated in the classical course, in 1878. After leaving college he was chosen principal of the Durand graded school, and held that position one year, when he gave it up to accept a similar one at Lena, Stephenson county, Ill. He remained in charge there three years, and then went to Chicago, where he accepted a position in the employ of Cowperthwait & Co., of that city. This he held one year, until he was chosen principal of the White Hall public schools. He then came to this city and has ever since held that position, this being his third year here. On Sept. 3, 1883, he was married to Julia A., daughter of Nicholas and Hannah (Wilson) Pickard. Miss Pickard was a graduate of the Lena high school, and had been a successful teacher in the public schools there for several years. Both her parents were natives of New York. They came to Illinois in 1850. Mr. Pickard, now deceased, was a physician. His widow now makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Herriek, in this city. They are the parents of one child—Laura Hannah, born Feb. 3, 1885. Mr. Herriek and wife are members of the White Hall Presbyterian church. The professor is the possessor of a state certificate, granted in 1881. He also received the degree of A. M. in course, from Beloit College, in 1881, at which time he was chosen from his class to deliver the master's oration.

THE WHITE HALL NURSERY

Was established in 1871, by the present proprietor, Henley Wilkinson, it being located at the west end of Franklin

street. While the local patronage has been very liberal, 90 per cent. of the stock grown for years past has found a market in other counties and states; he often shipping more stock in one day than Greene county would use in a year. This establishment is one of the permanent institutions of the county. Special attention is given to all new fruits of merit.

The White Hall green houses were established in 1881, on the grounds of, and in connection with the nursery. Business in this branch increased so rapidly that it was impossible for the management to anticipate the proper amount of extension, from year to year, until to-day it is the largest establishment west of the Alleghany mountains, in any city the size of White Hall, and, for age, individual enterprise and permanent structure, it has no rival in America. Glass and putty have been purchased by the ton, 200 perches of stone has been used in the foundations, and 40,000 brick in the furnaces and cisterns. The reserve capacity for watering plants is 2,000 barrels. Pots from the factory are bought by the 100,000 at a single purchase.

The present capacity for table plants is over half a million, bulbs and choice new plants being imported direct from England, France and Germany. The trade in this department is fast assuming a national character. Plants are sent out from this place by freight and express, and by mail, from Nebraska to Florida, from Baltimore to Oregon. Special care is given to growing flowers for funerals, parties, weddings and school commencements; bouquets, wreaths, crowns, crosses and all-

manner of designs, filled with the finest roses, carnations, etc., in the best and latest styles.

The catalogues issued by this establishment are equal to those sent out by the best eastern growers. Parties visiting White Hall from midwinter to spring should see these green houses; in the summer, the flower garden is only excelled by the city parks.

Richard H. Wilkinson, the father of Henley Wilkinson, was born and raised in the state of Virginia, and graduated at Winchester College. He came to southern Indiana in 1832, and was one of the pioneer Methodist ministers and was an active assistant in establishing the Greencastle University. In 1835, he married Julia A. Henley, who was born and raised in Clark county, Ind., and was a sister of Thomas J. Henley, who figured conspicuously in state and national politics, until the gold excitement in California, when he was appointed by the U. S. congress to fill the position of postmaster at San Francisco. Later on he resigned this position to accept an Indian agency, which position he held at the time of his death. His son, Barkley Henley, is the youngest member of our present congress. Richard H. Wilkinson and wife moved from Clark county to LaPorte county, in the fall of 1835, and located on a farm, where they have remained for over 50 years, and are still in good health.

Henley Wilkinson was born Feb. 2, 1840, in Durham, Laporte county, Ind., and was the second son of Richard H. and Julia A. Wilkinson. He was educated at Laporte, and remained on the farm with his parents until he was 21



Henry Wilkinson
PROPR. WHITE HALL NURSERIES & GREEN HOUSES

years of age, when he associated himself with Irvin L. Jessup, the leading nurseyman and florist of Laporte. In the fall of 1864, he came to Illinois and temporarily settled in Bureau county. April 25, 1865, he was married to Ella M. Owen. In 1867, he moved to Beardstown, Ill., where he established and operated a nursery of fruits and flowers. In 1871, he established a branch of the fruit tree department at White Hall and, in the spring of 1873, he moved with his family and permanently located in Worcester's west addition to the city of White Hall. He is a positive actor on the stage of life, democratic in politics and makes no profession of religion, but aids all of the churches to the extent of his ability, advocating that morals are best promoted in the rising generation by the independence of the various churches, each on its own adherents or followers. Ella M. Owen, to whom he was married, was a daughter of Allen and Margaret Owen, and a niece of Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana. She was born near Richmond, Ind., April 2, 1844. In 1853, she came with her parents to Illinois, they permanently locating in Bureau county, where she was living at the time of her marriage with Henley Wilkinson, April 25, 1865. Nine children have been the result of this union—Allen H., born April 2, 1867; William G., born Aug. 14, 1869, died Nov. 18, 1869; Stella A., born Feb. 10, 1871; Byron O., born April 26, 1873; Lloyd H., born Nov. 28, 1875; Ralph W., born Dec. 3, 1877; Tillie M., born Nov. 14, 1879; Leon Earl, born Jan. 26, 1882; Pansy May, born Jan. 2, 1884, died Jan. 8, 1884.

HOTELS.

The Commercial hotel was built in 1869, and was first kept by John Carr, proprietor of the building. He kept it several years, and then let it to others. Since that time it has had a varied history. The present landlord, Thomas Duncan, took the house in Aug., 1882, and it has met with its first success under his management. This success has been well deserved, as Mr. Duncan is a boniface who spares no pains to make his guests comfortable. He and his estimable family are a welcome addition to the city of White Hall. The house contains 20 sleeping rooms, besides the other appurtenances of a good hotel, and has a liberal patronage.

Thomas Duncan, the present proprietor of the Commercial, was born at Jonesboro, Eastern Tenn., March 1, 1821. He is a son of James and Sarah (Hunt) Duncan, both natives of Tennessee. He lived with his parents until he had reached the age of 25, being engaged in farming with his father. In 1856 he moved to this state, and bought land near Girard, Macoupin county, where he was engaged in farming nine years. He then sold his farm, and engaged in the grocery business at Girard, in which enterprise he was engaged for 11 years. He then embarked in the hotel business in the same place, taking charge of the Enterprise hotel, which he conducted for about three years. From there he removed to White Hall, and took charge of the Commercial hotel. He was married, Aug. 7, 1856, to Elizabeth B. Kitzmiller, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Carr) Kitzmiller. They are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living—Martha M.,

married to L. P. Smith, living at Palmyra, Macoupin county; Mary E., Sarah E., Ella B., Laura A., Katie J., Birdie Irene and Ethel V. All of these, with one exception, have been endowed with a marked talent for vocal music. The one deceased was an infant, not named. The family are devout members of the Baptist church, the young ladies being leading singers in the choir. Mr. Duncan is a man honest and upright in the fullest sense of the words. He is a republican, politically.

The leading down town hotel of White Hall, is the Brunswick, which is centrally located on the southeast corner of Main and Sherman streets. The building was erected by George Dossel and Charles Gropp, in partnership, in 1882, at a cost of \$10,000. The hotel business was carried on in this structure by its builders for two years, when Charles Naught purchased the interest of Mr. Gropp, in the business, in April, 1885. The building is handsome, both in architectural appearance, and in its furnishing. It is two stories in height, and covers an area of 26x80 feet on the ground. In this building are six large and handsome sleeping rooms, and 12 other rooms, over Weitzel's clothing store, are also used for this purpose. They have a well fitted office, dining and sample rooms. In front of the office is a room in which they handle confectionery, cigars, etc. The proprietors of the building are Dossel & Gropp.

The Amos House is one of the old landmarks of White Hall. It was built in 1835, by Enos Ayers, who ran it for five or six years, and was succeeded by Ross B. Hughes. He ran it about four years. It has since changed landlords

a great many times. It is now owned by Mrs. Amos, who still accommodates guests. It is the oldest hotel in White Hall.

NURSERY.

In 1877 W. P. Bates & Co. established a nursery at White Hall, which was operated by them successfully. The firm was composed of the above gentleman and his father, P. J. Bates. The former removed to Arkansas in 1881, where he now operates a large nursery and fruit farm. They still carry on the fruit business on a somewhat extended scale in White Hall, dealing, principally, in strawberries and grapes, although all small fruits receive their attention.

James Brown established the city green house in 1884, and already it has become one of the institutions of this busy little city. It has a conservatory 18x70 feet in size, and nice grounds in which to bed his plants. He makes a specialty of roses, being an adept in handling that queen of flowers, although he keeps on hand nearly all the annual and perennial plants.

James Brown, Jr., was born Dec. 20, 1857, in Chester county, Penn. He is a son of James and Catharine (McKelvey) Brown, the latter a native of Ireland. The subject was educated in Chester county, Penn., and there began the business of life, at the early age of nine years, as a florist. He came to Illinois in 1883, and established the greenhouse which he now conducts with success. June 8, 1882, he was united in marriage with Catharine Keenan, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Brown and wife are members of the Catholic church.

DEPOTS.

The C. & A. R. R. has had two depots

in this city. The first one was erected in 1863, and was 20x40 feet in size. It gave place to the present structure, which is 30x100 feet, in the fall of 1870. The first agent in the old building was Mell Leighton, and Geo. McFadden, in the new one. He was succeeded by W. K. Morley, and he by G. W. Secor, the present agent, who took the post in 1871.

The first depot of the C., B. & Q. R.R. at White Hall was built in the winter of 1870. It was destroyed by fire, Oct. 9, 1884. The work of rebuilding soon commenced, and the present structure was ready for occupancy in Dec., 1884. The old depot was 24x60 feet in size; the new one is 10 feet longer. The first agent was named Hesser. Thomas P. Raferty now manages the business of the company at this point in a gentlemanly and obliging manner. He succeeded John Beaty in this position.

Thomas P. Raferty was born at Sing Sing, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1855, and is a son of Patrick and Mary (McNawall) Raferty, natives of Ireland. They emigrated from New York to Illinois, and located at Rock Island, where Thomas began the study of telegraphy, remaining with his parents until he had arrived at the age of 17 years. He then came to Greene county, and took the position of night operator at Rockbridge, where he remained nine months. He then came to White Hall as day operator and assistant agent to H. L. Pierce and J. T. Crapsey, which situation he held four years. He then took charge of the office at Medora, as agent and operator, where he was located one year, and at the expiration of that time returned to White Hall, where he entered the office of the

C., B. & Q. as agent, on Dec. 29, since which time he has ably performed the duties pertaining thereto. Mr. Raferty was married, June 19, 1878, to Henrietta Ayres, daughter of Alfred and Ann (Eoff) Ayres. By this marriage there are two interesting children—Leroy M. and Katie. Mr. and Mrs. Raferty are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Raferty is an energetic, careful manager, well qualified to fill with credit the position he holds.

CORNET BAND.

The White Hall Silver Cornet Band was organized in the winter of 1865-6, and is the first band ever organized at this place. It was made up as follows: F. F. Worcester, leader and Eb cornet; J. A. Boehm, Bb cornet; — Geery, alto; Bruce Atwood, tenor; John Mills, Bb bass; M. H. Watt, tuba; Geo. Dawson, bass drum. At present the band is made up as follows: T. J. Grant, leader and Eb cornet; M. J. Gallhuley, Eb cornet; Luther Markellie, Bb clarinet; Richard White, Bb cornet; George Halpin, solo alto; Melvin Black, 1st alto; John Fahey, 1st tenor; J. E. Adams, 2d tenor; F. F. Worcester, baritone; H. L. McFarland, Bb bass; Charles Black, tuba; William Dawson, bass drum; Greeley Vermillion, snare drum; Geo. Adams, drum major. The officers for 1885 are: M. J. Gallhuley, pres.; F. F. Worcester, sec. and treas.; M. J. Gallhuley, T. J. Grant and F. F. Worcester, trustees. The organization is out of debt, and has some money in the treasury. They have paid out about \$1,000 in the last five years for instruments and uniforms. Their hall and practice room is over the People's

bank. They have played for the trades' procession at St. Louis, two years, and for the Veiled Prophets parade, once.

SOCIETIES.

White Hall lodge, No. 80, A. F. & A. M., was duly organized June 19, 1850, under a dispensation, receiving a charter Oct. 8, 1850. The list of the original members is here given: J. C. Winters, Henry Griswold, John B. McIntosh, Joseph Richert, N. Kendall, Asbury Davis, John Grant, Jas. Kelley and Arthur Axley. The first officers were as follows: J. C. Winters, W. M.; Henry Griswold, S. W.; J. B. McIntosh, J. W.; J. C. VanOstrand, T.; Asbury Davis, S.; Joseph Richert, S. D.; Nath'l Kendall, J. D.; Arthur Axley, tyler. There is a present membership of 96 brothers. The hall in which they meet was erected by them in 1873, and embraces the upper story of S. D. Chapin's building. It is constructed of brick, and is 24x65 feet in size, and was completed at a cost of about \$2,500. The furniture, which is very handsome and complete, cost some \$700, in addition. The following have filled the office of W. M. of this lodge: J. C. Winters, J. B. McIntosh, E. M. Husted, J. W. Gregory, F. H. Clark, J. M. Perry, S. D. Chapin, W. P. Worcester, J. E. Higby, T. A. Smith, Isaac McCollister. The present officers are: Isaac McCollister, W. M.; H. W. Chapman, S. D.; L. T. Prindle, J. W.; Charles Quigley, T.; C. W. Pritchett, S.; Wm. Winn, S. D.; Robert Dixon, J. D.; L. O. Bates and Charles Richert, stewards; S. M. Henderson, C.; and Edward Rix, tyler.

Benevolent lodge, No. 227, I. O. O.

F., was instituted under a dispensation granted April 3, 1857, upon which appears the following list of petitioners: J. W. Adgate, Peter Parker, D. C. Banta, Thomas Lakin and Joseph B. Cook. The first meeting of the lodge which met for institution by D. D. G. M., W. L. Graham, was held May 14, 1857. The charter bears the names of the above petitioners. The first officers were: Peter Parker, N. G.; D. C. Banta, V. G.; J. W. Adgate, R. S.; Thomas Lakin, T.; J. R. Austin, W.; H. D. Moreland, C.; J. B. Cook, O. G.; W. M. Allen, I. G. Since the organization of this lodge they have initiated 264 members. The present membership is about 45, and much interest is taken in the work of the order. The hall in which they meet was built by the lodge in 1873, embracing the second story of the building only. It is 22x65 feet in size, and was completed at a cost of \$2,500. The following is a roster of the officers in 1885: J. W. Turner, N. G.; M. M. Fuller, V. G.; Zeno Stocks, R. S.; T. A. Smith, P. S.; J. D. Adams, T.; S. B. Silkwood, W.; J. W. Bernthistle, C.; D. E. Culbertson, R. S. N. G.; Charles Quigley, L. S. N. G.; D. Culbertson, R. to G. L.; W. B. Beadnal, I. G.; and J. W. Scott, O. G.

Culver post, No. 512, G. A. R., was organized June 18, 1885, by T. G. Capps, D. S. M. O., with the following charter members—B. B. Hamilton, J. C. Winters, J. F. Potts, W. M. Potts, G. W. Burns, T. E. Smith, E. J. Pearee, G. W. Winn, S. Culbertson, Levi Culbertson, J. S. Baker, M. H. Walker, D. W. Trask, Joseph Westnedge, G. W. Brown, Thomas Martin, W. H. Henderson, J. F. Allen, George Strickland,

V. C. Wright, L. N. Ballard, M. C. Williamson, W. H. Dix, R. B. Winn and Squire Remer. The post, although a new one, is in fine working order, and now has a membership of 38. They meet once a month in the I. O. O. F. hall. The first and present officers are—T. E. Smith, C.; G. W. Trask, S. V. C.; Samuel Culbertson, J. V. C.; G. W. Winn, Q. M.; J. F. Potts, S.; B. B. Hamilton, Chap.; M. H. Walker, O. D.; G. R. Strickland, O. G.; R. B. Winn, Adj't, G. W. Brown, S. M.; Levi Culbertson, Q. M. S.

Orphans' Hope lodge, No. 1431, K. of H., was organized March 5, 1879, by J. H. Vinson, D. G. D., with the following charter members: G. W. Trask, R. B. Winn, A. W. Foreman, F. E. Huddle, J. S. Brooks, A. F. Vedder, L. H. Wagner, J. E. Welch, R. F. Clark, W. C. Baker, Charles Richert, E. L. Brown, J. Culbertson, M. H. Walker, J. S. Brown, C. W. Henry, G. R. Fanning, J. W. Henry, F. M. Frost, H. J. Wells, John King, Wm. Sykes, Conrad Weis, W. J. Goodall, S. Culbertson, E. L. Simonds and J. F. Walker. The following were the first officers of the society: E. W. Foreman, D.; J. Culbertson, J. D.; E. L. Brown, A. D.; J. E. Welch, R.; A. F. Vedder, F. R.; W. C. Baker, T.; G. W. Trask, C.; C. W. Henry, G.; R. B. Winn, Gn.; E. L. Simonds, S.; A. W. Foreman, M. E.; F. E. Huddle, P. D. There is a present membership of 33, and the lodge is highly prosperous. The present officers are: C. W. Henry, D.; J. W. Turner, V. D.; W. M. Ballard, A. D.; R. B. Winn, R.; E. W. Foreman, F. R.; B. W. Greer, C.; C. Richert, T.; S. Culbertson, G.; J. S. Baker, Gn.; Chas. Handler, S.;

A. W. Foreman, M. E.; and C. Richert, P. D.

MUNICIPAL.

The city of White Hall was incorporated, by an act of the general assembly, as a town, in 1836. No record exists, or is accessible, of the early officers, and the names of but two are remembered—Archibald Clark and Chester Swallow. In 1838 another charter was obtained containing greater powers, and this answered until 1869, when a new charter was obtained from the same source. At that time, Samuel Higbee was elected president, and P. Brantzel, W. B. Harper, S. V. Villinger, J. Smith and G. S. Vosseller, trustees. In 1884, the place was duly incorporated as a city, and the following officers were elected—Seneca D. Chapin, mayor; R. S. Worcester, clerk; Isaac Powell, treasurer; Thomas Henshaw, attorney; F. L. Vedder, marshal; T. P. Hackney, superintendent of streets; Robert Neece, superintendent of lamps; aldermen, 1st ward—Nulton F. Worcester and Alfred White; 2d ward—D. Culbertson and A. O. Vosseler; 3d ward—M. C. Purdy, and Michael Brantzel.

The present officers of the city are Seneca D. Chapin, mayor; R. S. Worcester, clerk; Isaac Powell, treasurer; Thomas Henshaw, attorney; M. H. Walker, marshal; A. B. Harrison, superintendent of streets; Robert Neece, superintendent of lamps. The city council is composed of the following alderman—N. E. Perkins, Alfred White, David Culbertson, T. J. Grant, Jr., M. C. Purdy, and R. B. Winn.

PROMINENT CITIZENS.

James T. Henley, a prominent citizen of White Hall, was born in Albe-

marle county, Va., Oct. 31, 1833. He is a son of Samuel and Frances (Davis) Henley, also natives of Virginia, where they were married. His father was of English extraction, his mother of English and French. Samuel learned the miller's trade in Virginia, which business he followed until about 1836, when they immigrated to St. Louis, where he purchased property and engaged in milling for Cathcart & Walsh, a prominent milling firm of that day. He then sold his property in St. Louis and purchased a farm in St. Charles county and turned his attention to farming. Mrs. Henley died there, and after remaining a few years, Mr. Henley sold his farm and removed to St. Louis. He died there in 1883, at the advanced age of 86 years. They had a family of six children, James T. being the fourth. After his first wife's death, Mr. Henley was again married to Mrs. Williams, who is also deceased. James T. was reared on the farm and received but a limited education, such as was afforded in the log school house of that day, when they had slab benches for seats, but by study has acquired a good, practical education. He is quite a reader and has a library containing many standard works. He was married Feb. 18, 1862, to Julia A. Hume, a native of Missouri, born March 11, 1841. She is a daughter of Stanton and Sarah (Breckenridge) Hume, an own cousin of Hon. John C. Breckenridge, vice president during President Buchanan's term of office. Her parents went from Kentucky to Missouri, where her father died. Her mother is still living. Mrs. Henley was the 10th of a family of 12 children. Mr. Henley resided in Missouri until

April 3, 1863, when he came to Greene county, Ill., and settled on his farm near Wilmington, now called Patterson, which he had previously purchased, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he still follows. May 9, 1874, he purchased the residence property, built and occupied by Judge Baldwin, in White Hall, and still resides there. Mr. Henley has been quite successful, financially, and has accumulated until he now owns 845 acres of land, 45 acres of which are within the city limits of White Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Henley are the parents of three children—Fannie D., Cora M. and Sallie B. Mr. Henley's political views are democratic. He is a materialist in religion.

John W. Vinyard, one of White Hall's prominent citizens, is a native of this county, having been born within its limits, Jan. 11, 1844. He is a son of Squire and Jane (Manley) Vinyard, who are noticed in other places in this work. John W. was reared in this county, and here received his education, principally at the Giller school house. For 12 years after leaving school he was engaged in the general merchandise business, as a partner with his father. During that time he managed the business. He then went to reside on a farm, and engaged in the stock business. In 1873, he was united in marriage with Ann Doyle, a daughter of Gregory and Elizabeth (Wood) Doyle. By this marriage there are five children—Frances, Lizzie, Stanley, Lloyd, deceased, and Earl.

Albert H. Owings was born near Winchester, Scott county, Ill., May 25, 1853, and is a son of Mordecai and Cynthia

(Adkinson) Owings. His father is a native of Kentucky, his mother of Tennessee, and they have been engaged through life in the pursuit of agriculture. Albert received his education in the district schools near Winchester, and followed farming until 1881, when he engaged in the dry goods business at Winchester, where he continued two years. He then came to White Hall, and in partnership with his brother Milton, opened up in the same business here, which they carried on until the latter part of Oct., 1885. In the spring of 1874, Mr. Owings was married to Mary J. Oleameyer, a daughter of Peter and Lucinda (Beasley) Oleameyer, natives of Germany, and of Scott county, Ill., respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Owings are the parents of four children, only two of whom are now living—Bertie and Etta Belle. Those deceased are—Percy and Robert. Mrs. Owings is a member of the Baptist church, and Mr. Owings, of the M. E. church. He is also a member of the K. of H. lodge of White Hall. Mr. Owings is an energetic business man, and any failure to make a success of any business he may undertake during life can never be attributed to a lack of industry on his part.

Absalom Mitchell, one of White Hall's residents, belongs to that class of citizens who, having accumulated a competency by application to agricultural life, have retired from active pursuits, and come to the city to live in comfort upon the fruits of early labors. He was born in Indiana, Feb. 9, 1835, and is a son of Amos and Nancy (Fulford) Mitchell, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. His father, who was a farmer,

died in 1837; his mother died in 1868. Absalom was educated in the common schools in Indiana, and then adopted farming as his future work. In 1864, he removed to this state and county and purchased a large farm, which he cultivated until 1882, when he sold out and removed to White Hall, which is now his residence. In 1859, he was united in marriage with Jennie Deviney, a daughter of George Washington and Rebecca (Hill) Deviney, who were, respectively, natives of Tennessee and Missouri. Her father, who followed farming, died many years ago. Her mother died in 1879. Mrs. Mitchell was born Aug. 6, 1841. By this marriage there have been 11 children, of whom only one, Myrtie Elizabeth, is now living. Of the others, all died young, save Rosetta, who was the first child; she was married at the time of her death.

William M. Vinyard, a well known farmer and land owner, of Greene county, residing in the southwest quarter of White Hall city, is a native of Greene county. He was born near Walkerville on Aug. 6, 1837. His parents are both natives of Kentucky, and came to Illinois about 1823. His father, Squire Vinyard, followed farming and money loaning until his death, Dec. 26, 1880, having outlived his wife by some 25 years. William M. Vinyard was reared in this county, receiving his education in its common schools. He was brought up to farm life, and has made agriculture his business. In 1860 he purchased his first farm of 233 acres, which lies on Sec. 7, T. 11, R. 12, which is still owned by him, together with 160 acres on section 6 of the same township.

He then bought 40 acres on section 13, and next 120 acres on sections 9 and 10, all in T. 11, R. 13. After this he added 120 acres more on Sec. 3, T. 11, R. 12, and on the latter tract he now resides. On Feb. 2, 1860, he married Sophia Bains, a native of this county, and of English descent. By this marriage there were three children—Etna A., wife of E. C. Hudson, living near Walkerville; Lillie B.; and Caroline, who is deceased. June 14, 1864, William M. Vinyard was united in matrimony with May J. Murray, also a native of this county. By this marriage there are four children, two of whom are living—William L., and Lee C. Squire C. and Martha J. are deceased. Mr. Vinyard has some very fine tracts of land, and they lie in a fine part of the country. He has accumulated considerable wealth in the last 25 years, owing to his energetic and enterprising efforts.

Judge Isaac D. Vedder was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., June 5, 1820, his parents being Aaron F. and Nancy (Allen) Vedder, his father a native of New York, his mother of Canada. They removed to Illinois in 1847, but in 1851, they returned to New York, and there spent the balance of their days, dying in the town of Lysander. His father's business was that of a carpenter and joiner. Isaac D. received his education in the common schools of Lysander, after which he was employed as clerk for one year, at Fulton, Oswego county, N. Y. In May, 1840, he came to his present location, in White Hall, where he has ever since resided, except three years, which he spent in Washington City. On coming to this city he sold goods for about five years, and then

worked at the carpenter's trade for two years. In 1847, he received an appointment in the national land-office, at Washington, D. C., which position he retained until 1850. He then returned to White Hall, and formed a partnership with A. Davis, in the dry goods business, which continued for six years, when the firm sold out. Mr. Vedder was elected justice of the peace then, but in 1861, he resigned that office, and, forming a partnership with A. Davis and G. S. Vosseller, again embarked in the dry goods business. In the fall of 1864, Mr. Vedder retired from this firm, and in 1866, was appointed a notary public, which office he still holds. In 1872, he purchased Judge Worcester's interest in the wagon and carriage manufactory, and engaged in that business five years. He then sold out, and since that he has been doing an agency business, that of a notary public, and for four years that of police magistrate. Feb. 15, 1849, he married Sarah E. Prettyman, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Pelton) Prettyman, natives of Delaware, and Alexandria, Va., respectively. Mrs. Prettyman is now a resident of Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Vedder are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living—Nannie, deceased; Ada, wife of Dr. Geo. F. B. Willard, of Vergennes, Vt.; Minnie; Thomas A., married; Francis L., married; Isaac D., Jr.; Richard P.; Nellie and Charles. Mrs. Vedder is a member of the M. E. church, of Washington city. Mr. Vedder is a member of White Hall lodge, No. 80. He is highly esteemed for his good qualities, his honesty and integrity.

William J. Roberts, county superin-

tendent of schools, and editor and proprietor of the *White Hall Register*, was born at Litchfield, Montgomery county, Ill., Jan. 9, 1852. His parents were Wm. H. and Charity (Martin) Roberts, natives of Illinois and Indiana, respectively. His father died Aug. 30, 1851, and his widow Nov. 18, 1875. William J. was educated in the common schools, and in the high school at Jerseyville. He has also attended several normal schools. He began business on a farm, which he followed until he was 22 years of age. After finishing his education, he followed school teaching for eight consecutive years. In June, 1881, he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of county superintendent. In December of the same year, he was re-appointed for one year. In November, 1882, he was elected to hold the office for a term of four years. He is well fitted for the office, both by education and experience. His early education was not obtained, however, without considerable exertion on his own part. His father having died before our subject was born, his mother was again married to George E. Smith. William J. was not favored with the educational advantages he craved, and at the age of 14 years, he left home to educate himself, his stepfather not taking much stock in such matters. The last year of his teaching experience, he acted as principal of the Roodhouse schools. June 1, 1883, he bought a half interest in the *Roodhouse Journal*, and in August purchased a half interest in the *White Hall Register*. July 1, 1884, he purchased the above papers, entire. July 7, 1885, he sold a half interest to Milton Owings, and re-pur-

chased the same Oct. 23, 1885, as related elsewhere.

George Hill is a native of England, born in Brighton, Sussex county, in 1836. At the early age of 18 he crossed the ocean, and arriving in New York City, he subsequently made his way to Albany, where he became apprenticed to an architect and builder. On completing his trade he went to Gloversville, where he married Sarah Ricks, a daughter of Joseph Ricks, of McHenry county, Ill. Taking up his residence once more at Albany, he became actively employed at his calling until 1852, when he moved to Fort Plain, where he erected many notable buildings, for by this time he had gained an extensive reputation as an architect and builder. During the war he was a soldier in Co. H, 10th N. Y. Zouaves. In 1866 he settled in White Hall, Greene county, and it was not long before his talents and energy as a contractor and builder became manifest and he soon received orders from wealthy parties contemplating building. He it was who became the architect and builder of some of the more noted business blocks and private residences of White Hall, Roodhouse, Greenfield and other points. In 1873, owing to ill health, he abandoned this calling, in which he won the admiration of many, and the following year purchased the pottery of W. W. Hubbs; in this, owing to liberality, honesty and industry he transacts a very large trade, having all modern facilities for it.

E. J. Pearce was born in Evansburg, Crawford county, Penn., Oct. 6, 1839. He worked on a farm in the summer, and cut cordwood in the winter, until his 19th year. He attended district

schools a few three-months' terms, during the winter, and in 1858 entered the academy at New Lebanon, Penn., where he remained until the close of the school year, except during three months of the winter of 1858-9, when he taught school near that place. He also taught a couple of terms of writing school that winter and spring. In the summer of 1858 he engaged to teach a graded school at Cooperstown, Penn., but this term only lasted one week, as the great frost of June 5, destroyed the growing crops. Desiring to seek a warmer climate, he started southward, and after a varied experience, reached Cairo, Va., and set out to find employment. He soon secured a school, which he taught until about the first of March, 1860, when, having decided to immigrate to Illinois, he started, and soon arrived at White Hall. The first man he met in White Hall was Marcus Worcester, since deceased. He walked two and a half miles to the residence of his uncle, Israel Pierce, that evening, and before night next day had engaged to teach the Floyd school. He taught 13 months in this county at that time. When school closed, in 1862, he engaged in enlisting soldiers for the war. On Aug. 8, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. G, 91st Ill. Inf. He was soon after made 1st sergeant, then 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant and captain, in succession. He was captured with his regiment at Elizabethtown, Ky., Dec. 27, 1862, by John Morgan's forces, and paroled. He was exchanged in June, 1863, at St. Louis. On the 21st of July he arrived at Vicksburg, Miss., in command of 40 men, guarding 200 deserters. Gen. Logan immediately assigned

him to duty at the court house, as assistant provost marshal. He remained there eight months and during the time issued all the passes to persons going up and down the river, or through the lines; paroled 3,000 to 4,000 rebel prisoners; assisted in organizing two negro regiments, and issued orders for rations twice each week for more than 20,000 people. In March, 1864, having received a promotion, he was ordered to join the regiment at Brownsville, Tex. At the end of the week he embarked on board a propeller, and was soon after placed in charge of a steamboat on the Rio Grande, and at the end of about six weeks detailed as adjutant of the regiment, which position he held until he was promoted to captain and was made acting assistant adjutant general of the 2d brigade, 3d division, 13th army corps, in March, 1865. He retained this position all through the Mobile campaign, and until his regiment was mustered out, at Mobile, July 12, 1865. After his return to White Hall, he taught school in town, and at Giller's school house, until July, 1867, when he was employed to superintend the only elevator in the place. While at work at the elevator, in Feb., 1868, he was surprised by the information that he had been appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue. This position he held until the office was abolished. He was then appointed to other revenue positions, and remained in the service until 1876, when, not wishing to be transferred to Chicago, he resigned. He taught school at the Hicks school house, east of White Hall, in 1876-7, and in Feb., 1877, started the *White Hall Republican*, and entered upon edi-

torial work, as related in the Press chapter. He was a member of the republican state central committee from 1878 to 1882, and has always taken an active part in politics, as a speaker and a writer. In 1867, he married Maggie A. Carr, in White Hall. They have five children living—three boys and two girls. Three of their children died in infancy. Mr. Pearce is a ready and forcible writer.

CEMETERY.

The White Hall Cemetery Association was formed Feb. 16, 1865, with L. E. Worcester, Simeon Ross, J. B. Gregory, I. D. Vedder and B. G. Culver, incorporators. They selected and purchased their present beautiful location for a burial ground, on section 2, south of the town, and laid it out and ornamented it. Many handsome monuments grace the place.

CHAPTER XXVII.

ROODHOUSE TOWNSHIP.

The sub-division of Greene county known as Roodhouse township, is located in the northern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Scott county, on the east by Athensville township, on the south by White Hall township, and on the west by Patterson township. The land is nearly all prairie land, and is most excellently adapted to agricultural purposes, and for stock-raising. The center of three lines of railroad, it has the best facilities for the shipment of the products of the soil, of any township in the county. The thriving town of Roodhouse is located in the southeastern part of the township and is one of the largest business centers of the county.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Benjamin Drummond was probably the first settler in this part of the county. He came from Madison county in 1819, and located near where the town of

Roodhouse is now situated and resided there for many years.

John Taylor was the next settler in this township, settling in 1820. He located on section 3, where he entered a large tract of land and where he lived until his death. The same year there was quite a settlement in this section.

Isaac Hill made his settlement in this township, also, in the year 1820. He made this his home, and became identified with the early development of the county.

John, Robert and Thomas Lorton, made settlements within the limits of what is now Roodhouse township, in 1820, on what was afterward called Lorton's prairie. Descendents of these old pioneers are still residents of the county.

Elisha Spencer came to Greene county in 1820, and located in what is now Roodhouse township. He remained here until called to cross the dark gulf

that divides life from death, in 1864. A sketch of him is given in connection with that of his son, James R., who is a resident of the county.

LEADING CITIZENS.

Below will be found sketches of those who have been active and prominent in the affairs of this township.

Abram J. R. Field, was born in Gibson county, Ind., Dec. 11, 1825, his parents being Joseph and Jane (Kell) Field, his father a native of Kentucky, and his mother of Warwick county, Indiana. Joseph, with his parents, immigrated from Kentucky to Gibson county, Ind., when he was quite small, and there they remained until he was 20 years of age. In 1831, he came with his parents to Illinois, and located at Alton, where they remained about one year. There his father hauled and put up the first bricks in Lower Alton. His father removed to what is now Patterson township, in 1832, and entered and bought 2,100 acres of land, all in one tract. He, with his family, moved into a small log cabin, where he lived several years, and then erected a large two-story brick house and made improvements at a cost of several thousand dollars. The improvements are all good, and at the time of its completion his residence was said to be the finest in the county. Here he lived until his death, which occurred in 1880. His mother died in 1849. Our subject was reared on a farm, remaining at home until 21 years of age, when he was married and started in life for himself, locating on the homestead, where he remained and farmed three years, when he removed to the town of Patterson. There he engaged in the mercan-

tile business, which he followed for three years, when he sold out and bought 160 acres of land on Sec. 6, T. 12, R. 12, and a short time after bought another 160, but sold again and bought 141 acres on section 2, and then built a large frame house, two stories in height, at a cost of \$5,000. This building burned down, and having no insurance thereon, it was a great loss to Mr. Field. He then removed into his old residence, where he now lives, but only remained there one year, when he bought 175 acres of land on section 5 and removed on to it, where he lived nine years, and then sold out and moved again to his old house, where he has since resided. Mr. Field now owns 1,300 acres of land in Patterson township, 100 acres in Clay county and 160 acres on his homestead. He was married May 10, 1846, to Elizabeth Stone, daughter of Micajah and Elizabeth (Weaver) Stone. They are the parents of 10 children, six of whom are living — Lewis R., married Mary Campbell and resides in Patterson township; Jasper N., married Emma Mann; Doctor C. and Winfield Scott, at home; George W. and Matilda J. The ones deceased are: William, Joseph, Lusetta and Katie, and two who died in infancy. Mr. Field is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and also a member of the K. of P. He has been an extensive stock-dealer until recently, and has now turned his attention to farming entirely. Mr. Field is conservative both in politics and religion, and during the war of the Rebellion, took a decided stand for the welfare of the Union.

John Spencer was born in Greene county, Ill., April 17, 1837, his parents being William and Parthenia (Tatten)

Spencer, natives of Indiana. His parents came to Greene county at an early day, and were among the pioneers. His father entered 40 acres of land on section 14, and also entered land at other places. He remained in Greene county until 1845, when he removed to Morgan county, where he died, Jan. 24, 1885. His mother is yet living, at the advanced age of 80 years, and resides in Morgan county. Our subject was brought up on a farm, remaining at home until 17 years of age, when he started in life for himself, he and his brother, Elisha, renting a farm together, on which they lived and farmed about four years. He and his two brothers then bought a threshing machine, which they ran for several years, and also had ox teams and broke rough ground. After he was married, he and his elder brother, Jonas, bought 60 acres of land in Morgan county, and moved on to it, living there four years, when he sold out and bought 170 acres of land, his present homestead, on Secs. 11 and 14, T. 12, R. 11, and moved upon it, where he has since resided. In 1869, he built a large, two-story, frame house, at a cost of \$1,500, and also made other costly improvements. He was married March 10, 1858, to Margaret A. Baines, daughter of Solomon and Caroline S. Baines. They are the parents of 11 children, eight of whom are living—Franklin P., married to Ella Keller, resides in Morgan county; Mary J., Debbie A., Charlotte, Nancy E., Jennie, Frederick L., and Norman R. The ones deceased are—George S., Alvin E., and one who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer and four daughters are members of the M. E. church. Mr.

Spencer now owns 340 acres of land. He has held the office of township treasurer, and several other offices, and is a highly esteemed citizen of this community.

Alfred W. Taylor was born in Greene county, Nov. 28, 1848, his parents being John A. and Jane E. (Thompson) Taylor, natives of Illinois. His father was born in 1822, and was brought up in Greene county as a farmer. His first permanent settlement was on the farm now owned by Alfred W. He first bought 160 acres of land on section 1, Roodhouse township, where he moved, and lived until 1877, when he moved to Roodhouse, and lived until July, 1884. He then moved back to the farm and lived there until his death, Nov. 6, 1884. There were only two children in the family—Catherine M., who died in 1860, and Alfred W. Mrs. Taylor is yet living, and resides at the residence of her son, Alfred. Our subject was reared on a farm, remaining at home until 22 years of age, when his parents removing to Roodhouse, he took charge of the homestead, and there he has since resided. In 1877 he and his father bought 160 acres of land near Roodhouse, and subsequently purchased 120 acres on Sec. 1, T. 12, R. 12. Alfred now owns 520 acres of land. He was married April 5, 1869, to Terusa Edwards, daughter of Presley and Terusa Edwards. They are the parents of four children—John L., Charles L., Albert L. and Clarence E. In the summer of 1884 Mr. Taylor erected on his farm a large two-story frame house, at a cost of \$2,300. The main building is 24x32 feet, with an L 18x28 feet in dimensions, and it is one of the best and finest

buildings in his vicinity. Mr. Taylor is an industrious and enterprising citizen, and has, by his energy, placed himself and family in a most comfortable position.

James Rawlins was born in Warren county, Ky., April 16, 1798, his parents being James and Lydia (Green) Rawlins, natives of North Carolina. His paternal grandfather was born and raised in London, Eng. James was reared in his native state, until, in his 12th year, when the family removed to Bedford county, Tenn., where they remained about three years, then removed to Orange county, Ind., where they remained about five years, when they removed to Illinois, in 1819, locating in what is now Lawrence county, where they remained until 1826, when they came to Greene county, arriving in April of that year. They settled on the southeast quarter of Sec. 18, T. 12, R. 11. There the parents resided some three or four years, when they removed to a point about a half-mile north of where Wilmington now stands, where they resided until their deaths. James was married Jan. 18, 1827, to Rebecca Taylor, a native of East Tennessee, and daughter of John and Nancy (Burgess) Taylor, and afterward settled on Sec. 17, T. 12, R. 11. They are the parents of 14 children, seven of whom are living—Nancy, deceased; Lydia Jane; Elizabeth; Sarah; Peggy, deceased; Melissa C.; William A., deceased; John T.; Catherine, deceased; Millie L.; Jas. A., deceased; Walter, deceased; Pleasant A., and Julia A., deceased. Mrs. Rawlins died June 4, 1885, and is buried in Jones' cemetery. Mr. Rawlins has been identified with Greene county for

a half century. He is a member of the regular Baptist church, of Barrow station.

Pleasant A. Rawlins was born in Greene county, July 1, 1848, his parents being James and Rebecca (Taylor) Rawlins, his father a native of Kentucky, and his mother of Tennessee. His parents came to Greene county in 1822. His father was a blacksmith by trade, and worked around for several years at his trade. His first permanent location was on Sec. 17, T. 12, R. 11, where he entered 80 acres of land. Our subject was reared on a farm, remaining with his parents until 22 years of age, when he was married, and located on section 17, where he owns 160 acres of land. He afterward built a large two-story frame house on section 20, and moved into it, where he has since resided. He was married, March 1, 1870, to Mary E. Vanderheyden, daughter of Derrick L. and Elmira (Greene) Vanderheyden. They are the parents of six children—Leonora, Adelaide, Elbert V., Ira E., Ben. W. and Leon A. Mr. Rawlins now owns 200 acres of land on sections 17 and 20. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. lodges of Roodhouse, and the order of P. of H. He is an intelligent and enterprising citizen of his county.

Isaac R. Smith, a prominent agriculturist of Roodhouse township, was born near Winchester, Scott county, Ill., June 18, 1835, his parents being Absalom and Lydia (Baird) Smith. They were both natives of Tennessee, and were married in Wilson county, of that state, from which they removed to the vicinity of Meredosia, Morgan county, Ill., over 60 years ago, being some of the

early settlers in that part of the state, and, consequently, having had to endure the severe hardships of the winter of the deep snow. From there they removed to Scott county, where Isaac R. was born. They resided near Winchester until they passed to that better world, the father dying about 1856, and the mother in Aug., 1880. They were both interred in the Moore graveyard, near Bloomfield. Mr. Smith was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, and was personally acquainted with Gen. Jackson. Isaac R. was reared to farm life in Scott county, where he resided up to the time of his coming to Greene county, in March, 1883. He is now the owner of a nice little farm of 53 acres, in Roodhouse township, on which he carries on general farming. Isaac R. Smith and Mrs. Huldah Cox, a native of this county, and daughter of James Moore, were married Aug. 4, 1877. She died in Aug., 1879, and was the mother of one child, who died in infancy. Mr. Smith was again married, March 4, 1881, to Ellie Jane Smith, a native of Scott county, and daughter of Coleman Smith. Mrs. Smith is a member of the regular Baptist church, at Barrow Station. Our subject belongs to a family of 11 children, of whom nine are living, the youngest being now 40 years old, while Mrs. Smith is one of a family of 12 children, only three of whom are now living, the youngest being 52 years old.

John Hoots, a representative farmer of Roodhouse township, was born in Chattanooga, Bledsoe county, Tenn., Oct. 13, 1824, his parents being David and Hannah (Welch) Hoots. In 1829, John's parents came to Illinois in a wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen, the

usual mode of transportation at that early day. On coming to Illinois they located in Scott county, on Indian creek. There the parents of John resided until their death, the father dying March 31, 1871, aged 66 years, and the mother June 6, 1859, aged 55 years. The father was buried in Burns' graveyard, Scott county, and the mother in the Epeth graveyard. David Hoots was born in Lincoln county, Tenn., while his wife was born in Louisville, Ky., where she resided until 12 years of age, when her parents removed to Tennessee, where she was united in marriage with Mr. Hoots. Coming to Illinois, as they did, in 1829, the family were here to endure the hardships of the deep snow, which followed so soon after their arrival in Scott county. John was reared mostly in Scott county, and he remembers well the first time he saw the site of the town of Winchester, there being only one log house where the town now stands, and there he has often hunted squirrel, and also killed rattlesnakes. John Hoots and Sarah Ann Hancey, a native of Bledsoe county, Tenn., were united in marriage, in Scott county, Feb. 3, 1844. She departed this life June 10, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Hoots were the parents of eight children, four of whom are now living. The children were as follows—Ella Jane, deceased; David M., married Ollie Dewees, and now resides near Nevada, Vernon county, Mo.; Hannah, deceased; Julia Ann, deceased wife of George Crane; Sophronia E., deceased wife of Robert Selby; Ephraim, married Hattie Henry, and lives in this township; Douglas lives near Walkerville, and Jasper, of this county. Mr. Hoots was again married, Sept. 3, 1873, to

Mary Eliza Young, a native of Spencer county, Ind., and daughter of Sanford and Matilda Young. Her parents removed to Scott county, Ill., where she was mostly reared. Her father afterward removed to Mexico, Audrain county, Mo., where he died in March, 1875. Her mother died at the residence of Mr. Hoots, in Jan., 1880. Mr. Hoots is now the possessor of 80 acres of land on sections 3 and 10, Roodhouse township. On his farm are two springs, possessing medicinal properties, which are attracting general attention, and are known as Hoots' Golden Mineral Springs. The water contains soda, magnesia, carbonate of lime, sulphur and iron, with hydrogen gas arising from the bottom of the springs. Religiously, Mr. Hoots is a Christian, while his wife is a Baptist. Mr. Hoots' brother William was a member of Co. G, 28th Ill. Inf., and served through the war, being wounded at Pea Ridge. He was in 28 battles and skirmishes. Of his company of 100 men, only six returned to their homes, and, on their arrival in Winchester, there was quite an affecting scene, while sitting around the dinner table, thinking of the many who went out with them and the few who returned.

Robert Vantuyle, was born in Somerset county, N. J., on Nov. 26, 1832, his parents being Otto and Charlotte (Bulmer) Vantuyle, natives of New Jersey. When our subject was about four years of age, his parents immigrated to Greene county, in 1837 and wintered near White Hall. In the spring of 1838, they moved north of Roodhouse about two miles, where his father entered 100 acres of land, and moved into a little log cabin where he lived several years making

improvements, and building a nice frame house and barn. He lived here until the spring of 1851, when he sold out and bought 100 acres of land, just over the line of Greene, in Scott county, and removed on to it, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1852. Our subject remained on this farm until 1882, when he moved back to Greene county. His mother is yet living and resides in Manchester. Our subject was reared on a farm, remaining at home and on the homestead from boyhood. After his father's death, he purchased the homestead from his mother, in Scott county, and remained there until 1882, when he bought 130 acres of land on Sec. 7, T. 12, R. 11, and removed on to the place, where he has since resided. He now owns 400 acres of land in Scott county, and 290 in Greene county. He was married May 3, 1859, to Margaret A. Clark, a daughter of Edward J. and Sarah (Smith) Clark. They are the parents of three children—Frederick O., married to Sulie Rawlins, lives on the homestead in Scott county; Edward J. and Lottie A. Mr. Vantuyle is an industrious and enterprising citizen of his county and is now the supervisor of Roodhouse township. While a resident of Scott county he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners and served in that capacity with great credit. In politics he is a strong democrat. He now devotes his attention almost exclusively to stock-raising.

Charles K. Smead, was born in Addison county, Vermont, on August 30, 1826, his parents being Elisha and Filena (Kellogg) Smead, natives of New Hampshire. His parents immigrated from Vermont to Greene county in 1837,

and located on Apple Creek Prairie. They came over in a two-horse wagon, starting all alone, but overtook a company, which they followed to this county. There were four children that came—Harriet, Charles K., Mary F. and Laura. His mother died when he was an infant, and his father again married. His father died in July, 1840, and his stepmother in 1839, when our subject was only 14 years of age. After the death of his parents he worked for James Simmons for five years, going to school 30 days out of a year. He was to have a suit of clothes, horse, saddle and bridle, to stay until 21 years of age, but becoming dissatisfied before he was 21, he left and went to Jacksonville, Ill., and worked one year on a farm, then came back to Greene county, and worked out on a farm during the summer, and went to school during the winter, for two years. In 1847 he had gained a fair education, and came into the vicinity where he now lives, and began teaching school. He taught school for about three years, when he was married, and bought 40 acres of land on section 24, and moved into a log cabin, and commenced in earnest to earn an honest living, which he has accomplished by hard work. He was married January 30, 1851, to Sarah Alverson. By this union they had two children—Darius C., married to Huldy Hunt, of Vermont, and Barelay. His wife died Jan. 5, 1854, and he was again married, May 23, 1855, to Mary (Wheeler) Stowall, daughter of Sylvenas and Eunice Wheeler. By this union they have three children—Laura J., Herbert N. and Edgar. His wife had two children by her first husband—Ellen, married to Thomas O'Connell, and Adelia,

who is dead. Mr. Smead now owns 140 acres of land on sections 23 and 24. Mr. and Mrs. Smead are members of the Baptist church.

John A. Morrow, a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser, living west of Roodhouse, was born in Greene county, Ill., April 18, 1849, and is a son of Abner and Mary A. (Wood) Morrow. His father was a native of Tennessee, and farming was his occupation. His mother was a native of Alabama. Both died in this county during the year 1853. John A. was educated in the schools of this county and began life as a farmer, thus continuing until he was 20 years of age. He then engaged in the butcher business for one year, and then became proprietor of a grocery and hardware store in Roodhouse, which business he conducted one year, when he sold out and again returned to the pursuits of agriculture. He has since been engaged in farming and raising stock. In the spring of 1872, Mr. Morrow was united in marriage with Ella J. Thaxton, a daughter of William B. and Ellen (McGaffey) Thaxton, natives of this county, and of Vermont, respectively. Her mother is dead and her father has since married again and is now a resident of White Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Morrow are the parents of two children—Willie A. and George B. Mr. Morrow is a member of Roodhouse lodge, No. 681, I. O. O. F., and of the K. of P. and A. O. U. W. lodges, of the same city. He is a gentleman of good business qualities and has the reputation of being one of our most reliable and enterprising citizens.

Amburgh Campbell was born in Des Moines county, Ia., Aug. 1840, his par-

ents being Daniel A. and Sarah C. (Lorton) Campbell. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Kentucky. His parents came to Greene county in 1833, and lived here several years, when they moved to Iowa, where they lived a few years, when they moved back to Greene county, but only staid here a short time, when, loading up the family, they went to Fannin county, Tex., and bought a tract of land, and remained there five years, when his fathers' eyes began to fail, and he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he had his eyes doctored. In 1855 he, with his family, removed to Greene county, and located about three miles southeast of White Hall, where he bought a tract of land, and remained there until his death, which occurred in 1857. The mother died in 1879. Our subject was brought up on a farm, remaining at home until 17 years of age. He then worked out until the breaking out of the war. In Feb., 1862, he enlisted in Co. A, 61st Ill. Inf., and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Nashville, and several small skirmishes. After he was discharged, he went to Macoupin county, where he farmed one year, then came to Greene county, and bought 40 acres of land on section 21, where he lived a short time, when he bought 180 acres of land, on Sees. 16 and 21, T. 12, R. 11, and moved on to it, where he has since resided. He was married March 28, 1866, to Sarah A. Crist, daughter of David Crist. They are the parents of eight children—Flora, Morton, Robert, Clara, Kittie, Pearl, Emma, and an infant. Mr. Campbell and son are members of the Grange.

John A. McNail was born in St. Clair county, Ill., Jan. 18, 1817, his parents being Abel and Nancy (Thompson) McNail, his father a native of South Carolina, and his mother of Kentucky. His father came to Illinois when a territory, and settled in St. Clair county, where he remained until 1825, when he came to Greene county, and located under the bluff, in what is now Walkerville township, where he remained about two years. He then removed one mile north of Roodhouse, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1828. His parents were among the early settlers of Greene county, and went through the hardships of an early settler's life, which was indeed very hard in those days. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, remaining at home until in his 21st year, when he started out to do for himself, without a penny. He hired out by the month for two years, working on a farm and in a distillery at Alton. He also drove a team at Alton for six months; then he hired out to drive stock, for different parties. He was engaged in this business for five years and by industry and being saving commenced trading for himself, and working on a farm in the summer season. He continued trading and farming until 1846, when the Mexican war broke out, and he enlisted in Co. C, 1st Ill. Reg., under Colonel Hardin. He had served about five months, when he was discharged on account of his having the yellow fever. After recovering, he came back to Greene county, and bought 80 acres of land on Sec. 9, T. 12, R. 12, and moved on to it, and where he has since resided, with the exception of about

five years, when he was traveling around to different states trying to bury his deep troubles and sorrow, which were occasioned by the death of his wife. He has been twice married, first on June 7, 1846, to Hopey Lemons, who died in 1851. By this union they had two children, one of whom is living—Edward C. He was again married April 5, 1854, to Amanda Cranfill, daughter of Isham and Nancy (Groe) Cranfill. By this union they had five children, four of whom are living—Lou J., married to Thomas Hickman, resides in Montgomery county; Isham P., married to Amanda McGown, resides in Roodhouse. William G. and Alta L. The one deceased was one who died in infancy. Mrs McNail is a member of the Regular Baptist church of Barrow. Mr. and Mrs. McNail own 250 acres of land. In 1868, he built a large two-story frame house at a cost of \$3,000. Mr. McNail has been a man of strong mind, having borne up under a great many serious troubles, and has been a hard worker in his life, being industrious, intelligent and enterprising.

James Ballard was born in Greene county, May 2, 1854, his parents being William and Armelia (Smith) Ballard, natives of Illinois. There was a family of nine children, all of whom are living—James, married to Amanda J. Edwards; David, Charles, William, Martha, Emma, Fannie, Sarah E. and Ella. Our subject was reared on a farm, remaining with his parents until 26 years of age, when he was married and purchased 80 acres of land on Sec. 8, T. 12, R. 12, and moved on to it, where he has since resided. He was married Jan. 1, 1880, to Amanda J. Edwards, daughter

of Isham and Sarah Edwards. They are members of the Baptist church of Oakley. Mr. Ballard now owns 80 acres of land and is an industrious and intelligent citizen.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school house in district No. 1 was erected about 1855, and it was used for school purposes until 1877. In that year it was torn down, and a new one erected, at a cost of \$600. Rosa Moore was the first teacher in this structure. In 1883, this building was blown down by a cyclone, and a new one, 21x30, erected, which also cost \$600. The first teacher in the last edifice was Mary S. Craig. The present teacher is Lowell Call. The enrollment is 65; average attendance 58.

District No. 2, T. 12, R. 12.—The present school house was erected in 1872, at a cost of about \$900. William Cooksie taught the first term of school therein. The present teacher is J. S. Hess, of Macoupin county. The enrollment is 40, and the average attendance about 35 scholars. The building now used took the place of one erected about 1854. The first teacher then was Joshua Bigham.

District No. 5, T. 12, R. 11.—This building was put up about the year 1875, at a cost of about \$800. The present teacher is Charles Crist.

District No. 6, T. 12, R. 11.—This school house was built in 1882, at a cost of about \$900. The first teacher was James C. Smith. The present teacher is John Hawkins.

The present school house in Dist. No. 10, T. 12, R. 12, was erected in 1860. At that time it stood on section 12, but

about 1873 it was removed about one-half mile north, to its present location, on section 1. In size, it is 18x24 feet, and is fitted with single desks. The present directors are, David Thompson, A. W. Taylor, and Z. Baird. Mary J. Thompson is the teacher.

BARROW.

Barrow is a small village of about 100 inhabitants, situated on the St. Louis branch of the C., B. & Q. R. R., in the north part of Greene county. The place was originally laid out by Robt. Thompson, in 1869, as a result of a contract, whereby the railroad company built a side track at this point, and agreed to maintain it, in return for the right of way, freely granted, through his land. The next year, the first dwelling and first blacksmith shop were built, by James Ashlock. John Williams erected the first store building, and the residents in the vicinity, put up a depot, costing about \$500.

In 1871, Mr. Thomas sold out his farm and his entire interest in the town, to Mr. Alfred Barrow, by whom it was again laid out, platted, and for whom it was named. Mr. Barrow donated one acre for stock pens, and two acres for other depot grounds. Very soon, Mr. Barrow erected a fine residence in the town for himself, and several other small buildings, for rent. The people united in the erection of a neat and commodious church, which is used by the Methodists and two Baptist churches. There is also a good church building about half a mile south of the village. It was during 1871, that the first warehouse was erected, by Smith, Edwards & Barrow.

The growth of the town has been very slow, although the richness of the soil about it is a guarantee of steady increase. 70,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped from Barrow during one season. Its business history is summed up as follows:

The village now contains about 25 dwelling houses, one store, two church buildings and three church organizations, one saw-mill, grist-mill for corn only, one elevator, one warehouse, one blacksmith and wagon shop, one broom factory and one or two boarding houses.

The first store was built by John Williams, in the fall of 1870. He put in a stock of merchandise and ran it about one year, when he took in as a partner J. J. Short, the firm being known as Williams & Short. About a year afterward, W. A. Thompson succeeded Short, and the firm became Williams & Thompson. Williams died about a year afterward, when Thompson became sole proprietor and so continued about one year, when he associated with him J. F. Doyel. This partnership existed some three years. About the year 1877, George W. Manley succeeded this firm, operating the business about a year. Short periods intervened the successions of A. D. Cochran and J. B. Edwards & Son, who were successors of Mr. Manley. In 1883, David Hubbard and Henry Hanks became owners of the business, which they continue to operate. It is a general store, with a small stock of goods.

The next man to commence business here was J. J. Short, who built a two-story building in 1874. The second floor was used as a town hall. He put in a stock of groceries, and ran it about

one and a half years, when he sold out to Thompson & Doyel, who consolidated their store with the one they had just bought, and moved into the new building.

In 1877, J. W. Campbell started a general merchandise store, and ran it about one year, when he sold out to A. D. Cochran, who ran it about 18 months, when he sold out to David Hubbard, who ran it about two years. He and Henry Hanks then bought out Edwards & Son, and consolidated the two stores. J. B. Edwards brought on a new stock of goods, and started a new store, conducting it until the spring of 1885, when he moved his stock to Alsey.

ELEVATOR.

This was built in 1873, at a cost of about \$1,000, by C. F. Bruce, who left it uncompleted. He built it for a mill, but sold it to J. N. Israel, who finished the building at a cost of \$2,000, and converted it into an elevator. It is 30x40 feet in dimensions, and three stories in height. This elevator has done a great deal of business, but owing to the scarcity of grain, is now idle.

A SAW AND GRIST MILL

Was erected in 1875, at a cost of about \$1,000. It was built by C. F. Bruce, its present owner. One set of machinery runs both departments.

TILE FACTORY.

About 1876 the tile factory was erected by C. F. Bruce and A. J. Ashley, who, after running it about three years, sold out to J. W. Smith, who operated it about two years, and then sold to parties at Roodhouse, when it was moved there.

A blacksmith shop was built in the spring of 1870. The first was James M. Ashlock, who ran it until 1883, when A. Haney bought it. He now carries on the business.

Albert Haney was born in Scott county, Ill., Oct. 19, 1857, his parents being James and Mary (Hoots) Haney, natives of Tennessee. His father is now dead; his mother is yet living, and resides in Schuyler county, Ill. Albert was reared on a farm, remaining at home until 12 years of age, when he started in life for himself, and being homeless and friendless, worked around from one place to another until 22 years of age. He was then married, and located about a mile and a half west of Barrow, on a farm, where he remained three years. In 1883, he removed to Barrow, and purchased a house and six lots, having accumulated enough money to buy a homestead. He also bought a blacksmith shop, and commenced to learn the trade, acquiring most of what he knows about the business himself, he being very apt at almost any trade. He does all kinds of repairing and wood-work. He was married, Sept. 2, 1880, to Lillie J. Thomson, daughter of William and Lockey (Bandy) Thompson. They are the parents of two children, both of whom are dead. His shop building is 30x42 feet in dimensions. Mr. Haney receives a liberal patronage, and is a good workman, both in blacksmithing and wood-working.

A boot and shoe shop was established about 1875. G. B. Dunn then came here, and conducted a shop of this character for three or four years. Several others have run it for a short time, since then.

J. B. Hayes was the first physician to locate here. He came in 1876, and remained about three years, then moved away.

Next came Dr. J. B. Bowman, in 1879. He remained a short time.

Dr. Lynfoot, another physician who located here, died about two years after his arrival.

A broom factory was started in 1885, by E. A. Cotter & Co., who do a good business.

EDUCATIONAL.

In 1877, district No. 1 was divided, and a new building erected at Barrow, at a cost of about \$1,000. Its size is about 24x36 feet. It is a very neat building, and comfortably arranged. Its average attendance is about 30 pupils. The present teacher is J. W. Chapman.

Alfred Barrow, the enterprising gentleman after whom Barrow Station was named, was born in Greene county, Ill., Aug. 16, 1834, his parents being Joseph and Elizabeth (Taylor) Barrow, his father a native of Kentucky, his mother of Anderson county, Tenn. His parents had come to this county several years previous to their marriage, on July 13, 1826, and his father, who had come to Greene county about 1820, had entered 80 acres of land on Sec. 11, T. 12, R. 12. Here he built a little log cabin in which he lived until the time of his death in 1839. Being among the early settlers of the then almost wild country, his mother, having been left with six small children, had to endure many hardships, but by industry and good management she succeeded in keeping her children together, and also in giving them a good education for these times. In 1869 she was called hence by the

hand of death. At the age of 18 years, Alfred was employed as clerk in the store of A. Reno, at White Hall, and his success in this position may be judged by the fact that one year later he was admitted as a partner. During the money panic of 1857-8, this firm sold out, and paid up, and thus Alfred was left with nothing but his credit. For about 10 years afterward he was engaged in various ways and places, trading in stock and grain, merchandise, etc., generally succeeding very well, and keeping up through all the convulsions of the country, and the ups and downs of business life. In 1868 Mr. Barrow purchased and improved a half section of land near Cameron, Mo., afterward trading it for the farm where he now lives, and on which he has erected a fine, commodious residence, at a cost of \$3,000. In 1870 he laid out and platted the town of Barrow, erecting several dwellings, etc., besides assisting his neighbors in building two houses of worship, a warehouse, and some other public buildings. Some years later he erected several good business buildings in Roodhouse, which he still owns, besides his snug little farm of 400 acres, thus being insured of a comfortable living the balance of his days. Mr. Barrow has gone through a good many severe struggles, and hard times, but he manages to keep clear of debt, and expects to remain content, where he now resides, during the rest of his days.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice at Barrow Station is kept in the store of Hubbard & Hanks. It was established at this point in 1873, when John Williams was appointed

postmaster. He was succeeded by W. A. Thompson, and he, by G. W. Manley. J. J. Short is the present postmaster. He was appointed in 1882. Henry Hanks is his deputy, and transacts the business of the office in the store, in which he is a partner.

James Jimison Short, of Barrow, Greene county, was born in Morgan county, Ill., March 26, 1829, his parents being James and Mary Ann (Burnett) Short, natives of Virginia. James and Mary Ann, his parents, emigrated from the state of Virginia to Kentucky, at an early day, thence to Indiana, where they remained only a short time. In 1824, they immigrated to Illinois, and settled on the head of Indian creek, in Morgan county, where his father, James, entered 120 acres of land, and, as was customary those days, built a small log cabin, and commenced improvements. He remained here until his death, about 1834, which was caused by being thrown from a horse, being found unconscious, alongside the road, and died shortly after. His mother is yet living, and resides in Springfield, Ill. Our subject was reared on a farm, until the death of his father, after which he went to live with his uncle, Rev. Levy Springer, also a farmer, of Virginia, Cass county. He remained with him until 18 years of age, when he went to Sangamon county, Ill., where he worked around from one place to another by the month, for two years, receiving from \$6 to \$9 per month for his services. He made rails there for 40 cents per 100, and cut cord-wood for 40 cents per cord. After the expiration of two years hard labor there, he went back to Virginia, Cass county, Ill., and

rigged out two teams of oxen, consisting of eight yoke, bought plows and followed breaking tough prairie in Sangamon, Cass and Morgan counties for about five years. He was then married and engaged in farming, in Cass county, for himself, renting land for two years. He then bought a small tract of land there, and remained on it until 1868, when he removed to Scott county, Ill., and purchased 120 acres of land, and remained there until 1873. At this date he removed to Barrow Station, Greene county, purchased town property, and engaged in merchandising with John Williams, they continuing as partners for two years. In 1875 he sold out his interest to his partner, and built a large, two-story frame business house, 18x40 feet in dimensions, with a large hall which was used for some time as the town hall. He put in a stock of family groceries and continued the business until 1877, when he sold out and resumed farming and buying stock, which is his present occupation, principally. He was married Aug. 31, 1854, to Nancy McDonald, daughter of Jonas and Martha McDonald, of Cass county. Mr. Short owns seven lots and three buildings in Barrow. Mr. and Mrs. Short are members of the M. E. church. He was ordained a local minister in Danville, Ill., and is the present local preacher of the M. E. church of Barrow. He is the president of the Greene County Sunday School Association, and is now serving his second term as such. He has held the office of constable four years, and township trustee four years, and school director 10 years, all in Cass county, and is now serving a four years term as notary public. He is also postmaster at

Barrow, and reporter for two newspapers. Mr. Short is a man who lends a helping hand to all public enterprises and takes a great pride in the welfare of his county and its people.

RELIGIOUS.

The United Baptist church at Barrow Station was organized in June, 1874, at a meeting held for that purpose. At this meeting, James Doss was elected clerk, and Elder S. B. Culp was chosen as pastor. The constituent members were; L. J. Patterson, Charlotte Bentley, S. H. Patterson, Henrietta Edwards, J. T. Doss, James Doyel, Henrietta Doyel, H. T. Hubbard, Elizabeth Hubbard, Laura Smith, John Smith, James Smith, Lucy Edwards, Louis Doyel, Thomas Edwards, Serena A. Edwards, William Smith, Harriet A. Smith, J. F. Doyel, Nathaniel Robinson, Malinda Robinson, Malinda Williams, A. J. Ballard, Philemon Reno, Matilda Reno, Jane Edwards, Wm. Ballard and Lucretia Ballard. The society is in a prosperous condition.

The Union Regular Baptist church of Barrow was organized Sept. 1, 1830, in a school house, by Aaron Smith, James Smith, and Charles Kitchens, with the following members: R. Asher, John Rose, James Megeehe, Elizabeth Penalton, Jane Megeehe, Wm. Thompson, Elizabeth Thompson, Peter Barrow, John Thompson, Winna Thompson, Walter Taylor and Susanna Taylor. The first deacon chosen was Walter Taylor, and the first minister ordained was James McBride. They held meetings at the different houses until June, 1845, when service was held in a church, which they had just built

on land given by John Taylor. In 1878, a new church, 28x40 feet in dimensions, was erected at Barrow Station, into which the congregation moved and have since worshiped. The present clerk is Samuel Baird, and the membership is about 75. The name of Regular Baptist church was assumed in 1840.

COAL BANKS.

Campbell's coal bank was first opened in 1867, but very little attention was paid to it at that time. In 1884, they sunk a shaft, and have been working it ever since. They are now engaged in sinking a new shaft. They employ six miners, and take out about 200 bushels daily, and, with the aid of an engine, which they are now preparing to put in, they hope it may prove a valuable mine. It is said to be excellent steaming coal. The state geologists have asked for a specimen.

SOCIETY.

Star grange No. 1581, was organized May 12, 1875 with the following charter members: J. V. Staats, Luke Chapman, Amburgh Campbell, J. P. Hunt, P. A. Rawlins, J. T. Rawlins, Wm. H. Davis, Albert Stewart, Preston Taylor, S. J. Hopkins, Noah M. Stone, William Smith, P. G. Edwards, Chester Coates, Sarah Campbell, Eva Hunt, Mrs. A. M. Davis, Mrs. Sarah E. Davis, Mrs. May C Davis, Mrs. Sarah C. Crist, Lizzie Stewart, Thonuda Chapman, Angeline Stone, Henrietta J. Smith, Mrs. Nancy Edwards, and Mrs. E. J. Coates. The first officers were: Amburgh Campbell, M.; J. V. Staats, O.; S. J. Hopkins, L.; Albert Stewart, S.; P. A. Rawlins, A. S.; N. M. Stone, chaplain; Luke Chapman, treasurer; J. P. Hunt, secretary; William Davis, J. K.; May Rawlins, C.;

Sarah Campbell, P.; Lizzie Stewart, F.; Eva Hunt, L. A. The present officers are: P. A. Rawlins, M.; J. R. Baker, O.; C. J. Crist, L.; George Hopkins, S.; Anderson Everett, A. S.; Zach Everett, C.; Luke Chapman, treasurer; Thomas Bandy, G. K.; Lula Harp, C.; Emma Bandy, P.; Flora Campbell, L. A. S.; Morton Campbell, secretary. The membership is now about 34, and is in a prosperous condition.

ROODHOUSE.

This, the most northerly of the cities of Greene county, is certainly entitled to rank as one of the most flourishing and enterprising of its towns, or for that matter, in this portion of the state, as none have shown a greater growth in so short a length of time. Some points in its early history have been so well compiled and written by other hands, that they are given here as an introduction to the history of the town:

When the Jacksonville branch of the C. & A. R. R. was extended as far as White Hall, in 1862, a small depot was built, around which Roodhouse afterward grew up. John T. Rawlings, who took a prominent part in building up the town, thought there should be a depot near its present location, and, after some trouble, succeeded in obtaining the permission of the railroad company to erect a building on its land. George Wildeborn was the carpenter. In this, the first depot, James Armstrong served as agent and telegraph operator, furnishing his own instruments. The trains stopped only when flagged. Mr. Armstrong also conducted a small trade in lumber, tinware, and family supplies. Subsequently, citi-

zens of the place, being in danger of losing the telegraph office, built a depot, which was afterward used as a school house, and now serves as a dwelling house. One of the first residences erected in the town was put up by Adam Shearer, who was also the first blacksmith of the town. He sold liquors at his residence for some time. Soon after James Thompson obtained a barrel or two of sugar and some coffee, with which he opened a grocery store, in an old log hut. He afterwards sold out and butchered a few beeves. The laying out of a town was already talked of, and some surveys made, but nothing definite was as yet done. A meeting was held about this time, in Rawlings' warehouse, to consider the propriety of building a church or lecture room. A small school house, or public building, was erected in consequence. A Sunday school was at once organized, the teachers and superintendent coming from White Hall.

Among those who settled in the village during its infancy, the following may be mentioned: Charles Adler, now deceased, built a small edifice in which he kept a boot and shoe shop. Simmons & Thompson erected a storehouse and transacted a general merchandising business. Each member of this firm built a comfortable residence. Adam Shearer built an addition to his house, in which he sold groceries. Mr. Shearer was also the postmaster for some time. John and William Sitton also arrived and built residences. They were both contractors and carpenters, and put up a number of buildings. John B. McIntosh was the first tailor in the town. He purchased the school house and

moved his family into it. When the Peter Thompson property was burned down, Norman Lange bought the site and built upon it. John T. Rawlings was the second postmaster, and was at the same time proprietor of a prosperous general business.

In April, 1866, John Roodhouse, the original owner of the land upon which the greater part of the little settlement was built, laid out the town named for him. The original plat contained 40 lots 66x130 feet, and 75x150 feet. Additions have since been made to the town as follows: John Roodhouse, three; William Cobb, three; Cobb & Mitchell, one; J. C. Cobb, two; P. J. Sharp, one; L. E. Worcester, two. Its growth for a number of years was very slow. White Hall was but four miles distant on the south, and Manchester equally near on the north, and being much older towns had every advantage. Still, new comers continued to be attracted to the young village. Dr. D. B. Moore opened the first drug store. Harmon Wales kept the first hotel, in a building which now constitutes a part of the St. James Hotel, owned by Patrick Lennon. The Kirkland House was put up soon after, just opposite the depot, by David Kirkland. This building was burned in 1877, whereupon Mr. Kirkland at once erected the commodious and substantial brick structure which now occupies the site.

Besides those mentioned Humphrey Armstrong, Frank Armstrong, Charles Savage, William Lorton, John Cole, Mrs. Martha Wallace, L. E. Cobb, William H. Barrow, Adam Chapman, Thos. McMahon, James Long, Hoff Bridges, and Dr. Veatch were early settlers.

In 1871, the Louisiana branch of the C. & A. R. R., which was built to connect the Jacksonville branch of that road, with Louisiana, Missouri, and so furnish an outlet to the far west, was approaching completion, and the question where a connection should be made with the Jacksonville branch must be settled. A strong influence with the officers of the road was brought to bear in favor of Jacksonville as the place for the junction. White Hall, however, was nearer the natural point, and since she had secured the crossing of the C. & A. with the Rock Island road, now began to consider herself foreordained for a railroad center. Meanwhile some of the more enterprising spirits at Roodhouse conceived the idea that it would be a very nice thing if the junction could be secured for that town. The leading men of White Hall laughed at their presumption, and ridiculed the idea of an effort to build up a town out on the prairie. They considered it a foregone conclusion that White Hall was to swallow up all the surrounding villages, and laughed at the idea of little Roodhouse overcoming the wealth and influence of White Hall. But at a point then known as Dutch Mills, a few miles west of White Hall, the work came to a stand still until the location of the junction should be decided. The matter was earnestly discussed by leading men of the new town, and finally a letter was sent to T. B. Blackstone, president of the road, asking what would be required to secure the junction at Roodhouse, and signed by John Roodhouse, John T. Rawlings, J. M. Armstrong, and Simmons & Thompson. The following reply was received:

"JOHN ROODHOUSE AND OTHERS—*Gentlemen*: I have received your letter of the —, and carefully considered its contents, and ordered a survey to be made of the route which you have mentioned, and if found as favorable as you seem to think, I will then give what information you desire.

Respectfully yours,

T. B. BLACKSTONE."

As soon as the survey commenced, White Hall became alarmed, and sent a delegation to Chicago to turn the current in her favor. Meantime a meeting was held in Mr. Rawlings' store at Roodhouse, and a committee, consisting of John Roodhouse, John T. Rawlings, and E. M. Husted, was appointed to go to Chicago to see President Blackstone. In order to hasten their arrival they took a hand-car as far as Jacksonville, that they might catch an early train from that city. Here they were met by the assurance that White Hall had secured the prize, but determined nevertheless to hasten on to Chicago, in the hope it was not too late. An interview with President Blackstone developed the cheering fact that if the citizens of Roodhouse would secure for the road the right of way from the Illinois river to that town, and deed to the company 10 acres for depot grounds, within a week, the junction would be made at that point. On the return of these gentlemen, a subscription paper to secure funds for purchasing the right of way was at once drawn up. Messrs. Roodhouse, Cobb, and J. T. Rawlings, each subscribed \$1,000. Messrs. Simmons, Husted, Armstrong, and P. A. Rawlings each \$500, G. W. Thompson, \$250, and others like sums. Many persons of

very small property gave liberally, and the result was, that the road was secured. E. M. Husted was president and treasurer of the committee to secure the right of way, and conducted this part of the enterprise with great skill.

After the road was secured, the growth of the town became very rapid, and one brick block after another was added, in the business portion of the town. Live business men came here to locate and engage in trade. So fast were the arrivals, that it would be tedious and unnecessary to follow each in the order of its succession; so we will let the history of the past give way to that of

THE PRESENT.

The dry goods store of Wm. H. Ainsworth, is located on the northwest corner of the public square. He commenced business here in 1881.

Strang & Murray, dealers in dry goods, etc., are situated at the northwest corner of the square. The business was established by Strang, Murray & Co., Oct. 8, 1883. In July, 1884, T. F. Williams entered the firm as partner, but, in two months, sold to Mr. Strang. The firm then took its present title.

J. W. Campbell's dry goods and grocery store is located on the northwest corner of the square. He began business in 1882.

E. H. Sawyer, one of the most enterprising merchants of Roodhouse, is the proprietor of two groceries. He started in the grocery business in 1876, and has met with such liberal patronage that he found it necessary to add store after store to his business, now having the largest trade in the city. One store is located on the south side of Palm, be-

tween Morse and East Railroad streets, the building being 22x54 feet. Here may be found a line of staple and fancy groceries, notions, stationery, etc., and also a stock of hardware, the total value being about \$3,000. The other grocery is situated on the north side of the square and occupies two store rooms, each 22x50. In one room Mr. Sawyer carries a stock of flour and feed, and in the other groceries and queensware, invoicing about \$1,500. This grocery was established in December, 1884, by E. H. and G. N. Sawyer, who still continue in partnership.

E. H. Sawyer was born in Wolcott, N. Y., June 18, 1845, and is a son of Nathan and Loretta (Moore) Sawyer, the former a native of Windsor county, Vt., the latter of the state of New York. In 1858, his father came to Illinois, afterward locating in Alton, where he died in August of the same year. In 1860, Mr. Sawyer came west, and located at Godfrey, where he remained some 13 years. He then removed to Greene county, where he was engaged as a salesman, for some four years, at the expiration of which time he engaged in his present business. In 1884, Mr. Sawyer was united in marriage with Phyllis Shields, a daughter of Frank and Maggie (Miller) Shields, natives of Scotland, who immigrated to America many years ago and are now residing in Greene county. In 1864, Mr. Sawyer enlisted in Co. D. 144th Ill. Inf., and served his country until the close of the war. He was promoted to the position of corporal during that time. After Lee's surrender, he was discharged at Springfield, and returned home. Mr. Sawyer is a member of the A. O. U. W.

and G. A. R. societies, and has held most of the offices in the gift of the lodges of which he is a member. He has also held the office of mayor of the city, and is one of our liberal public spirited citizens.

George N. Sawyer, the popular and enterprising grocer of Roodhouse, is a native of Oneida county, N. Y., born Nov. 18, 1839. He is a son of Nathan and Loretta (Moore) Sawyer, natives of New York. Mrs. Sawyer's father built the first house ever erected in Rochester, N. Y. He was born in Ireland, from where he emigrated to America, locating in New York state. Nathan Sawyer came from Vermont, so that from Puritan and Irish ancestors, George N. has descended. His parents came to Illinois some time between the years 1859 and 1861, locating in Alton where his father practiced law for some years. He died there in 1870, and Mrs. Sawyer's death, which was caused by a railroad accident, occurred in 1872. George N. received his education in the schools of his native place, and from there subsequently came to Madison county, Ill., where he was employed at farm work for a time. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. D, 10th Ill. Inf. under Col. James D. Morgan, and was in the service four years. He was promoted to the rank of a corporal against his wishes. He participated in all the battles in which his regiment took part, that being some 34 severe engagements. At the close of the war he received his discharge at Chicago. He then came down to Godfrey, where he obtained a situation in the store and postoffice, in which he continued six years. In January, 1871, he came to Roodhouse, where he soon re-

ceived an appointment as postmaster, which position he held 11 years. In the meantime he purchased a half interest in a general merchandise store, soon after becoming sole owner of the business which he conducted seven years. He then sold out and devoted his entire time and attention to the postoffice, until January, 1882, when he engaged in the insurance business for some two years, at the expiration of which time he went into the mercantile business with his brother, where he is still to be found, ever busy, and through courtesy, honesty and close attention the firm has secured a liberal patronage. In 1871, Mr. Sawyer was married to Denice P. Bretteau, a native of Paris. She came to the United States with her parents in 1848. They located in St. Louis and there spent the balance of their days. By the above marriage there are five children—Fannie B., Helene D., Clara C., Lillie May and George. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer are members of the Congregational church. Mr. Sawyer is a member of White Hall lodge, No. 80, A. F. & A. M., of White Hall lodge, No. 227, I.O.O. F., of the A. O. U. W., and G. A. R. societies. He held the office of treasurer of the A. O. U. W. for three terms and of Master, for two terms, and has held most of the offices of the various societies to which he belongs. He has also been treasurer of the township board, of which he was a member. He is a liberal, public spirited man, and is generally respected.

The grocery store of Cyrus W. Shepard is on Palm street. He commenced in 1881.

Heaton & Dill are proprietors of a family grocery store, on the north side

of the square. The business was established in 1884.

W. J. Ferguson commenced the grocery trade in Roodhouse, in 1855. He is located in a building near the northwest corner of the public square.

Robert Craig commenced the grocery and queensware business here in April, 1885, and is located on the north side of the public square.

L. A. English is the proprietor of a grocery store on the west side of the square. He commenced business in 1875.

The grocery store of G. P. Leighton, on the west side of the public square, was established in July, 1885.

Brickey & Watson carry a stock of groceries in their establishment, on the north side of the public square. They began business Sept. 1, 1885.

R. B. & W. A. Thompson carry on the grocery trade, and are also proprietors of the Roodhouse creamery. The former business was established by W. A. Thompson, in 1880, and in 1881, the firm assumed its present composition. In 1884 they erected a creamery.

John P. Slaten carries on the drug business for Dr. A. J. Bruner, in his store on Clay street. The business was established by Dr. Bruner, in Jan., 1881, and there has been no change in ownership since that time. The building is of brick, two stories high, and 22x50 feet in ground size. The stock carried, consists of drugs, patent medicines, cigars, tobaccos, druggists' sundries, etc., etc., and will invoice about \$2,500. Mr. Slaten attends to the business in a highly satisfactory manner.

John P. Slaten, Sr. deceased was born near Newbern, Jersey county, at the

old Slaten homestead. His parents were George W. and Sementine Slaten, who are still living in Jersey county, in the same locality where they were early settlers, and where John, Sr., was raised. He resided with his parents until he was married to Mary Spalding, also a native of Jersey county. By this marriage he had one child—John P., who now conducts the drug business in Roodhouse. When the war came on Mr. Slaten enlisted in Co. K. 97th Ill. Inf., being mustered in at Springfield, and served with his regiment until reaching Louisiana, and while on duty in that state, he was killed in a railroad collision between Algiers and Brashear city. His remains were returned to his family, and now lie buried at the Salem cemetery, within a half mile of the place of his birth.

John P. Slaten, Jr., was born Dec. 12, 1862, at the same place where his father was born—the old Slaten homestead, Mississippi township, Jersey county, five miles from Grafton. His father, John P., Sr., was a member of an early settler's family. Our subject was reared and received his education in that vicinity. They moved to Woodville, Greene county, where he clerked in a store; after remaining there some time, they went to Carrollton, and 18 months later came to Roodhouse, where he engaged in the drug business, carrying on the trade for his step-father, Dr. Bruner. At the election for municipal officers, held April 21, 1885, he was elected treasurer of the city. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and has been the lodge secretary, and is also a member of the J. P. Slaten, Sr., Camp, No. 27, Sons of Veterans, which camp was named in honor of his father; he is

one of the charter members, and holds the position of first lieutenant.

Dr. James W. Hosman, the druggist on Palm street, also carries a line of school supplies. He began here in 1876.

William Gerbing has a meat market on Palm street. He commenced business in 1882.

The meat market of Edward Scruby & Co., on Morse street, was established in 1884.

Smith & Epstein, clothiers, are located on Morse street. They commenced business in 1883.

The clothing store of M. S. Good is located on the west side of the public square. This business was established in 1875.

Wm. Hyndman conducts an establishment on the corner of Palm and Morse streets, for the sale of clothing and gent's furnishing goods, notions, boots, shoes, etc., in which he carries a stock that will invoice \$5,000. He commenced the business here in 1883, and occupies a brick building, 20x60 feet in size.

William Hyndman, the prosperous and reliable clothier of this city, is a native of Scotland. He was born June 21, 1861, and is the eldest son of Thomas and Mary (Hunter) Hyndman, natives of Scotland. In 1863 they left their native country, to make their home in Canada, where they resided for some years. Later on, they came to Alton, Ill., where they lived a short time. Business at this time being brisk in Louisiana, Mo., they removed there, and subsequently, to Roodhouse, in 1879, where they are located at the present time. Thomas Hyndman has charge of

the blacksmith shop of the C. & A. R. R. Co., at this point. William secured the principal part of his education in the Louisiana schools. Upon the removal of his father's family to Roodhouse, he entered the shops, as his father's assistant, and remained an employe of the road long enough to acquire a small capital, with which he determined to invest in business speculation. Mr. Hyndman was united in the bonds of matrimony, to Beena J. Rushworth, Sept. 25, 1884. Miss Rushworth was born in Bloomington, Ill. She made her home at Alton, with her uncle and aunt, Mr. Benjamin Rushworth and wife, until her marriage. She received her education in the Alton high school, and, at the age of 15, she removed to Roodhouse, with her uncle's family. Being tendered a position in the public school, she entered, as primary teacher, which position she held five years. She is a member of the C. P. church, of Roodhouse. Mr. and Mrs. Hyndman are the parents of one child—Daisy. Mr. Hyndman, although young, has a good talent for business, and his success thus far, has been most marked. His honest dealing and amiable manner are well deserving of a liberal patronage from our citizens.

E. S. Bundy, furniture dealer, began business in 1882.

Freeto & Bender, hardware dealers, are on the west side of the square. The business was established in 1875, by Freeto & Bullard. The present firm was constituted in April, 1885.

Wm. Simms, shoemaker, is located on the west side of Railroad street. He commenced here in 1884.

John Allen Kammerer carries on the

trade of boot and shoe making, on Palm street. He began in 1878.

Samuel Hendricks, harness-maker on Morse street, began business in 1879.

Carl Auberer has a bakery on Palm street. He has been in the business since 1875.

The millinery business is represented by—Mrs. Craig, who began in 1885; Miss M. A. Park, who commenced in April, 1881; Miss Mary Clark, who opened in the same year; and Mrs. M. A. Wood, whose initial business was done in 1882.

The blacksmithing industry finds an exponent in W. H. Taylor.

James Madden is another son of Vulcan. He commenced in 1884.

A. D. Ruyle has been in the wagon-making business since 1880.

The news depot and candy store at the postoffice is conducted by W. C. Roodhouse, who commenced the business in 1882. He has a neat stock, and has a paying run of business.

Hal C. Worcester, the enterprising young lumber merchant of Roodhouse, established this business here in 1881. He entered into partnership with his father, Judge L. E. Worcester, of White Hall, under the name of H. C. Worcester & Co., they being the successors of Worcester & Bundy. The firm are now doing a heavy business, which fact is undoubtedly due to the energetic, attentive efforts of the manager.

Hal C. Worcester was born in White Hall, Ill., Nov. 26, 1859, and is a son of Judge L. E. and Luthera (Ladd) Worcester, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of Greene county. Hal C. received his education in the schools of this county, and immediately engaged in the lumber business, in

which he has since continued. He now carries a stock of oils, paints, cement, lime, etc.; also, pumps and agricultural implements of all kinds. Mr. Worcester is a member of the K. of P. lodge.

The livery stable of Gilmore & Ash, on the south side of the square, was built in 1878, by Carey Shaw, who conducted it about two years, when G. W. Colclough purchased it, and ran it three years. Jan. 2, 1884, T. H. Buriell and Jesse Ash purchased it, and continued until Sept., 1885, when W. P. Gilmore bought out the interest of T. H. Buriell, and the firm is now Gilmore & Ash. This firm is running a first-class, well equipped livery stable. They also deal in stock, buying and selling.

William P. Gilmore, one of the genial proprietors of the above livery stable, was born in Greene county, Ill., May 31, 1846. He is a son of John M. and Rachel (Stogdon) Gilmore, natives of Tennessee. They came to Greene county as early as 1828, and were here married. John M. was engaged in farming. He died in 1883. His widow is a resident of this city. William received his education in the common schools, and subsequently engaged in farming, until he was 35 years of age. He then moved to town, but continued the handling of stock and has carried it on ever since, part of the time in connection with other business. He took stock in a bank some years since, and was for a year and a half cashier of that institution. In 1882, Mr. Gilmore was elected and served three years as county commissioner of Greene county. He now owns two fine farms, one containing 200 acres, the other 562 acres. Though hav-

ing been in several kinds of business since coming here, he has always dealt considerably in stock, and but recently purchased the livery stable which he now manages. In 1866, he was married to Cassinda Barnett, a daughter of William and Cassinda (Peters) Barnett, natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Greene county some years ago, and here William died, in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore have had eight children born to them, four of whom are now living—Anna C., Alma, Harry and Gertie. Those deceased are—Francis W., Freddie, Maggie and Effie. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore and their daughter Anna are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Gilmore has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1868.

The livery stable of Sawyer & Knight is located on the north side of East Palm street. Mr. Sawyer and M. Patterson commenced the business in 1872. In two years Mr. Patterson sold out to his partner, who continued the business alone until 1880, when he took James M. Cobb into partnership. They bought out Wiley Gilmore, and continued together about two years, when F. L. Knight purchased Mr. Cobb's interest, and the present firm was formed.

Lyman B. Fetter conducts a shop for the repair of watches and jewelry, on the east side of Morse street. He commenced business in Dec., 1884.

W. F. Huge, merchant tailor, is located in a comfortable building, near the postoffice. He established his business here in 1883.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in Roodhouse was a private affair, taught by Lydia F. Swallow, who began in 1865.

The first school building was erected in 1868. It was a frame building, 26x36, and cost about \$1,000. It is now used as a residence. The schools were not then graded.

The building at present used for educational purposes is a three-story, brick structure, 75x75 feet in ground area. It was erected in 1877, at a cost of \$6,000. The principals of the school from that time to the present have been: N. M. McCullough, H. M. Anderson, Miss A. E. Lemon, Wm. M. Berry, W. J. Roberts, D. K. Starkey, L. W. Colwell and H. E. Starkey, the present principal. The first diploma was issued under the principalship of Mr. Roberts, to Jessie Shield. The school has about 500 scholars, and is in a highly prosperous condition. The corps of teacher is as follows: Principal, H. E. Starkey; assistants, Jessie Shields, Emma Johnson, Mattie Young, Eva Cherry, Dora Johnson and Mamie Wieser. They have all done their best to increase the efficiency of the school.

The Oriental Laundry was started in 1884, by J. L. Boggess, who sold to Mrs. Sarah Gilson, June, 1885.

HOTELS.

The Phoenix hotel, located opposite the C. & A. passenger depot, is the principal hostelry of Roodhouse. Its erection was begun and completed in 1884, and it was opened Oct. 4, of that year. Though of frame construction, it is substantially built, and presents a very handsome and imposing appearance. It is three stories in height, and covers an area of 55x120 feet. It has a billiard room, sample rooms, a fine office and dining room, culinary rooms,

55 sleeping rooms, and can accommodate, comfortably, 110 guests. The cost of the building was \$10,000, and the furniture added \$4,000 more to the expense. Nothing is lacking to add to the comfort of the guests of the house.

F. M. Bateman, the present proprietor of the Phoenix hotel, was born in Aurora, Ill., July 18, 1852. He is a son of H. M. and Mary M. (Warner) Bateman, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Ohio. His parents were engaged in farming, at Aurora, until Mr. Bateman was about six years of age, when they moved to Decatur, Ill., where they engaged in the restaurant business. They remained there eight years, when they removed to Bloomington, where Mr. Bateman and his father continued in the restaurant business, at the same time running a hotel, until 1878. He and his father then took charge of the Phoenix hotel at that place, and also bought the dining room and lunch counter at Bloomington. His father still continues in charge of them, and also has charge of the Hotel Madison, at Alton, Ill. Mr. Bateman sold out his interest in the business at Bloomington, in 1880, and came to Roodhouse, where he bought the dining room and lunch counter, at the C. & A. depot, from E. C. Swan, Sr. He gave his entire attention to this business, until 1882, when he purchased the hotel formerly known as the Dacy House, from its owner, David Kirkland. This building was consumed by fire, in March, 1884, and Mr. Bateman then erected the present fine commodious building, since known as the Phoenix hotel. This he now conducts, in connection with the business at the C. & A. depot, previously mentioned. Oct. 9, 1880, Mr. Bateman

was united in marriage, at Bloomington, with Helen L. Budlong, a daughter of Albert and Sarah (Fairbanks) Budlong. This marriage has been blessed with two children—Bernice and Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Bateman are members of the Second Presbyterian church, of Bloomington, with which they united while they were residents of that city. Mr. Bateman is a member of Worcester lodge, No. 113, K. of P., of Roodhouse. His political views are republican. By close attention to business, and by his genial and obliging disposition, Mr. Bateman has secured the liberal patronage of the traveling public, who are satisfied with nothing but the best, of which they are assured, by a visit to this excellent and flourishing hotel.

The Kirkland House is a brick structure, which stands on the site of one destroyed by fire. In the fall of 1871, David Kirkland commenced the construction of a frame hotel building, and finished it the following spring. It was the first hotel in the city. It contained 22 rooms, and was two and one-half stories in height. It was destroyed by fire, Sept. 6, 1876, and soon the present building was commenced. In height it has two stories and a mansard, making three floors devoted to hotel purposes. The building is on Railroad street.

Heuberger's restaurant is finely located on Clay street, second door west of the postoffice, in a new brick building, two stories in height, and 20x60 feet in ground area. On the first floor is a well lighted and pleasant office, a dining room 30 feet long, and back of that the kitchen, all of which are furnished with first class accommodations. The second story has nine sleeping

apartments in it. This building was erected by Mr. Heuberger in 1885. Previous to moving into his present commodious quarters, Mr. Heuberger had carried on business on Palm street for about 13 years.

Joseph Heuberger, the well known proprietor of the above restaurant, began business here in 1872, and has been feeding the hungry ever since. He is a native of Switzerland, and was born May 11, 1843. He is a son of Joseph Jacob and Anna Marie (Schupp) Heuberger, both of whom died in their native country, Switzerland. Joseph was educated in his native country, and there learned the trade of a lithographer. He was six months in the Papal army, and participated in the battle of Perugia, where he was taken prisoner and sent back to Switzerland. He then learned the trade of a barber, in which business he continued for four years. In 1863, he left his home, sailed across the ocean, and emigrated as far west as Jacksonville, where he worked four weeks and then enlisted in Co. C, 6th Ill. Cav., and served during the war. Mr. Heuberger was in the regimental band, and, when Forrest made his raid into Memphis, he took four of his men and went out to meet him, and by so doing, checked the approach of Forrest for some twenty minutes, which saved the camp and kept Forrest from entering the city. He lost only one man in his stand while engaged in the fight. He fired ninety-three shots, and says he took good aim. Capt. Forrest, a brother of Gen. Forrest, was mortally wounded in the fight. Mr. Heuberger was discharged in Alabama, and returned to Jacksonville, Ill. In Janu-

ary, 1867, he went to Scott county, and remained four years, and, in 1870, came to Greene county, and in the same year was married to Anna Chaffner, a native of Prussia. By this marriage, there are two children living—Sophia and Katie. Mr. Heuberger is a member of the I. O. O. F. All his undertakings have met with such success that he accumulated enough to erect the fine brick building previously mentioned.

The Globe hotel was built in 1882, by Roodhouse & Patterson, and was run as a hotel by Clark Bros., for one year, when they were succeeded by William Scott, the present landlord. The building is brick, two stories high, the main portion being 24x75 feet in dimensions, to which an addition, 16x24 feet, was built. There is a basement under the whole building. It contains 23 rooms.

The Delmonico restaurant, Mrs. D. C. McIver, proprietress, is a first-class institution. It is located on the north side of the square.

The St. Elmo restaurant is on Palm street. It was opened in June, 1885, by R. C. Hastings, the present proprietor.

ROODHOUSE BANK.

The financial institution which bears the above name holds a high rank among the commercial enterprises of Greene county. Its history dates back to 1874, in which year it was established by G. W. Armstrong. He started it in connection with his store, and the only indication of a bank, at that time, was the safe, as Mr. Armstrong at first transacted such business only for the accommodation of customers. His business in this line gradually increased until, in 1876, a company was organized, com-

posed of G. W. Armstrong, E. M. Husted and W. H. Barrow, with E. M. Husted as president. No changes were made in the composition of the company until Aug., 1883, when W. P. Gilmore was admitted to membership. Mr. Gilmore had been cashier of the Farmers' & Drovers' Bank, and his connection with the Roodhouse Bank dates from the time this institution bought out the Farmers' & Drovers' Bank. Mr. E. M. Husted was then again chosen president, which position he still holds. The other officers of the bank are: W. H. Barrow, cashier; C. T. Bates, assistant cashier; Harrie G. Moore, book-keeper. The capital stock of the bank is held in equal amounts by Messrs. Husted, Armstrong, Barrow and Gilmore. These gentlemen are all solid men of Greene county, and their bank has a high standing in financial circles. The resources of the bank consist of the entire worth of the stockholders, and the institution is known as a private bank.

When the Roodhouse bank was re-organized, in 1876, they erected a building on East Palm street, which they occupied until August, 1883, at which time they purchased their present building from John Roodhouse and James L. Patterson. Its size is 24x60 feet in dimensions, two-stories in height. The bank is supplied with two time-lock safes, one of Diebold, Norris & Co.'s make, and one of McNeal & Urban's make. This building is very neatly finished and furnished. The ceiling and walls are papered with highly ornamented paper, being first canvased and papered over, which makes a very bright, flashy appearance. The counter is highly orna-

mented, and taking everything all in all, this is the finest furnished building in the city.

Edward Manferd Husted, among the prominent, representative citizens of Roodhouse, is a native of Addison county, Vt. He was born Sept. 9, 1830, and is a son of Lyman and Emily (Denison) Husted, natives of Vermont. Lyman was engaged in farming during life. When Edward was but four years of age his mother died, leaving four children, of whom he was the third. His father married again, and in 1836 emigrated west, coming by way of Chicago on water, and from there to Greene county via the Illinois river. They located on Apple Creek Prairie, arriving there on the 24th of June, 1836. Lyman then took teams and returned to Chicago after his freight, an action which seems quite marvelous at the present day. While on the trip home he took the bilious fever, and in a few days after his return to Apple Creek, was called to his last home. Edward M. was educated in the common schools of this county, and was afterward engaged in farming for many years. He still owns some 800 acres of land which he manages still. The farm lies adjoining the city and it is one of the finest cultivated in the county, being thoroughly hedged and also tile-drained. He has given much attention to the raising of stock and grain. His residence is situated in the north part of the city, adjoining the farm, and is a handsome one, its surroundings showing the taste of its owner. In 1877, Mr. Husted was elected president of the Roodhouse Bank, and has since continued in that position. He has been ac-

tively connected with every important interest in this part of the county. He was for several years justice of the peace and has held several minor offices. To him may be given much credit in getting the Kansas City branch of the C. & A. R. R. here. He has by much labor and good management acquired a competency, and, being blessed with good health, lives to enjoy his hard earnings. In 1850, Mr. Husted was united in marriage with Harriet M. Swallow, a daughter of Guy and Katherine (Bonnister) Swallow, natives of Vermont. By this union there was three children, two of whom are now living—Effie C., wife of A. J. Lee, of Carthage, Ill.; and Edgar M., now living at the old homestead. The one deceased is Emma. In the summer of 1864, Mrs. Husted died and Mr. Husted was again married, in 1865, to Augusta C. Bonnister, daughter of Elisha and Olive (Hale) Bonnister, both of whom are now deceased. Her father was killed by a train, June 20, 1882. Her mother died in August, 1885, and both lie side by side in their long resting place. Mr. Husted is a member of the White Hall Hall lodge, No. 80, A. F. & A. M., of Carrollton chapter, No. 50 and of Hugh de Payen commandery, No. 29. He is, altogether, one of our most liberal-minded citizens.

INSURANCE.

The Great Western Workingmen's Mutual Aid Association was organized in 1882, and passed into the hands of the present strong management in 1884. As now constituted the officers are as follows: George W. Armstrong, president; T. M. Bates, vice president; W.

H. Barrow, general superintendent; E. M. Husted, general agent; C. T. Bates, treasurer; L. H. Clampit, medical director; C. C. Van Doren, secretary. Those officers also constitute the board of directors. Nov. 7, 1885, occurred a change, which will be very beneficial to the old as well as the new members. It consists of consolidating the several classes and divisions so as to make the assessments uniform. The plan has been submitted to some of the best insurance companies of the state and elsewhere, and has been approved and commended by all. In the first year of the present company's management, the business has been very large and showed great increase over previous figures. The general office is in the Armstrong block, on Palm street, which is well fitted up for such a purpose. The office room is 22x60 feet in size. The company is a substantial one and decidedly a credit to the city of Roodhouse.

George W. Armstrong, one of the representative citizens of this city, is a native of Ellsworth, Me., and was born March 29, 1813. He is a son of John and Isabella (Atwell) Armstrong, natives of Boyhill, county Fermanagh, Ireland. They left their native isle and sailed for America, in 1836, and came to Boston. Mr. Armstrong was employed in a tannery there, where he learned the trade. From that city they moved to Maine, and he there was employed in the same occupation four years, and then engaged in farming until 1868, when he moved to Illinois, since which time he has retired from active labor. He is now a resident of this city. George W. was educated in the public schools of Maine, and

in 1864 immigrated to Illinois, locating in Schuyler county, where he worked by the month in a saw-mill for about six months. He then came to Greene county, and worked in a saw-mill south of White Hall, about one year. They then went to Menard county, and secured employment at the same occupation—saw-mill work. They were there engaged nearly one year, and then went to Jacksonville, where they obtained contract work on the C. & A. R. R., of constructing fences, furnishing wood, etc., and also assisted in the building of the Louisiana bridge, of that railroad. In this work they were engaged about five years, with profit to themselves. At the end of this time he began in the grocery, hardware, dry goods and lumber business, in partnership with P. J. Sharp and J. M. Armstrong, having formed under the firm name of Armstrong & Sharp. They continued for two years and a half, when the business was divided up, Mr. Sharp taking the dry goods and J. M. Armstrong the lumber trade. G. W. Armstrong retained the grocery and hardware business and the real estate and banking business, the latter having been started up after the first year of the partnership. Mr. Armstrong continued in the grocery and hardware business until Aug., 1884, when he sold out, and in connection with Messrs. Husted, Barrow and Gilmore, has since carried on the banking business. In 1883, he, in partnership with T. L. Smith and E. L. Prindle, purchased a ranche in western Kansas, on the Smoky river, where they are raising and dealing in stock, having a large herd now on the ranche. Mr. Armstrong has large holding in city

property. In 1873, Mr. Armstrong was united in marriage, at Dubuque, Ia., with Mary L. Sharp, daughter of Peter L. and Jane (Fowler) Sharp. By the above marriage there are four children—Kate, George, Albert and Herbert. Mr. Armstrong has been intrusted with several important offices, having been city mayor one term of two years, and president of the Building and Loan Association one term, giving entire satisfaction herein. Mr. Armstrong is one of the most thorough business men in the northwest, and has done much toward the building up of Roodhouse. He may also be denominated a self-made man in the true sense of the word.

Charles C. VanDoren was born Feb. 7, 1835, at Lesser Cross Roads, near Somerset county, N. J., his parents being Stephen H. and Susan (Nevius) Van Doren, both natives of New Jersey. Charles resided in his native place until he was 39 years of age, but remained with his parents only until he was 11 years old. He was engaged in farming until 1858, after which time he was employed in teaching school for about ten years, and then entered a commission house in Newark, N. J., as bookkeeper, and held that position nearly four years. He then engaged in farming for about three years. He was united in marriage with Rebecca VanDyke, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Gullick) Van Dyke. By this marriage they were the parents of 5 children, three of whom are now living—Mary, Stephen H. and Joseph A. Mrs. Van Doren died on April 14, 1872. In 1874, Mr. Van Doren removed to Illinois, locating at Raritan, Henderson county, where he was engaged in teaching a select school three

years. At the expiration of that time, he moved to White Hall, Greene county, and engaged in the lumber business with Mr. Trask, where he continued six months, and then took a situation as bookkeeper for the firm of Hunt & Briggs, in the grain and milling business, until they dissolved partnership, July 1, 1882, when he continued with Mr. Briggs, in the same position until April 15, 1885. Mr. VanDoren is now engaged in the Great Western Workmen's Mutual Aid Association, as secretary. September 26, 1874, he married his present wife, Margaretta Porter, widow of the late Newton Porter. By this union they have one child—Charles Carroll. Mr. VanDoren is known as a gentleman of energy, honesty of purpose and steady perseverance in business.

POSTOFFICE.

This office was established in about 1867, with Adam Shearer as postmaster, in which position he remained about one year, receiving a salary of \$12. per year. John Rawlings, the leading business man of the village, was appointed postmaster, and served three years. He also ran a general store in connection with the office. He took in George N. Sawyer and J. P. Drennan, Sr., as partners, resigned the office and had Mr. Sawyer appointed postmaster, he holding it until the present postmaster, John Roodhouse, was appointed, in 1882. It was not made a money order office until 1883.

ROUNDHOUSE.

The roundhouse at Roodhouse was built in 1870. At this time there were 10 stalls completed, and in 1882, 10

more stalls were built in addition. The house holds 19 engines. Mr. W. P. Strunk is the present foreman, and employs about 30 men in the shops. He took charge in Nov., 1884, and has performed his duties with satisfaction to all.

Wm. P. Strunk was born in Reading, Penn., April 24, 1840, his parents being Perry and Elizabeth (Harmon) Strunk. William was reared at his native place, and when 18 years of age, was employed in the Pennsylvania shops at Altoona, and after 18 months, went on an engine of that road as fireman, where he was employed until July, 1862. He then came to Willcounty, Ill., and worked on a farm, but in two months went to Twelve-Mile Grove, and enlisted in Co. H, 101st Ill. Inf., and was mustered in at Joliet. From there he went to Springfield, thence to New Albany, and thence marched to Louisville, and was placed in Wood's Div., Haskell's Brig., T. L. Crittenden's 1st A. C. The first service was at Walnut Grove, where they skirmished with Morgan's cavalry, and after that, in the engagement at Stuart's Creek, Laverne, Stone River, Resaca, Tallahoma and Chickamauga, where William was wounded, and captured by the rebels of Longstreet's corps, was held 13 days, and then paroled. He was then taken back to Chattanooga, and after 13 days in the hospital there, was taken to Washington, and assigned to the hospital corps, in hospital No. 19, Cherry street. After two months he received a 30-day furlough, which he spent at his home. He then reported at the hospital, still on crutch and cane. In December, 1863, he was sent to the convalescent camp, at Chattanooga,

the regiment being at Strawberry Plains, East Tennessee. He remained there until the march to Atlanta, and was then assigned to the general field hospital, under Surg. Gen. Woodward, formerly an engineer. They went on the the 72 days' march to Atlanta, and after that battle encamped until Sherman marched to the sea, when they followed up Hood to Nashville, remaining in that vicinity the rest of that year. William was mustered out at Nashville, and discharged at Camp Douglas, Chicago, July 1, 1865, having served three years, lacking 19 days. He then returned to Reading, and was employed by the East Pennsylvania R. R. Co., as assistant dispatcher and general train and road man, until August, 1868. He then went to Lafayette and was there employed as fireman on the Wabash R. R., and a year later was promoted to engineer. In Oct., 1870, he went south, and ran an engine 14 months on the Mobile & Ohio R. R., between Columbus, Ky., and Mobile. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and became conductor and train despatcher at the Reading yards, on the R. & C. R. R. By request of the superintendent, he, five months later, took a way freight engine, and ran it nearly four years. This road was controlled by the P. & R. R. Co., which issued a circular, March 27, 1877, requesting all members of the B. of L. E. to leave the order, or quit their employ. Mr. Strunk went to Columbia that day, and, got his time, and returned home, he being the first man to quit his position. If all had quit that day, the strike would have been successful. Mr. Strunk went from there to the M. & O. R. R., running between Tupelo

and Macon, and was there when the yellow fever was so bad, in 1878. In May, 1879, at the second breaking out of the scourge, he went to Atchison, Kan., but not getting a railroad situation, took such work as he could obtain, being hostler for the Santa Fe road for for three weeks. He then got employment as engineer in the Commercial mills, on the first Corliss engine in Kansas. In December they stopped night running, and he was again unemployed. He then became engineer on No. 122, of the C. & A. R. R. His first regular engine was No. 119. He afterward ran other engines between Bloomington, St. Louis and Kansas City. The last regular engine he ran was No. 177 (now run by William Dolan), which he named the Pride of the West, as she was so good, neat and clean, and one of the best pullers on the road, which reputation she still holds. Nov. 1, 1884, Mr. Strunk was appointed foreman of the C. & A. roundhouse, at Roodhouse, having charge of 17 engines, besides having to look after 56 engines, which run through the city every 24 hours. In the fall of 1863, while on furlough, he was married to Anna M. Talbert, a native of Pennsylvania, born and reared in Womelsdorf. Two children were born to them, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Strunk died Dec. 22, 1867. He was again married, July 12, 1868, to Emma L. Boas, of Reading, Pa. By this union there were seven children—William P., born at Lafayette, Ind.; Eola May, born at Jackson, Tenn.; Oliver Paul, born at Reading; Emma Louisa, born at Jackson, Tenn.; James A. Garfield; Katie Darling, deceased; and Bertie Logan—the last three being born

at Roodhouse. Mr. Strunk was one of the charter members of the G. A. R., and is now commander of the post. He belongs to the Patriotic Order of Sons of America, at Reading; to the Metamora Odd Fellows' lodge; to Lafayette lodge, A. F. & A. M.; to the B. of L. E.; and also to the Y. M. C. A., at Roodhouse.

RELIGIOUS.

The M. E. church at Roodhouse was organized by J. M. Reynolds, the first pastor. The first members were: Jno. Roodhouse and wife, J. M. Armstrong and wife, Grandmother Armstrong, Mary Armstrong, J. J. Short and wife, and Lizzie J. Hickox. The second pastor was H. C. Wallace, who was succeeded by J. K. Maxfield. The organization took place in the district school house, on west Palm street, where services were held previous to the erection of the Union church building—now Presbyterian. The remainder of the history of this church is to be found in the ecclesiastical chapter.

SOCIETIES.

Gen. Jacob Fry Post, No. 193, G. A. R., is a leading organization of Roodhouse. It was organized at a meeting held in I. O. M. A. hall, of discharged soldiers and sailors of the civil war. The meeting was called to order by W. L. Gardner, John G. Mack, of Springfield, mustering officer, department of Illinois, being present. The work of organizing commenced after prayer, by Frank Crane, son of Rev. Crane, pastor of Grant's old regiment. The petition for charter was read. Forty responded to the call of names, and were mustered in as charter members. They were: S.

T. Carrico, D. H. R. McNeal, J. C. Weisner, Ira Martin, John Gross, W. P. Sitton, O. H. Cole, E. H. Sawyer, J. H. Murray, W. P. Cobb, W. J. Tucker, Joseph Christopher, A. D. Ruyle, E. A. Shibley, M. Carnean, J. W. Mansfield, Samuel Piper, R. A. Roberts, N. H. Williams, T. J. Grant, Theo. Crissinger, Jerome Ives, W. H. Carlton, J. F. Smith, Wm. Eddy, Andrew Johnson, I. J. Sanford, C. J. Riddle, D. C. McIver, Thomas Ruyle, Robert S. Gibberson, H. Winsor, W. P. Strunk, Robert Warren, G. W. Burge, A. Campbell, V. Market, Jacob Boas, A. J. Brainer. The first officers were: L. T. Carrico, P. C.; W. P. Sitton, S. V. C.; D. H. R. McNeal, J. V. C.; Dr. A. J. Bruner, Surg.; W. P. Strunk, Chap.; E. A. Sawyer, Q. M.; J. H. Murray, O. D.; J. C. Weisner, O. G.; Geo. N. Sawyer, Adj.; W. P. Cobb, S. M.; Theo. Crissinger, Q. M. S.; T. J. Grant, G. The commanders, since the organization, have been: S. T. Carrico, J. H. Murray and W. P. Strunk, one term each. Commander Murray died in April, 1885. Besides him, there has been one other death, that of Jerome L. Ives. The post now has 46 members, all in good standing. There have been as many as 82. The post is in good working condition, and meets regularly on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month, at the opera house hall. The present officers are: W. P. Strunk, P. C.; Mark Heaton, S. V. C.; George Lawson, J. V. C.; Frank Martin, Q. M.; Ira Martin, Chap.; T. J. Grant, Sr., Surg.; C. J. Riddle, Adj.; Wm. Eddy, S. M.; J. C. Weisner, Q. M. S.; John Whitworth, O. G.; Willis Cobb, O. D.; Thos. Ruyle, Sergt. of G.

Worcester lodge, No. 113, K. of P.,

was organized March 16, 1883, by W. M. Montgomery, D. D. G. C., with the following charter members: Y. D. Scales, S. H. Kyle, John H. English, A. J. R. Fields, E. S. Needles, W. T. Lowry, S. M. Pegram, E. Briggs, D. F. King, H. C. Worcester, G. W. Fisk, E. DeSilva, J. F. Cobaugh, H. Wiesmeyer, William A. Ralston, W. S. Riddle, H. H. Palmer, J. L. Patterson, D. M. Trusdale, H. C. Bender, E. C. Peters, C. C. VanDoren, J. A. Morrow, F. M. Bateman, S. T. Carrico, J. A. Martin, F. Crane, F. N. Lydick, R. A. Roberts, Edgar Husted, and James Martin. At the first meeting the following officers were installed: S. H. Kyle, P. C.; Y. D. Scales, C. C.; Ellis Briggs, V. C.; David F. King, P.; Edgar Husted, M. of E.; Henry Wiesmeyer, M. of F.; D. M. Trusdale, K. of R. and S.; Geo. W. Fisk, M. at A.; E. DeSilva, I. G.; T. W. Lowry, O. G. The first representative to the grand lodge was S. H. Kyle. The present officers are: E. DeSilva, P. C.; C. C. VanDoren, O. C.; James A. Weldon, V. C.; L. H. Clampit, P.; J. J. Cotter, M. of E.; Henry Carr, M. of F.; H. C. Bender, K. of R. and S.; Fred Epstein, M. at A.; A. P. Ferguson, I. G.; Jos. Martin, O. G.; E. S. Needles, Rep. to G. L.; Jas. A. Weldon, W.; S. Murray and T. Gowling, trustees; C. C. VanDoren, J. A. Welden, and H. C. Bender, relief committee. The lodge has a membership of 67. The hall is 20x40 feet, and is over the Y. M. C. A. chapel room. They are in a good financial condition, having money out at interest.

Roodhouse Div., No. 220, B. of L. E., was instituted June 18, 1883, with the

following charter members: William P. Strunk, J. W. Casey, Wm. Jenness, W. Jones and John Q. Moran. The first officers were: W. P. Strunk, C. E.; W. Jenness, F. A. E.; S. Moran, S. A. E. After one year, they were succeeded by J. W. Casey, C. E.; J. H. Brown, F. A. E.; J. C. Updegraff, S. A. E. The present officers are: Bernhard Zahn, C. E.; J. H. Brown, F. A. E.; J. C. Updegraff, S. A. E. This division has been very prosperous, having now 40 members, and has funds in the treasury.

J. P. Slaten, Sr., camp No. 27, S. of V., was organized in Aug., 1885, with the following charter members: B. F. Booker, H. A. Day, J. E. Day, T. C. Rearick, S. W. Whitworth, J. P. Slaten, Jr., W. H. Reynolds, Harrie G. Moore, J. M. Reynolds, J. H. Reynolds, J. Bishop, George Carter, C. E. McIver, J. M. Potter, Thomas Ruyle, F. G. Hannaford, H. A. Stoffer. The first officers are: Harrie G. Moore, Capt; J. P. Slaten, Jr., 1st Lieut.; T. C. Rearick, 2d Lieut.; W. H. Reynolds, O. S. Meetings are held in the same hall with the G. A. R.

Roodhouse lodge No. 681, I. O. O. F., was granted a charter Aug. 10, 1880, and was instituted by David Culbertson, of White Hall, who was D. G. M. of No. 227. The first officers of the lodge were as follows: James Gordy, N. G.; S. L. Stone, V. G.; J. H. Browne, Sec.; S. Whitaker, Treas.; J. J. Hatfield, C.; Y. D. Scales, W.; Barney Green, I. G.; G. W. Sayer, O. G.; R. A. Kelley, R. S. to N. G.; R. N. Ruyle, L. S. to N. G.; P. A. Rawlings, R. S. to V. G.; G. R. Eastham, L. S. to V. G.; A. D. Ruyle, R. S. S.; A. S. Hatfield, L. S. S.; Geo. W. Sayer, P. A. Rawlings, A. S.

Hatfield, R. N. Ruyle and James Corey, trustees. The officers at present are: C. C. VanDoren, N. G.; Chas. Rogers, V. G.; J. H. English, R. S. and P. S.; F. M. Shields, Treas.; E. DeSilva, Cond.; S. T. King, W.; Jas. L. Briggs, I. G.; T. I. Lemon, O. G.; D. F. King, R. S. to N. G.; B. Hearnen, L. S. to N. G.; R. M. Hale, R. S. to V. G.; Arthur Wylie, L. S. to V. G.; Thos. Trainer, R. S. S.; J. H. Richards, L. S. S.; J. J. Hatfield, Chap.; Ellis Briggs, Chm'n board of trustees; E. DeSilva, Rep. to G. L. Their hall is located on Palm street, over the R. R. Y. M. C. A. rooms. It is 20x35 feet in area, and is nicely furnished. The lodge is in a prosperous condition.

The Railway Y. M. C. A. is one of the prided institutions of Roodhouse. Its organization was mainly the work of officials of the C. & A. railroad who saw the need of a place where employes of the road, when not on duty could spend their leisure time in a manner at once agreeable and profitable, and thus encourage a feeling in favor of intellectual advancement and moral gain among them. The plan included not only the formation of a society of the Y. M. C. A., but also a reading room, where members and others could have access to standard works as well as the newspapers of the day. The scheme was ably championed and successfully carried out, mainly through the instrumentality of T. M. Bates, E. S. Needles, E. S. Nichols, and T. F. Williams. The building occupied for the carrying out of this purpose is located on the corner of Palm and Railroad streets. The reading room is 20x40 feet in floor area, and contains about 850 well selected volumes. They

also have on file 11 daily papers, 60 weeklies, and 12 magazines. There are also at hand two bath rooms. The average daily attendance at the rooms is about 55. The room set aside for the chapel has an area of 20x50 feet, and besides being neatly fitted up, is supplied with an organ and piano. Meetings are held by the association every Sunday, at 4:30 p. m. All of these meetings are for general attendance, save three, which are for men only. There is also in connection a junior department, for boys ranging in age from 10 to 16 years. They hold meetings in the chapel every Tuesday evening. Among the exercises at these meetings are bible classes, entertainments, sociables, talks on medical and other familiar topics, and lectures. The membership in this department is 32. Its management is in the hands of the boys themselves, under the direction of the general secretary, Will. H. Worth. The present officers of the association are: T. M. Bates, Pres.; S. D. Reeve, V. P.; E. S. Needles, Rec. Sec.; E. S. Nichols, Treas.; W. H. Worth, Gen. Sec.

MUNICIPAL.

The officers of Roodhouse since 1881, have been as follows:

1881—Ellis Briggs, mayor; G. P. Leighton, clerk; G. W. Fisk, treasurer; D. C. McIver, attorney; E. F. Wade, marshal.

1883—G. W. Armstrong, mayor; G. P. Leighton, clerk; H. C. Worcester, treas.; J. W. Starkey, attorney; W. T. Sitton, marshal.

1885—Ellis Briggs, mayor; F. L. Marshall, clerk; J. P. Slaten, Jr., treas.; D. F. King, attorney; R. N. Ruyle, marshal.

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

Among the prominent citizens of this city is Ellis Briggs, the present mayor. He is a native of Litchfield county, Conn., born April 25, 1839, and is the son of Ellis and Clarissa A. (Lawrence) Briggs. His father was a pattern-maker, and died at Joliet in 1864. In 1849 he removed to Cuyhoga county, Ohio, and six years later to Cook county, Ill., where he lived until removing to Joliet. Mrs. Clarissa Briggs died in the same city in 1877. Ellis attended district school in three different states, and, after finishing his education, commenced life as a fireman on the O. & M. R. R. in 1857. He was next employed as brakeman on the C. & A. R. R., and some time afterward as section foreman on the same road. He next was appointed as conductor of a construction train, from that position to that of freight conductor, and then to that of a passenger conductor. Prior to this, however, Mr. Briggs had, with patriotism, enlisted, April, 1861, in Co. F., 20th Ill. Inf., and served over three years, being mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., in July, 1864. He participated in many engagements and was wounded in the arm by a ball, and the thigh by a piece of a shell, during the battle of Shiloh. At the battle of Thompson's Hill, he was again wounded in the arm, about an inch from the place where hit before. Also received wounds in his lower limbs, and still carries the lead in them. On returning he resumed his place on the C. & A. R. R., remaining until 1867, when he engaged as contractor on the line of that road, between White Hall and Godfrey, and Alton and St. Louis, and other branches. He

then moved to Texas and became road-master on the I. & G. N. R. R., remaining about a year, when he took a contract to build the viaduct and iron drawbridge over Buffalo bayou, at Houston, Texas, and afterward, built 50 miles of an extension of the I. & G. N. R. R. to Columbia, on the Brazos river. He returned to Illinois in 1874, and after about a year's residence in Petersburg, came to Roodhouse in the spring of 1876, since being prominently identified with its interests. About this time he built a large mill and elevator, which was burned down in 1877, but he immediately rebuilt the mill, this time of brick, it being known as the Victor mill. He, in 1876, bought a farm of 120 acres, now within the city limits, upon which he erected one of finest residences in the city. He also owns considerable other property here. He was the first mayor of the city, and has held the office over four years, most efficiently. In 1866, he was married to Mattie E., daughter of Joel and Charlotte S. (Cory) Terry. They are the parents of two children—George E., born Nov. 20, 1869; and Gertrude M., born April 29, 1876. Mr. Briggs is a member of White Hall lodge, No. 83, A. F. & A. M., of Carrollton chapter, and of Hospitaller commandery, No. 31, of Jacksonville. He is also a member of Roodhouse lodge, No. 681, I. O. O. F., of the K. of P. and A. O. U. W. fraternities, and of the G. A. R., and is one of the Democratic Veterans. He is quite an important factor in the political life in this section of the state. He was the choice of the people of Greene county for the state senatorship made vacant by the death of F. M. Bridges,

and was the delegate from here to the national convention that nominated the present president of the United States. In every position, either public, political or private, he has been governed by motives that makes him a favorite of the people of this county.

John P. Drennan, Sr., police magistrate, and justice of the peace, was born in Canton, Stark county, O., in 1815. He removed with his father and family to Mansfield, Richland county, in 1821. His father and uncles were interested in the strife of politics that raged from 1824 to 1840—"Coffin hand bills," the *Washington Globe*, the U. S. Bank, "Nic. Biddle and General Jackson." Under these influences he could not fail to be educated a Jackson democrat. In 1833 he entered a dry goods store, and has followed the business at intervals for 50 years. He was very popular, and was elected by his party to fill various important offices in his county. At an early age he united with the First Congregational church at Mansfield, also joined the Masons and Odd Fellows, and is now a member of Hugh DePayen commandery and Carrollton chapter; also of the Congregational church, in Roodhouse. He is among the oldest Masons in Greene county. He was married, in 1846, to Rebecca Sage Riley, a daughter of Capt. Calvin and Eunice (Miller) Riley, and niece of Capt. James Riley, author of "Riley's Narrative," famous 50 years ago. Two children were born to them—John P., editor and part proprietor of the *Roodhouse Eye*; and Eunice Riley; both live with their parents. In 1861, he volunteered, and was commissioned 1st Lieut. and Reg. Q. M. in the 82d O. Vol. Inf. His reg-

iment served in Virginia, was engaged in the second battle of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta, etc., etc. During 1864 and 1865, he was captain and Ass't Q. M., in charge of clothing, camp and garrison equipage at Cincinnati, O. This depot supplied the whole southwest and south, requiring \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 a month. In 1867, he and family moved to Alton, Ill., and thence, in 1871, to Roodhouse. During his 14 years' residence here, he has aided, to the extent of his ability, in the moral and financial growth of the city.

Anderson Orr, a successful gardener of this city was born in Harrison county, O., October 19, 1833. He is a son of Harrison Young and Isabella Orr, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Pennsylvania. His father was drowned in the Ohio river in 1833, while on his way to seek a home in Illinois. His mother died May 5, 1882, in Roodhouse. He was reared in Pike county, Ill., by his uncle, Alexander Taylor. He received his education in the common schools there, and finished in the high school at Griggsville. After that he engaged in teaching school three and a half years, and then entered the ministry of the M. E. church, and has since labored in various places. His health failing him, he came to Roodhouse, and purchased ten acres of land for the purpose of engaging at something that would give him more out-door exercise. The annual conference has, in the meantime, given him such appointments as he could fill, and at the same time attend to his place. He has, by this means, been able to secure good health. He now has a finely cultivated farm of

some 25 acres, on which he raises fruit and vegetables. Mr. Orr was united in marriage, Oct. 30, 1853, with Nancy J., a daughter of Henry and Eliza (McMullen) Dean, natives of Ohio, who came to Illinois, and now reside at Hardin, Calhoun county. Mr. and Mrs. Orr were the parents of one child—Jennie, wife of N. A. Reed, of Kansas. Mrs. Orr died in the year 1856, and in 1858 Mr. Orr was again married to Susannah Dean, a sister of his first wife. She died 18 months after marriage, being the mother of twins, who also died and were buried with her in the same grave. In 1865, Mr. Orr was joined in marriage with Catherine McCaskill, a native of Mt. Sterling, Ill., and this union has been blessed with four children—Laura Bell, Luella, James M. and Katie. Mr. Orr is an honorary member of the Cass lodge, No. 23, A. F. & A. M., at Beardstown, Ill. He still continues to preach, and his efforts for the welfare of mankind are rewarded with success.

Nelson J. Ludi, editor of the *Union*, was born in Rock Island, Ill, Feb. 26, 1855, being a son of James and Elizabeth P. (Bolles) Ludi, his father a native of Switzerland, and his mother of Thompsonville, Conn. He was reared in Rock Island, and at the age of 16, engaged as clerk in Davenport. He started to learn the printer's trade in the *Gazette* office there. When 17, he went to work on a farm by the month, but soon went to Burlington, and finished the printer's trade. In 1877, he was made book-keeper in the Burlington *Gazette* office, and was local editor when he left, in 1877, to buy a half interest in the *Orion Gazette*. He bought out his partner and ran the paper until March,

1882. He then went to Dakota, where he remained about six months. In the summer of 1883, he went to Minneapolis, and worked at printing until 1884, when he came to Greenfield, this county, and bought a half interest in the *Union*. He continued the publication until the spring of 1885, when they removed to Roodhouse, and have since remained here. He was married June 26, 1879, to Lilian M., daughter of Joshua and Mary Easton. They have two children living—Myrtle E. and Bessie M., and two deceased—Walter E. and Jessie.

We close the history of Greene county by giving a short sketch of W. T. McIver and J. P. Drennan, Jr., proprietors of the office in which this volume was published. The former was born in Montgomery county, Ill., April 14, 1860, and the latter in Mansfield, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1861. At the age of 13 years, W. T. McIver entered a printing office, and two years later opened a job office at Roodhouse. He soon associated John

P. Drennan Jr., as partner, and thus the firm of McIver & Drennan sprang into existence. But they were still boys, so Mr. Drennan again entered school, and McIver, after establishing the *Review*, and publishing it about a year, followed railroading until 1882. By this time, Mr. D. had graduated from the Illinois Academy, at Jacksonville, and also taken a course at Ann Arbor Law School. They then established the Roodhouse *Eye*, with a cash capital of about \$0000, but they had plenty of energy. Their hand press was soon superseded by one run by steam, and new material has been added until, in 1885, they are found in a two-story brick building, owned by themselves, with three steam presses, and fully equipped for any kind of printing. Mr. McIver was married, Oct. 17, 1882, to Elizabeth N. Atkinson. They have one son—Frank. These enterprising young men deserve great credit for their industry, and merit the substantial support of the citizens of these counties.

ADDITIONAL BIOGRAPHIES.

The following sketches of well known residents of White Hall township were unavoidably omitted from their proper places:

John Howard was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., Feb. 23, 1819, his parents being Henry and Charlotte (Baldard) Howard, natives of North Carolina. His parents came to Greene county in 1835, and located two miles east of White Hall, where his father bought 40 acres of land. There were only two stores in White Hall when they came here. His father lived in this neighborhood, about 12 years. He then moved to Scott county where he lived four years, then removed to Mason county, where he remained 12 years and then moved to Harrison county, Iowa, where he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring in 1866. There were 13 children in the family--Coleman, Nancy, William, John, Avery, Allen, Sarah, Mary, Francis, Franklin, Thomas, and two who died in infancy. Six of these children are now living. Our subject was 16 years of age when his parents came to Greene county, and he remained with them until he was 25 years of age. He then began the battle of life for himself, and buying 100 acres of land on Apple Creek Prairie, he moved on to it and engaged in farming there for three years. He then sold that farm and bought 120 acres on sections 22 and 27, on which he lived seven years, when on account of his wife's health, she having the consumption, he

left the farm and moved to White Hall, where he resided two years. His wife died while there, and after her death, he moved back to his farm and has since remained there. He has been three times married. June 18, 1844, he was married to Margery A. Bell, and by this union there were five children, three of whom are living--Francis M., married Melissa Teeple, resides in Harrison county, Iowa; William H., married Elizabeth Barrow, resides in Calloway county, Mo.; John A., married Martha Clark, resides in Harrison county, Iowa. Mrs. Howard died in 1857, and Mr. Howard was again married in Sept., 1858, to Martha King, daughter of Samuel King. They were the parents of five children, three of whom are living--Thomas; Edgar, who married Winnie Stone, and resides at home, and Herbert. In April, 1872, Mr. Howard was again left a widower, and in Aug., 1873, he was united in marriage with Harriet Smith, daughter of David Smith. This union has been blessed with one child,--Catherine. Mr. Howard now owns 166 1-3 acres of land. He deals in stock to some extent; especially in Jersey and short-horn Durham cattle and Poland-China hogs and is a successful, enterprising farmer. He has held the offices of school director and road supervisor, and is a member of the Grange lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Howard are members of the M. E. church of White Hall.

William M. Bradshaw, a native of

White county, Tenn., was born July 28, 1826, and is a son of Charles and Mary A. (Baker) Bradshaw, the former a native of South Carolina, the latter of North Carolina. His parent left Tennessee in 1828, and removed to Morgan county, Ill., where they lived two years and in the spring of 1831, moved to Greene county. His father bought 80 acres of land in what is now Wrights township, and also entered 80 acres there, and kept buying and entering until he owned something like 500 acres of land. There they lived in a little log cabin for several years, and he then built a large two-story frame residence and a barn, and at this comfortable home, he spent the balance of his days. He departed this life in 1869. Mrs. Bradshaw is still living, and resides on the old homestead. William assisted his parents on the farm, until he was 21 years of age. He was then married to Susan P. Lorton, Dec. 30, 1847, by which union, there was one child which died in infancy. He built a little log cabin on the home farm, and there they lived until her death, Dec. 6, 1848, which was within a year after their marriage. Mr. Bradshaw then went back home and remained there until 1850, when he was again married on Sept. 30, to Elizabeth Chipman, by which union there were three children, two of whom are living—Mary E., wife of John B. Hutton, residing in Topeka, Kas., and Lenora, wife of Henry Hart, residing in White Hall township. After marriage, Mr. Bradshaw moved back to his cabin and remained there until the fall of 1853, when he, with his wife and child, went to Fannin county, Texas, where they staid that winter. In the spring,

they returned to Illinois, and again settled in the log cabin, where he lived until the death of his wife, Feb. 25, 1855, when he returned home again. After staying there over a year, he was again married March 19, 1856, to Mary Baker, and they moved into the log cabin, where they lived happily until April 5, 1857, when his wife died, leaving one child, Albert, who is now married to Ellen R. Whitehead, and resides in Logan county. Mr. Bradshaw again returned home to live, and remained four years. Feb. 19, 1861, he was married to Elizabeth Steward, by which union there were eight children, seven of whom are living—Joel, married Liza Coats, resides in White Hall township; Ida B., wife of Samuel Elliott, residing in White Hall township; Nancy L., Charles, Clara A., William H. and Edgar. In the spring of 1861, Mr. Bradshaw bought 80 acres of land on section 27, T. 12, R. 11, on which he built a nice frame house, into which he moved and has since resided there. He now owns 260 acres of land, 200 acres of which is in this township, and 60 acres in Wrights, all of which he has acquired by industry and good management. Mrs. Bradshaw is a member of the M. E. church. Mr. Bradshaw has seen a great deal of trouble in his lifetime, having lost three wives, each in a comparatively short time after marriage. He stood bravely, all these trials and is now living in comfort and contentment.

Elbert M. McCracken, was born in Greene county, on April 22, 1855, his parents being Samuel and Mary (Bryan) McCracken, natives of Pennsylvania. His parents came to Greene county about the year 1837, and located

on Sec. 26, T. 12, R. 11, where he bought a tract of land, built a little log cabin and lived there for several years. He then bought about 92 acres on Sec. 25, T. 12, R. 11, and afterward moved on to it, having built a house into which he moved and remained until his death, which occurred in Jan., 1855. Mrs. Mary McCracken is yet living and resides with her son Samuel. Our subject was reared on a farm, remaining at home until he was about 27 years of age when he bought 140 acres of land on Sec. 25, T. 12, R. 11, moved on to it and has since resided there. He has been twice married. Jan. 7, 1877, he married Eliza Vanderver, who died in 1880. By this union there was one child—Harry E. Mr. McCracken was again married, Feb. 23, 1882, to Dicy Short, daughter of William and Elizabeth Short. They are the parents of two children—Elsa and Elmer. Mr. and Mrs. McCracken are members of the church. Mr. McCracken is an intelligent and enterprising farmer, and his enterprises have been very successful.

George Edwards was born in Greene county on April 29, 1851, his parents being Ezekiel and Polly (Rucker) Edwards, natives of Knoxville, Tenn. His father came to Greene county about the year 1830, and located near Providence, where he lived several years. He died in 1853, while living near Berdan. George's mother died in Dec., 1859, and he then went to live with his sister, Polly A. Lee, remaining there for six years, after which time he worked out for about 11 years at most anything he could get to do. He then rented a farm for about four years, when by industry and economy, having accu-

mulated enough money to buy himself a home, he purchased 156 acres of land, on section 29, where he has since resided. He was married Oct. 13, 1877, to Sarah J. Moore, daughter of Alanson and Rebecca Moore. They are the parents of four children—Henry, Ward, Walter and Louis. Mrs. Edwards is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Edwards is an active, industrious farmer, and his efforts are meeting with success.

George Painter, was born in Ross county, Ohio, Dec. 31, 1829, his parents being John and Eleanor (Clark) Painter natives of Virginia. His parents removed from Virginia to Ohio, where they remained until the fall of 1848, when they came to Greene county and located on what is now known as E. V. Baldwin's farm, remaining one year. They then moved on to section 20, where his father bought 80 acres of land, built a log cabin and there lived until his death, which occurred in 1879. Mrs. Painter died in 1857. George was reared on a farm, assisting his parents at home, until he was 24 years of age, he then started in life for himself, renting ground on which he farmed for about two years, when he bought 120 acres of land on section 29, moved on to it and remained there until 1876. He then moved on to the homestead and has since resided there. He was married in Feb., 1855, to Mary M. Phillips, daughter of Baylis and Nancy (Raines) Phillips. They are the parents of seven children, four of whom are living—Erastus W., Edwin B., Irs E. and Jennie. The ones deceased are Walter and two who died in infancy. Mr. Painter now owns 230 acres of land. He deals in all

kinds of stock, making a specialty of Clydesdale horses. He is a successful farmer and an enterprising and intelligent citizen. He is now holding the office of highway commissioner. Mr. and Mrs. Painter are consistent members of the M. E. church.

Henry Hanson, deceased, was born in Prussia, on Nov. 11, 1824, his parents being Peter and Susan Hanson, natives of Germany. Henry followed farming in his native country. In May, 1852, he, in company with Frank Schmidt, took passage at Antwerp, on a sailing vessel bound for New York. On arriving at that city, Henry traveled westward, as far as LaSalle, where he remained two years, engaged at laboring. In Dec., 1855, he came to Greene county and located on B. F. Baldwin's place, where he remained about six years. He then rented a place from John Grimes, on

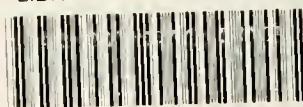
section 29, and afterward bought 80 acres on the same place where he had lived, and resided here until his death, which occurred Jan. 29, 1884. His wife died Feb. 24, 1880. He was married Jan. 20, 1859, to Rachel Schouse, daughter of John and Margaret Schouse. They are the parents of seven children—Anthony, married Frances Schneider, and resides in Walkerville township; John, married Sophia Weible, and resides in Walkerville township; Frank, Peter, Susan, Margaret and Catherine. The family now owns 120 acres of land, which is farmed by Frank and his brother, Frank being the administrator and manager of the place. These young men are enterprising and industrious and deserve credit for the manly way in which they carry on the farm enterprise. They stand high in the estimation of all who know them.

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